

mons of Japan, written in Japanese. All of them had flattering expressions for the author of that project of an international code, published in English, French and Italian in parallel columns, forming a quarto volume of over a thousand pages. Reviews and newspapers in every Capital and elsewhere have published much about the same book, and some of them used expressions I could hardly take as sincere.

The only adverse criticism I heard of, if we can call it so, was, in Germany, to the effect that such an important book should have been published also in German; and, here and there, that such a publication should have given the source of every article and the information as to what was old and what was new. To the first criticism I need not answer except that I have always been sorry not to know German. But the other is more unreasonable. It certainly came neither from experts in international law - for they would have easily seen what was old and what was new - nor from good scrutinizers, for they even failed to read, about the beginning of the preface (pages VIII-IX) these plain words:

"I am indebted for ideas and rules to all the laws, treaties, and treatises that have been published in English, French and Italian, ideas and rules that have passed from generation to generation either as thoughts that are the food of all just and deliberate minds, or as principles to be engraved on the hearts of all citizens. Those who have either originated or discussed or perfected such principles, in one of these three languages, are so numerous that the mere titles of their works would fill a volume; it has therefore been impossible, for the present, to give the sources of every thought or principle contained in this project of an International Code. My desire to see within the shortest possible time all that is contained in the hundreds of the most important volumes written in these three languages, has been punished with warnings of blindness. And yet I hope I shall be spared long enough to publish, in several volumes of commentaries, my answers to criticism, with a discussion of the theories I have rejected as well as those I have accepted, alluding to the credit of, and praising, those authors whose well-defined ideas and principles I have deemed to be the best published and worthy of being codified".

Certainly in the thirteen years already expired since I published my Code, I could have written ten volumes of commentaries. An entire volume could have been written on the first four articles which give the definition, field, scope and power of international law. Just read them for a moment, and you will see how pregnant with a thousand thoughts they are. The entire history of international law and its final aims are in those four articles as in a nutshell:

"1. International Law is that body of rules which every State must observe in order that all Nations may act harmoniously for the purpose of improving the condition of every man and of securing the welfare of all classes; it is the common law of mankind, and aims at the juridical organization of humanity.

"2. International Law applies to all States, whatever may be their political constitution or their religious faith; to all men of every race and of every color; to all the relations that arise in any part of the world and concern the International Community.

"3. International Law takes the State as it is, as it has been formed by history and by political law; and the State, so taken, retains, in its relations with other States,