

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, 291 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,

Geo. G. Wilson
Chairman.

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The Committee will meet on Saturday, February 24, 1917, at the Williams Club, 201 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.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF
INTERNATIONAL LAW ON THE STUDY AND TEACHING OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Application for Fellowship in International Law.

Courses in International Law

Courses	Institution	Year	Hours per year	Graduate or Undergraduate	Instructor Grade
Application for student's					
International law		fellowship.			19
	teacher's				

Name in full -----

Mailing address -----

Date and place of birth -----
Diplomacy -----

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) -----
Governor -----

Universities and Colleges attended with dates -----
History -----

Degrees received with dates -----
Law -----

Teaching experience, institutions, subjects taught and dates -----

Publications -----

Languages read or spoken -----

*Explain what grade signifies, if possible in per cent. of students of Academic Honors, scholarships, fellowships, etc. -----
advanced work in international law submitted in support of such application -----

Languages read or spoken submitted -----

Statement of the great value of the suggestion was offered and also to you that the International Law Society is ready to take whatever action is necessary to extend to the International Law Society an invitation to hold its summer sessions here. In this connection, we have made rather careful figures covering the housing 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.

In order to avoid the possibility of conflict between the conference and -----

Application for Fellowship in International Law.
Harvard University

Cambridge

Student's

Application for

fellowship.

Teacher's

February 12, 1917

Name in full

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 the letter addressed to the Committee and accompanying this application) - same as hereby allotted to the Division of International Law for the fiscal year 1917-1918.

Universities and Colleges attended with dates

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 Inter-

national 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

fellowships of International Law by the Division of Inter-

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Very truly yours,

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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.

Courses	Institution	Year	Hours per year	Graduate or Undergraduate	Instructor	Grade
International law						

Club in New York City on Saturday, December 2, 1918, at 9:45 o'clock a. m.

Diplomacy Present: Philip Marshall Brown, Charles Cheney Hyde, Harry Pratt Judson, Jesse S. Reeves, James Brown Scott, Alpheus Henry Snow

absent: Amos S. Hershey; Robert Lansing

History

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

tion by different members of the Committee. The first subject taken up was

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of the usual April meeting. The Chairman read a letter from the Honorable

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documents, these publications, or other evidences of special
advanced work in international law submitted in support of this application.

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In this connection, we have made rather careful financial arrangements.

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by opening our doors to its lecturers and guests.

Courses in international law and related subjects.

Courses	Institution	Year	Hours per year	Graduate or Undergraduate	Instructor Grade
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International law

Diplomacy

Government

History

Law

*Explain what grade signifies, if possible in per cent.
List of documents, theses, publications, or other evidences of special fitness for
advanced work in international law submitted in support of this application.

List of Recommendations submitted.

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	Jesse S. Reeves
Charles Cheney Hyde	James Brown Scott
Harry Pratt Judson	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 appreciation 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
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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.

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 included 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 instruction 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

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In order to avoid 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 accomodating 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 renference 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

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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 coöperate 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

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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.

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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.

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 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 lecturers 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.

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.

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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. Jackson 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.

75

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB
OF CHICAGO

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB, ORGANIZED 1877
THE MERCHANTS CLUB, ORGANIZED 1896
UNITED 1907

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.

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB ORGANIZED
UNITED 1907
THE MERCHANTS CLUB ORGANIZED

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB
OF CHICAGO

Sept. 11th, 1917

Mr. Henry Pratt Johnson,
President, University of Chicago,
Chicago.

Dear Dr. Johnson:-

I have your letter of the 10th inst.
and I direct your attention to the specific cases that we
have in hand:

The United States will need to run the new passenger
vessels to be launched next year, 35,000 tons each. It is
such a number and any considerable fraction thereof built
at the present time, they must be created.

The efficient way of creating a new vessel is through
the various naval schools in the country, such as the one
at Great Lakes and to obtain the use of such schools and
entering must enter 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
to build or take over by the United States Shipping Corporation.

All of this seems very feasible and clear to every
one except the United States and especially the Secretary
of the Navy. We have had a long struggle to make the life of a
seaman anything like that of a soldier. In addition, the
of the Secretary of the Navy are now receiving as high as \$150.00
per trip through the danger zone and this organization does
not look with favor upon the sending of merchant vessels by
collected and 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 prize and, therefore, a prize, such
that might hold a controlling influence in the situation.
It is without doubt that if an armed merchantman is seized
it is without doubt that it is seized it is seized it is seized
and can only secure a belittled character if it is in fact
a vessel at sea.

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB
OF CHICAGO

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB, ORGANIZED 1877
THE MERCHANTS CLUB, ORGANIZED 1896
UNITED 1907

-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,

Harrison B. Riley
President.

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

Chicago, September 12, 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 extremely 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

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB
OF CHICAGO

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB, ORGANIZED 1877
THE MERCHANTS CLUB, ORGANIZED 1896
UNITED 1907

September 17th, 1917.

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

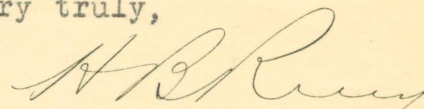
Dear Dr. Judson:-

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,


President.

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB
OF CHICAGO

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB ORGANIZED 1887
THE HARMONY CLUB ORGANIZED 1888
1900-1901

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 in your
right as I shall not attempt the impossible.
I cannot get rid of the thought in my mind that
the German government may well have some other
and prettier way of not so lamentable to her
but perhaps it is not worth the trouble and expense
expended and perhaps at the time of some business

international law.
This really would be justified if we were
entirely unable to give us seats for a change that
we were the first violators.

Yours very truly,

President

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. H. B. Riley
The Commercial Club
Chicago

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. H. B. Riley
The Commercial Club
Chicago

7 132

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB
OF CHICAGO

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB, ORGANIZED 1877
THE MERCHANTS CLUB, ORGANIZED 1896
UNITED 1907

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,

H. B. Rice
President.

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB
OF CHICAGO

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB OF CHICAGO
100 N. LAKE STREET
CHICAGO, ILL.

September 22, 1917

Mr. Henry Pratt Jones
1126 E. 11th St.
Chicago

Dear Sir:

A question has been raised in the Commercial Club as to whether or not the United States could find any support in international law in its desire to acquire more territory and resources at home. There are two questions involved. First, an inquiry as to whether or not the United States can claim territory under command of civilian power and second, whether the fact that the ships are owned by civilians, the vessels which are owned by the government, would change the nature of such claims or rights.

Privatizing or giving
As I believe you want to express that the opinion of one or more of your professors of international law is an opinion on this question.

Yours very truly,

President

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 vessel under

Chicago, September 10, 1917

civilian officers, or the ownership of the stock of a corporation by the Government, would have any effect on

Dear Mr. Riley:

in any event the right of self-defense in Your favor of the 7th inst. is received. my opinion is clear and undoubted.

As I am the Professor of International Law in the Very truly yours, 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

Chicago, September 10, 1917

Dear Mr. Riley:

Your favor of the 7th inst. is received.

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 arise 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

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,

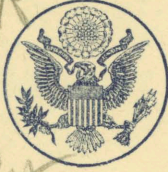
H.P.J. - L.

Mr. H. B. Riley
The Commercial Club, Chicago

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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. - J.
The Commercial Club, Chicago
Mr. H. B. Riley
Further, the result of the formal
opinion of the Secretary of the Navy is that the
presence of the gun crews under civilian officers
is not a violation of the laws of war. It is
a matter of fact that the gun crews are
under the command of civilian officers and
that the stock of the corporation is owned
by the Government. This is a matter of
fact and is not a violation of the laws
of war. It is a matter of fact that the
gun crews are under the command of civilian
officers and that the stock of the corporation
is owned by the Government. This is a matter
of fact and is not a violation of the laws
of war.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

October 15, 1914.

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.

500.115/714.

The property may come to me. I will take care of it.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

October 16, 1914

Mr. James E. 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 capture in ships on a vessel from Holland or Germany, 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 would not be subject to the risk of capture. The Government has not been 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:

John H. Eastman, Assistant Secretary

100.11.1714