

## BUSINESS MEETING

The PRESIDENT. I shall now call upon Mr. Finch, the Secretary.

The SECRETARY. Mr. Chairman and members of the Society: The year which has passed has been a heavy one upon the membership of the Society. We have lost a number of members who were landmarks in the Society's establishment and history. Following a suggestion which was made last year, I shall now read in open session the names of the members who have passed on. Most of you will recognize the outstanding ones as I call their names.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair suggests that upon the calling of the names the members rise.

(The members rose and stood during the reading of the names of deceased members.)

The SECRETARY. Elihu Root, died February 7, 1937; Chandler P. Anderson, died August 2, 1936; Samuel Riker, of New York, died July 17, 1936; Henry Wollman, of New York, died March 13, 1936.

These four gentlemen were all original members of this Society.

Baron Albéric Rolin, of Belgium, an honorary member since 1923, died February 3, 1937.

George A. Armour, of Princeton, N. J., a member since 1907, died January 1, 1937.

Clarence W. DeKnight, of Washington, D. C., a member since 1910, died November, 1936.

Charles H. Sherrill, of New York, a member since 1912, died June 25, 1936.

Henry C. Hall, of Washington, D. C., a member since 1914, died November 9, 1936.

Charles E. Hill, of Washington, D. C., a member since 1918, died May, 1936.

Henry Gennert, of New York, a member since 1920, died April 6, 1935.

Parker Thomas Moon, of Columbia University, New York, a member since 1927, died June, 1936.

Charles S. McDonald, of Detroit, a member since 1929, died June, 1936.

Wesley Martin, of Iowa, a member since 1930, died April, 1935.

Cloud R. Marshall, of Washington, D. C., a member since 1930, died January 1, 1937.

Joseph Redlich, of Austria, a member since 1931, died November 11, 1936.

Jacob A. Metzger, of the State Department, Washington, D. C., a member since 1934, died March 1, 1937.

Mr. Chairman, I move that we inscribe the names of these deceased members in the minutes of this meeting as a mark of our respect.

(The motion was seconded and unanimously adopted.)

At the same time, I would like to report that the Executive Council directed that the Presidential address delivered Thursday evening in memory of Mr. Elihu Root and in appreciation of his services be adopted as the official memorial of the Society, and that a copy of it be sent to Mr. Root's family. I make that motion.

(The motion was duly seconded and carried unanimously.)

The SECRETARY. Now, Mr. Chairman, I think we should also have a statement about Mr. Chandler P. Anderson. Mr. Woolsey is prepared to make such a statement.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair now recognizes Mr. Woolsey.

Mr. LESTER H. WOOLSEY. Mr. Chairman, I was at one time an associate of Mr. Anderson, and later his colleague, and I have been his friend for twenty-five years. I can not express here on this occasion, when we wish to show some respect to our deceased brothers, how much his loss I personally feel.

I think anyone who knew Mr. Anderson and who knew him for any length of time, would feel the substantial character of this man and the value of his friendship. When he died, he was almost 70 years of age. He had been one of the original organizing members of this Society, with our President, at Lake Mohonk in 1906. He was the first Treasurer of the Society, which office he held until 1922. He became an editor of its JOURNAL in 1910 and held that position until he died. He was also a Vice President of the Society when he died.

There is in our Constitution a little phrase which I think implies what his life stood for—the phrase “the promotion of international relations on the basis of law and justice.”

I think that might be taken as his motto. That was his endeavor. He had carved out the field of international relations for his own special work. He gave up a lucrative practice in New York, although he maintained some connection there, in order to carry out his ideal in the international field. He was an officer in the Department of State; he negotiated many treaties on behalf of the Department of State; he was agent and counsel in many arbitrations; he was a commissioner on several claims commissions.

Mr. Anderson was not a laborious worker. He was not a babe in the woods of precedent. His strength lay rather in being an analyzer and a thinker of the problems presented. His editorials and articles in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW and his opinions as a commissioner were outstanding examples of clear thinking and good judgment. He had the peculiar ability of getting at the kernel of a problem, in stating a proposition or in drafting a formula for a treaty. He never wrote long memoranda or opinions, and he had no use for non-essentials. Personally he was quiet and dignified to strangers and somewhat reserved. It was difficult to get within the fold of his friendship, but once there he was warm and democratic

and always the same. His opinions we respected, his friendship we valued; his death we lament as a great loss to this Society and to the cause of international justice.

Mr. CHARLES HENRY BUTLER. Mr. President, as a friend of Mr. Anderson—and we were associated on the Anglo-American Commission of 1898 and have been close friends ever since—I move that the remarks of Mr. Woolsey be spread upon the record, and that a copy of them be sent to Mrs. Anderson.

The PRESIDENT. Without objection that action will be taken.

The next matter before the Society is the Report of the Committee on the Codification of International Law.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Professor EDWIN BORCHARD. I suppose Mr. Finch wants me to make some report.

The SECRETARY. Mr. Chairman, I should have stated that I have a letter from Mr. Reeves, who is Chairman of the Committee, stating that he could not be present today and asking if we would not request Professor Borchard to make the report. Professor Borchard is the representative of the United States upon the Codification Committee set up at the Pan American Union as a result of the action of the Pan American Conferences. Professor Reeves thought it would be most appropriate for Mr. Borchard, who is in active contact with that work, to make a report to us this year, and to be substituted for him as the permanent chairman of that committee.

Professor BORCHARD. Mr. Chairman, the practical work of codification on this continent has been under discussion now for a good many years. The Havana Conference of 1928 thought they had started a method by providing for the appointment of National Commissions of Codification in each country, with three Permanent Commissions of Revision, one at Rio de Janeiro on public international law, one at Montevideo on private international law, and one at Havana on private law that might be enacted as uniform legislation. These permanent commissions I understand consisted of nationals of those particular countries, that is, Brazilians, Uruguayans and Cubans. The projects were to go from the National Commissions to the Permanent Commissions, and from them to the International Commission of Jurists at Rio, which is still in existence, and thence to the particular Pan American Conferences for adoption by the several countries, if they saw fit.

That method of codification did not appear very practical by 1933. Only nine countries had appointed their National Commissions on Codification. So in 1933 at Montevideo a different system was proposed. That system was more like the Geneva system for the commencement of codifica-