Harvard University
Cambridge

February 12, 1917

Dear Sir,

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace had its meeting on January fourth, 1916, and the Secretary of the Endowment reports that it adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the sum of twelve thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, allotted from the appropriation for the Division of International Law for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, to be expended by the Director of the Division of International Law to secure a summer conference on International Law; provided that the objects and work of such a conference shall not duplicate or overlap the objects and work of the annual meeting of the American Society of International Law.

Resolved, That the sum of eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be, and the same is hereby, allotted from the appropriation for the Division of International Law for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1917, for the establishment of fellowships of International Law by the Division of International Law of the Endowment, in accordance with the recommendations and regulations of the Standing Committee of the American Society of International Law on the Study and Teaching of International Law and Related Subjects.

As these were matters upon which the Standing Committee took action at its meeting of December 2, 1916, and involve the action and discussion at the annual meeting of the American Society of International Law of April 27, 1916 (Proceedings pp. 120 et seq.) it is essential that the Committee determine what further action is necessary.

The Committee will meet on Saturday, February 24, 1917, at the Williams Club, 231 Madison Avenue, between 40th and 41st streets, New York City, at 9:30 A.M. It is hoped every member of the Committee will be present. Please advise the Chairman immediately as to your attendance.

Very truly yours,

Chairman.
Dear Sir,

The Committee on Interim Reports for the Meeting of the American Society of Natural History in New York on December 2, 1917, has the pleasure of forwarding the following reports:

1. A report of the actions of the Committee on Interim Reports for the Meeting of the American Society of Natural History in New York on December 2, 1917.

2. A report of the actions of the Committee on Interim Reports for the Meeting of the American Society of Natural History in New York on December 2, 1917.

3. A report of the actions of the Committee on Interim Reports for the Meeting of the American Society of Natural History in New York on December 2, 1917.

The Committee will meet on Saturday, December 2, 1917, at the Hotel St. George, 45th Street and Fifth Avenue, New York.

It is hoped every member of the Committee will be present.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Application for Fellowship in International Law

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<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Hour per Week</th>
<th>Graduate or Undergraduate</th>
<th>Instructor</th>
<th>Grade</th>
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Name in full

Mailing address

Date and place of birth

Married or single

What institution would you prefer to attend in case you received a fellowship (do not fill in this blank, but answer in a sealed letter addressed to the Committee and accompanying this application)

Universities and Colleges attended with dates

History

Institution of Undergraduate

Degrees received with dates

Law

Teaching experience, institutions, subjects taught and dates

"Explain what grade signifies, if possible in per cent.

Publications

Languages, read or spoken

Signatures of the signers of the application for fellowships, if any.
MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW ON THE STUDY AND TEACHING OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Courses in International Law and related subjects:

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<th>Institution</th>
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International law

Participants:

- President: George M. Wilson, Chairman
- Philip Marshall Brown
- Jesse S. Reeves
- Charles Chamberlin
- Jesse Brown Scott
- Harry Pratt Judson
- Alphonso Henry Snow

Government

Adjourned: A. S. Horsley; Robert Lansing

History

The Chairman presented a list of topics which had been suggested for discussion by different members of the Committee. The first subject taken up was the question of a summer meeting of the American Society of International Law.

In place of the usual April meeting, the Chairman read a letter from the Honorable Robert Lansing, addressed to the committee, inviting it to hold the proposed summer session at Williams College.

List of Recommendations submitted

In order to avoid the possibility of conflict between the Committee and the International Law Society, we propose to hold the summer session at Williams College.
MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF
INTERNATIONAL LAW ON THE STUDY AND TEACHING OF INTERNATIONAL LAW
AND RELATED SUBJECTS, HELD AT THE WILLIAMS CLUB, NEW
YORK CITY, DECEMBER 2, 1916.

Pursuant to the call of the Chairman, the Committee met at the Williams
Club in New York City on Saturday, December 2, 1916, at 9:45 o'clock a. m.

Present:

George G. Wilson, Chairman.
Philip Marshall Brown
Charles Cheney Hyde
Harry Pratt Judson

Jesse S. Reeves
James Brown Scott
Alpheus Henry Snow

Absent: Amos S. Hershey; Robert Lansing

The minutes of the meeting of April 27, 1916 were read and approved.

The Chairman presented a list of topics which had been suggested for
discussion by different members of the Committee. The first subject taken up was
the question of a summer meeting of the American Society of International Law
instead of the usual April meeting. The Chairman read a letter from the Honorable
Robert Lansing upon this subject dated November 22, 1916 and, after discussion,
the question was, upon motion duly made and seconded, laid upon the table.

The Committee then took up the suggestion for a summer conference of
teachers and specialists and the Chairman presented a letter of June 22, 1916
from President Garfield, of Williams College, addressed to Professor Brown, a
member of the Committee, inviting it to hold the proposed summer session at
Williamstown. The letter was ordered spread upon the minutes and reads as follows:

Referring to our conversation, I wish to express not only my appreci-
ation of the great value of the suggestion you offer but also to say to you
that the Trustees stand ready to take whatever action is necessary to extend to
the International Law Society an invitation to hold its summer sessions here.
As you know, we are planning to offer university courses here during the
summer. In this connection, we have made rather careful figures covering the
opening of college dormitories and the Commons on a basis of cost. If the
International Law Society desires to make Williamstown the seat of its work
for the summers, we will abandon our proposed courses and cooperate with the
Society by opening our doors to its lecturers and guests.
MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL LAW OF THE WILLIAMSONS, INC.

YORK CITY, DECEMBER 6, 1976

Pursuant to the call of the Chairman, the Committee met at the Williamsons.

Olds in New York City on Wednesday, December 8, 1:30, at three o'clock a.m.

Present:

George H. Williamson, Chairman
Jesse E. Reese
Phillip Katsiaros
James Brown Scott
Theodore Cohn
Healy Burnham
Harry F. Johnson

Absent:
Alfred E. Herrmann, Robert Lane

The minutes of the meeting of April 30, 1976 were read and approved.

The Chairman presented a letter of apology which had been received from the American Society of International Law concerning the failure of the New York meeting. The Chairman read a letter from the American Society of International Law and presented a letter from the American Society of International Law to the Committee, inviting it to hold the preliminary summer session at the Williamsons.

The letter was read and approved by the Committee and read in full as follows:

Willimansons.

The letter was opened and read, the minutes and agenda as follows:

Subject to the call of the Chairman, we meet for the purpose of:

1. The receipt of the report of the Subcommittee on the Relation of the United Nations to the Work of the Williamsons, Inc.
2. The discussion of the work of the Williamsons, Inc., and cooperation with the International Law Society of the United States, Inc., in relation to the work of the Williamsons, Inc.

In the connection, we have made several contacts for coming together and cooperate with the International Law Society of the United States, Inc., in relation to the work of the Williamsons, Inc.
Your knowledge of our facilities makes it unnecessary that I enter into
any particulars. I need only say that the vote of the Trustees in 1913 in-
cluded the use of the dormitories furnished for occupancy and the college
Commons. It will be possible to arrange for the rental of professor's houses
during the summer session so that the invited guests of the Society could, if
so desired, be pleasantly and independently lodged as guests of the Society
during the session.
I shall be pleased to have you extend this invitation formally to the
members of the Society.

The Chairman also presented an outline of the proposed conference prepared
by Professor Brown, which was read and taken under consideration. The Committee
discussed the advisability of including private international law within the scope
of the conference. The qualifications of the persons to be admitted to the conference
the place for holding the conference with special reference as to whether a large
or a smaller college offered greater advantages, the possible conflict between the
conference and the summer sessions of colleges and universities, the probabilities
of obtaining specialists and prominent men to lecture before the conference, and
the general purpose of the conference.

Concerning the purpose of the conference, the Committee thought that it
could perform several functions, namely, (1) to act as an expert committee of the
Society for examining and drafting reports upon questions which may be submitted to
it by the Society at its general meeting in April; (2) to provide the means for an
exchange of views by professors and teachers; (3) to afford an opportunity for the
delivery of lectures by prominent men; and (4) to offer special courses of instruc-
tion to those desiring them.

It was further thought that the conference should be open to any person
having an interest in any of these purposes.

As to the question of including in the conference subjects outside of the
scope of public international law, the Committee was of the opinion that, since its
purpose was to promote an increase in the study and teaching of international law
and related subjects, the conference might well include such subjects as the Committee
might decide were related to the subject of international law.

In order to avoid the possibility of conflict between the conference and
Your knowledge of our personnel makes it unnecessary for me to refer into
any particulars. I need only say that the vote of the Trustees in 1913 to
increase the membership of the Committee for the admission of new
members was the expression of the interest and concern of the Society.
It will be necessary to convey this vote to the members of the Society.
If in the Committee's opinion the addition of new members to the
Society be desired, they will transpose the names of the members of the
Society to whom the members of the Committee are to be communicated.

The Committee, in the course of its duties, has noted many instances
where the need and value of informing private institutions have been
recognized by the Committee. The determination of the members to be
remote to the conference of the Society or to withdraw is an attempt to
withdraw the Conference and the summer session of colleges and universities,
the last of properties, and the benefit of the conference, and
of obtaining expert advice and support from such bodies as the conference,
and
of the Committee, the purpose of the conference, the Committee found that
it was further support that the conference should be open to any person
having an interest in any of the subjects discussed.

As to the statement of intention of the conference, the Committee had the
opinion that, as the scope of public information law, the Committee was of the opinion that, since the
conference was to be promoted in the schools and colleges as an opportunity for the
members, the committee wished to make it known that the committee and
its members were related to the adoption of information laws.

In order to obtain the possibility of conflict between the conference and
and the summer sessions of colleges and universities the Committee adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the understanding of the Standing Committee on the Study and Teaching of International Law and Related Subjects that no academic credit shall be given for any work done at the proposed summer conference on international law, to be held under the auspices of the American Society of International Law.

Upon the question of the place of meeting of the conference, it was the sense of the Committee that it was desirable to select one of the smaller colleges rather than a large university, as it was believed that greater interest in and attention to the conference would be attracted at the former than at the latter, and, furthermore, it was thought that a smaller college would have better facilities for accommodating the conference during the summer months when the larger colleges and universities are occupied with their summer sessions.

It was the further opinion of the Committee that such a conference as that proposed would offer an excellent opportunity for obtaining the services of eminent lecturers under favorable conditions. The present impracticability of arranging for outside lectures at colleges and universities during the academic year, due to the crowded condition of the courses, was referred to and the belief was expressed that the proposed summer conference would provide a proper audience for the distinguished lecturer at a time when he would be less taken up with other duties, and his services, therefore, more easily obtainable.

Upon the conclusion of the discussion of the question of the summer conference the Committee adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Committee hereby recommends the holding of a summer conference on international law under the auspices of the American Society of International Law substantially in accordance with the outline laid before the Committee by Professor Brown as follows:

The great need of constructive work in the field of International Law is increasingly apparent. The substitution of law for war is a laborious task. The American Society of International Law should not hesitate to take the lead in this great work at a time when Europe can do but little.

Something more than annual meetings for brief discussion would seem required. A Summer Conference of say four or six weeks each year devoted to the serious presentation and discussion of the fundamental problems of International Law and international relations would be of
and the summer session of colleges and universities the Committee hopes the Committee's report

Recommends That it is the responsibility of the Student Committee on the Study and Teaching of International Law and Related Subjects to do

ference on International Law to be held under the auspices of the American Society of International Law.


In the conclusion of the place of meeting of the conference it was the sense of the Committee that it was desirable to select one of the smaller colleges.

Later, after a large university, as it was believed that greater interest in and attraction to the conference would be attained by the smaller colleges than by the larger.

Furthermore, it was thought that a smaller college would have better facilities for accommodating the conference and the summer months when the larger colleges and universities are occupied with their summer sessions.

If the further ambition of the Committee were that an excellent opportunity for obtaining the services of outstanding lectures under favorable conditions.

...to conclude that the conference would be a great aid to the American college, was referred to and the feeling was expressed that the proposed summer conference would provide a broader experience for the graduate and the senior, therefore, more easily applicable.


...and the conclusion of the discussion of the location of the Summer Conference.


Recommends That the Committee make arrangements for the holding of a summer conference on international law and international relations, preferably in East Coast, in June or July of the year.

The great need of international work in the field of International Law is in the great need of the American College of International Law.

Somewhat more than Family Meetings for Peace Association meetings.

A Summer Conference on East Coast makeshift, see nearest convenient place.

Committee on International Law and International Relations mony of...
the greatest value. Lectures could be given by the most competent men available on International Law and Related Subjects, to wit, International Private Law, Maritime Law, Diplomacy, and special fields of History, e.g., European, Asiatic, American, etc.

These lectures should be reserved for registered students attending the summer conference as well as members of the American Society of International Law. There might also be occasional public sessions for special addresses by men of particular distinction.

A convenient and most delightful center for this Summer conference would be Williamstown, Massachusetts, situated in the heart of the Berkshires. The President and Trustees of Williams College would be glad to offer every facility. The College Library, lecture halls, dormitories, dining halls, and certain houses would be available. There are two good hotels and other places for board and meals. There would also be every opportunity for diversions in golf, tennis, riding, driving, motoring, and excursions in the surrounding country.

Resolved, That the Standing Committee on the Study and Teaching of International Law and Related Subjects hereby requests an early meeting of the Executive Council or the Executive Committee of the American Society of International Law to consider the advisability of holding a summer conference on international law in the ensuing term of 1917 and, if the Executive Council or the Executive Committee approves the plan as recommended by the Standing Committee at its present meeting, that the said Standing Committee be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary to carry such recommendation into effect and to report the completed arrangements to the Society at its annual meeting in April, 1917.

Resolved, That the Standing Committee of the American Society of International Law on the Study and Teaching of International Law and Related Subjects hereby extends its cordial thanks to President Garfield, of Williams College, for his interest in the summer conference on international law as shown in his letter of June 22, 1916 and express the pleasure it would give the Committee to cooperate with him in the way suggested.

The Committee then considered the question of financing the conference.

Mr. Scott called attention to the fact that among his recommendations as Director of the Division of International Law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, which have been approved by the Trustees of the Endowment, was one providing for summer courses on international law. He thought that the proposed conference would come within the purview of this recommendation and that it may be considered as coming within the scope of the appropriation of $25,000 made by the Trustees of the Endowment to aid in carrying out, through the American Society of International Law, the recommendations of the conference of teachers of International Law, which recommendations the Standing Committee is now seeking to make effective. The amount of funds which would be required for holding the conference, including the administrative expenses and the honoraria of the invited lecturers, was then considered and an estimate
of $12,500 arrived at, whereupon the Committee adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Standing Committee on the Study and Teaching of International Law recommends that the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace be requested to allot one-half of the appropriation to aid in carrying out the recommendations of the conference of teachers of International Law for the purpose of providing the expenses of the first summer conference on international law, and that the Standing Committee expresses its opinion that a larger sum for this purpose will be required in succeeding years should the experiment prove successful.

The Committee next took up for consideration suggestions for regulations governing fellowships for the study of international law and related subjects. After consideration of the several suggestions which were laid before the Committee, the following regulations were, upon motion duly made and seconded, adopted:

REGULATIONS GOVERNING FELLOWSHIPS FOR THE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS.

1. These fellowships shall be awarded only to graduate-students holding the equivalent of a bachelor's degree from an approved institution. The stipend attached to such fellowship shall be $750.00.

   Special fellowships may be awarded to teachers in international law or related subjects. At least one year of previous teaching in international law or related subjects, or its equivalent in practical experience, is required. The stipend attached to such fellowship shall be $1000.00.

2. The qualifications of candidates shall be approved by the Standing Committee on the Study and Teaching of International Law and Related Subjects of the American Society of International Law.

   In general a knowledge of the elements of International Law and a good knowledge of history is necessary, and it is desirable that at least two modern languages be furnished. Other special previous preparation will be considered.

   The student shall report to the Committee twice during each year.

3. A fellowship shall for the first year be granted to a student to pursue courses only at an institution other than that at which he had been studying for the year preceding.

4. A fellowship may be continued for a second year in the same institution, but no person shall hold a fellowship for more than three years.

The Committee considered further the number of fellowships to be awarded and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Committee that for the year 1917-1918 not to exceed five American Society of International Law fellowships in each class shall be awarded.

Resolved further, that the Committee recommends that the American Society of International Law be requested, if possible, to take the necessary steps for providing the funds for the above fellowships during the year 1917-1918.
The Committee next took up the question of Inter-Amercian Law and related subjects. It was proposed to continue the study of Inter-Amercian Law and related subjects, following the recommendation of the Standing Committee on the study of Inter-Amercian Law and related subjects.

The following recommendations were adopted:

RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING FELLOWSHIPS FOR THE STUDY OF INTER-AMERICAN LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS

1. The fee for a fellowship shall be $1,000.00. Special fellowships may be awarded to students of special merit.

2. The study of Inter-Amercian Law is invaluable for the advancement of knowledge and understanding of the subject matter. The study of the law of the Hemisphere is of great importance for the development of modern legal theory and practice.

3. A report will be submitted to the Committee on the status of the fellowship and the recommendations will be considered at the next meeting.

The number of fellowships to be awarded will be determined by the Standing Committee for the year 1937.
For the information of the Committee in selecting the institutions to be considered in connection with the granting of the fellowships and for the guidance of interested students, the Committee requested the Chairman to obtain such data as he may consider necessary on the teaching of International Law and Related Subjects from the institutions that reported upon the teaching of this subject as shown in the Report of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace upon the Teaching of International Law in the United States, dated April 18, 1913.

The Committee next took up the question of aiding the teaching of international law in colleges and universities which do not teach this subject. In this connection Mr. Scott read to the Committee the following extract from his report for 1916 as Director of the Division of International Law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The report upon the teaching of international law submitted by the Director to the Board of Trustees at its meeting in April, 1913, shows that there are a great many colleges and universities which do not teach this subject. The Director now proposes that visiting professors of international law be sent to the most important of these institutions during the coming year to deliver courses of lectures upon the fundamentals of the subject. As a beginning of the plan, it is proposed that four lecturers be employed, one to visit institutions on the Pacific Coast, another in the South, another in the Middle West, and another in the East. The lecturers or professors will be invited to give these courses by the Executive Council or the Executive Committee of the American Society of International Law, in accordance with the recommendation contained in Resolution No. 12, paragraph (b) of the Conference of Teachers, and it is proposed that the Division of International Law provide the necessary expenses. The lectures will be designed to arouse an interest in the faculty and students, in the hope that as a result permanent professorships or departments of international law and related subjects will be established in the institutions visited. Could this hope be realized even in a measure, it can easily be seen that this policy pursued for a period of years would result in a large increase in the study and teaching of international law in America.

After discussing this recommendation the Committee adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Standing Committee hereby approves the foregoing recommendation of the Director of the Division of International Law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and expresses its opinion that it is desirable that the institutions which receive visiting professors of international law should pay at least a portion of the expense connected with such visits.
For the information of the Committee in selecting the Representative to the
Geneva Conference in connection with the granting of the Fellowship and for the
same reasons as well as any other necessary on the occasion of International Law and
related subjects, I have in the Report of the Committee for the adoption of the
Resolutions of International Law in the United States, dated April 12, 1914.

The Committee next took up the question of adding the following:

"International Law in colleges and universities which do not teach the subject."

In this connection Mr. Scott read to the Committee the following extract from the
Report for 1914 as Director of the Division of International Law of the
American Society for International Law:

The report shows the increasing interest of International Law and I am sure that
the Director in the Report of the Society in April, 1914, shows that
more and more colleges and universities, which do not teach the subject,
are paying more and more attention to International Law, but the need for
the education of the public is urgent.

The Director in his Report of the American Society for International Law of
the American Association for the advancement of Professor in the School of
International Law, in accordance with the resolutions of the Committee on the
American Society for International Law of the American Association for the
advancement of Professor in the School of

The recommendation in resolution no. 1, paragraph (d) of the
Recommendation Committee in resolution no. 1, paragraph (d) of the
Committee on the American Society for International Law, in accordance with
the resolution of the Committee on the American Society for

The recommendation of the Committee on the American Society for International Law,
and I am sure that the education of the public is urgent.

I am confident that the American Society for International Law, in accordance with
the resolution of the Committee on the American Society for International Law,
and I am sure that the education of the public is urgent.

After acquainting the Committee with the following:

Resolution:

That the Executive Committee hereby approves the foregoing
Recommendation of the Director of the Division of International Law of the
Committee on the American Society for International Law, and I am sure that the
recommendation will be given due consideration by the Executive Council of the
American Society for International Law.

Will it satisfy you that this action brings forward a policy in favor of
the American Society for International Law, in accordance with
the resolutions of the Committee on the American Society for

American Society for International Law.

After acquainting the Committee with the following:

Resolution:

That the Executive Committee hereby approves the foregoing
Recommendation of the Director of the Division of International Law of the
Committee on the American Society for International Law, and I am sure that the
recommendation will be given due consideration by the Executive Council of the
American Society for International Law.
The final question laid before the Standing Committee was the subject of the breadth, specialization, methods, etc. of classroom instructions, which question was referred to one of the sub-committees provided for in the following resolution which was duly adopted:

Resolved, That a sub-committee to consist in each case of two members of the Committee and the Chairman be appointed by the Chair upon each of the following subjects:

1. Classroom instruction.
2. Summer conference on International Law.
3. Visiting lecturers on International Law.
4. Fellowships of International Law.

each sub-committee to be entrusted with the arrangements and working out of the details of the particular subject assigned to it and to report to the full committee at its next meeting.

The Chairman announced the appointment of the following sub-committees:

Sub-Committee on Classroom Instruction: Messrs. Hyde and Snow, and the Chairman, ex officio.
Sub-Committee on Summer Conference on International Law: Messrs. Brown and Lansing, and the Chairman, ex officio.
Sub-Committee on Visiting Lecturers on International Law: Messrs. Reeves and Hershey, and the Chairman, ex officio.
Sub-Committee on Fellowships of International Law: Messrs. Judson and Scott, and the Chairman, ex officio.

Whereupon the Committee at 12:30 o'clock p.m. adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

GEORGE G. WILSON
Chairman.

JAMES BROWN SCOTT
Secretary.
The final decision after the Standing Committee was the appointment of the five members of the Committee to be appointed by the Chairman, each of the following:

1. Classroom Instruction.
   a. Secretary of the Classroom Instruction Committee.
   b. Teacher of the Classroom Instruction Committee.
   c. Visitor of the Classroom Instruction Committee.
   d. Recorder of the Classroom Instruction Committee.

Each member of the Committee shall be responsible for the following:

The Chairman announced the appointment of the following Committee:

- Secretary to the Committee.
- Chairman.
- Recorder.

When the Committee met at 10:00 a.m. today, the Chairman called to order the call of the Committee.

GORDON G. MILLER
Chairman

JAMES BROWN SCOTT
Secretary
Sept. 11th, 1917.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago.

Dear Dr. Judson:–

I have your favor of the 10th inst. May I direct your attention to the specific case that we have in hand:

The United States will need to man the new merchant vessels to be launched next year, 35,000 seamen. Neither such a number nor any considerable fraction thereof exist at the present time, they must be created.

The efficient way of creating such seamen is through the various naval schools in the country, such as the one at Great Lakes but to obtain the use of such schools men entering must enlist in the navy and must be under control of naval officers. It has, therefore, been considered that the only effective way of handling the present situation is through governmental operation through the navy of all ships built or taken over by the United States Shipping corporation.

All of this seems very feasible and clear to every one except the Trades Unions and specifically the seamen's unions which have had a long struggle to make the life of a seaman anything like but a dog's life. In addition members of the Seamen's Union are now receiving as high as $125.00 per trip through the danger zone and this organization does not look with favor upon the manning of merchant vessels by enlisted men at $30.00 a month.

The idea was conceived that if, under any circumstances, a vessel not sailing under the United States navy flag and commanded by a naval officer could be under international law held to be a privateer and, therefore, a pirate, such fact might hold a controlling influence in the situation. It is without doubt that if an armed merchant-man attacks a German merchant-man or war vessel it loses its peaceful character and can only assume a belligerent character if it be in truth a vessel of war.
E. F. Jevons,

In. H. E. T. J. N. J.

Regent's University of Chicago

Dear Mr. Jevons:

I have just read in the J. P. I. that

1. The United States will never see the

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20. The United States will never see the

If you do not believe these assertions, you may look down from your high place among the wise and see the falseness of these statements. In order to prove the falseness of the above statements, I feel it necessary to present the following facts:

1. The demand for labor was never so great as it is today.
2. The wage levels have never been so high as they are now.
3. The unemployment rate has never been so low as it is currently.
4. The rate of economic growth has never been so rapid as it is today.
5. The rate of technological advancement has never been so fast as it is currently.

I believe that these facts alone are sufficient to disprove the assertions made above.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
-2- Dr. Judson

There are various criteria for determining the character of a supposedly merchant vessel. If it be armed in such a manner that it indicates an offensive purpose or if it in fact is an aggressor, or if its previous history indicates privateering inclinations, all would be taken into consideration in determining the character of the vessel.

It must also be considered that the central powers have not assented to the view that the mere appearance of a submarine gives ample ground for the presumption of an attack; particularly is this so outside of the indicated zones.

One of the new and large cruising submarines might very well be exercising the right of search as our own destroyers and British vessels are daily doing, under which circumstances a merchant vessel under private command attacking would imperil the lives of all on board.

Would it be troubling you too much to ask you to again consider the question and see whether, as a practical matter, there may not be grave danger to the seamen on merchant vessels armed fore and aft unless they are under official control?

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

President.
THE COMMERCIAL CLUB
OF CHICAGO

[Text is not visible on the page]
Chicago, September 13, 1917

Dear Mr. Riley:

Your favor of the 11th inst. is received.

Really, I don't need to give any further attention to this subject, as it is one with which I am entirely familiar and on which my opinion was made up long since. There is nothing new in it. What the German Government may believe about the matter is wholly immaterial. If we are to allow them to create international law for themselves there is nothing more to be said.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. Harrison B. Riley
The Commercial Club
Chicago
Office: September 15, 1974

Dear Mr. Kiffin:

Your favor of the 11th inst. is received.

Needless to say, I cannot agree with any statement attempting to reinforce the concept of the Supreme Court's opinion when made at some earlier time. The Supreme Court of the German Government may require more energetic means to uphold its judgment for the matter in question, but I see no reason to seek assistance from any outside source in support of that judgment.
September 17th, 1917.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago.

Dear Dr. Judson:

I have your favor of the 13th inst. I am inclined to believe that you are firm in your opinion so I shall not attempt the immoveable.

I cannot get rid of the thought in my mind that what the German government may believe about piracy and privateering will not be immaterial to her victims but perhaps it is not more than Belgium and Serbia have experienced and perhaps at the time of peace punishment will be administered to those individuals violating international law.

This happy result would be facilitated if we were extremely careful to give no basis for a charge that we were the first violators.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

President.
Dear Mr. Mobley:

I have your favor of the 17th inst.,

I am thankful to receive your letter. I am now in the process of preparing for the examinations. I am about to start my final exam at the Medical College of Georgia. I am looking forward to the opportunity to work with you in the future.

I am happy to hear that you are well and that your travels are successful. I look forward to hearing more about your experiences.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
Chicago, September 18, 1917

Dear Mr. Riley:

Yours of the 17th inst. is received.

You are quite right of course in thinking that the victims of German barbarity will suffer, very likely. However, the only alternative is to allow Germany to dictate as to what international law shall be. Any attempt by Germany of the kind implied in your letter will of course be met by prompt retaliation.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. E. B. Riley
The Commercial Club
Chicago
Office of September 15, 1911

Mr. R. B. Rife
The Commercial Club
Chicago

Mr. R. B. Rife

Dear Mr. Rife:

You are in the right of course in pointing out the choice of German presidential will suffer very much. However, the only alternative is to allow Germany to accept the German at the kind in me of a prompt retaliation. Will it or some of me by prompt retaliation. Very truly yours,

R. L. C.
September 7th, 1917.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
1146 E. 59th St.,
Chicago.

Dear Sir:-

A question has been raised in the Commercial Club as to whether or not the German government could find any support in international law if it desired to declare armed merchant men privateers or pirates.

There are two phases to the question, first, as applying to privately owned ships manned by United States gun crews but under command of civilian officers, and second, whether the fact that the ships are owned by a corporation, the stock of which is owned by the government, would change the status of such ships so as to furnish protection from the charge of privateering or piracy.

Am I asking too much, if I request that the opinion of one or more of your professors of international donate an opinion on this question?

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

President.
A donation for new crates to the Car

Grant of 

City Hall 

to attend those workers in the production of 

Theatre to 

for 

theatre of 

Diastatic of 

I am writing to request 

one of 

Yours truly,

President
more appearance of an enemy submarine gives ample ground for the supposition that an attack is intended. I cannot see that the presence of the United States merchant civilian officers, or the ownership of the stock of a corporation by the Government, would have any effect on the matter. In any event the right of self-defense in the matter is not the right of self-defense in the matter. In any event the right of self-defense in my opinion is clear and undoubted.

As I am the Professor of International Law in the University of Chicago I am sending herewith opinion on the matter which you bring to my attention.

There is not the slightest ground in international law for regarding armed merchantmen either as privateers or pirates. Merchant vessels have always had the right of defense, either against pirates or against belligerent cruisers, and that right has never been abandoned. If such merchant vessels, without a commission, should cruise against an enemy and make captures it would present another phase of the matter, but self-defense is an undoubted right. Further, the result of the formally announced and deliberate policy of attacking and destroying merchant vessels by submarines is that the
Office, September 10, 1974

Dear Mr. Kliron:

Thank you for the note that was received.

As I am the Professor of Information Law at the
University of Oregon and the President of the Oregon
Lawyers Association, I am writing to express our
appreciation of your interest in the matter.

The question of the disclosure of information to law
practices is of great concern to the legal profession.

We understand that the matter of the release of
information to law practices may raise legal issues.

In accordance with standard legal practice, we have
considered the implications of releasing such
information.

We would appreciate any assistance in clarifying
the legal issues involved.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
mere appearance of an enemy submarine gives ample ground for the supposition that an attack is intended. I cannot see that the presence of the United States gun crews under civilian officers, or the ownership of the stock of a corporation by the Government, would have any effect on the matter. In any event the right of self-defense in my opinion is clear and undoubted.

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. H. E. Riley
The Commercial Club, Chicago
Mr. James R. Angell,

Vice-President, University of Chicago,

Chicago, Illinois.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge your letter of October 7, 1914, in which you inquire whether, under international law, certain property belonging to the University of Chicago would be safe from seizure if shipped on a Dutch vessel from Holland or Hamburg, and if the property should be seized, whether the University would have a claim against the Government making the seizure.

In reply you are informed that it would appear that neutral property shipped on a neutral vessel to this country could not properly be the subject of seizure. The Department does not deem it advisable to undertake to pass at this time on the question of the legal basis of a claim that might arise out of the seizure of this property in case such seizure should take place.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

For the Acting Secretary of State:

Third Assistant Secretary.
October 10, 1959

Mr. President,

I am pleased to recommend your letter of October 10. I have reviewed the supporting documentation and find it to be compelling. The evidence presented in your letter, including the enclosed exhibits, clearly demonstrates the need for action.

I have also consulted with the appropriate legal experts, who have confirmed that the government's position is supported by the law. I am confident that the measures outlined in your letter are necessary to protect the interests of the United States.

I have directed the relevant departments to begin preparations for implementation. I will keep you apprised of the progress.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name and Position]