

"its distinct interests, its juridical ideas, its moral opinions and its own traits which, while they give expression to its international, personal and national life, are not contrary to the established principles of justice and morality.

"4. International Law is under the juridical protection and the collective defence of the States which form the International Community."

Rumors of war, wars, the great war and the effects of the latter, ever since I published my Code at the end of 1910, made it untimely for Governments to help my enterprise, and for myself to comment my project before I could see the results of such international commotions that might have rendered such project either altogether useless or full of proximate possibilities. I expected that the governments of the countries where one of the three languages is spoken, would order as many copies as they have public offices, where such a book would have been not only in its proper place but also a useful thing to have there. Only the Japanese Government ordered ten copies, and the Belgian Government seven. Pacifists too did not do much, they happened to be advised by men who either thought that a peace-ship or peace picnics and banquets would bring about universal peace, or they were too selfish to let others than themselves have the opportunity of furthering by education the cause of peace among nations.

My love for work, my promise to give all the details how such a mass of rules was put together, the many lessons the great war has taught us, the effects of the mistakes made in the after-war, all these things make me still anxious to continue my work and publish a volume of commentaries every year. But how can I do it, if the law practice I am engaged in takes my whole time in affairs that have nothing in common with international law and pursuits? I have a large family, too young yet to be abandoned for the sake of doing some hermit's work that would all the same remain unpublished for want of dollars. It has been a hard problem presented to my mind all these years, and especially since it has become evident that no universal peace has been assured yet. No solution was looming into view, and I almost came to the conclusion that I had to leave unproductive this knowledge and preparedness to write what would be a library in itself and up to date, on all the questions of international law which must still come up in the many litigations of all kinds that will continue to arise between nations or their citizens.

Unexpectedly, a new idea of a possible solution how to utilize this knowledge and make it as productive as possible, came to me as soon as I read of the intended changes in the curriculum for the McGill B.C.L. degree, it is this: If you would entrust the teaching of international law to me, I would continue to devote the rest of my life to that science; but to be able to do that I should get enough to do only that and nothing else; and, in order to make me put into it all my heart and soul, and make your Faculty of Law known in every country better than any other law school, I should also have your promise to publish my said commentaries and, last of all, a revised edition of my Code, only in English. You could publish my work as property of the University which would use it as it best could to reimburse itself of all the unusual expenses made to secure my engagement; leaving to me and my