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PROF. OPPENHEIM AND PROF. LAMMASCH

In the new epoch upon which international relations are entering the world can ill afford to lose the abilities and services of Prof. Lassa Francis Lawrence Oppenheim and of Prof. Heinrich Lammasch, whose deaths have been recently announced. Both were international jurists and scholars of the highest type and both had achieved places of profound respect in the world of legal thought and action.

Prof. Oppenheim was born in Germany in 1858. He held positions of academic distinction there and in Switzerland, during which time he was the author of a number of works on legal subjects. In 1895 he accepted the offer of the position of professor of International Law at the London School of Economics, took up his residence in England and became a British subject. In 1908, on the resignation of John Westlake, he was called to the Whewell Chair of International Law at Cambridge University, which he occupied at the time of his death, October 7, 1919. His two-volume work, entitled *International Law*, published in 1912, won instant recognition as the most scholarly complete treatise in the English language. In fulfilling the fine traditions of his chair he must be conceded a pre-eminence beyond his distinguished predecessors. On an enlarged scale it was a repetition of the achievement of another brilliant foreigner, Albericus Gentilis, an Italian, who added lustre to the fame of Oxford at the opening of the seventeenth century, as professor of Civil Law at that institution.

Prof. Oppenheim's continental training enabled him to strike a needed balance between the Continental European and the Anglo-American schools of legal thought, thus contributing to a reconciliation between these systems. The value of this service will be more fully appreciated as the years pass.

At the time of his death he had undermined his strength in the work of revising his treatise of 1912 in the light of the lessons of the Great War. It is to be hoped that some worthy contemporary may complete these labors and make available any other of Prof. Oppenheim's unpublished works after the manner of Westlake's posthumous papers. It is a task not unworthy of the talents of Dr. T. E. Holland.

Prof. Lammasch was more the statesman and jurist than the scientist, though for years he lectured in the University of Vienna. During the last two decades his time was largely devoted to governmental service as a member of the Austrian Upper Chamber of the

Reichrath. He was a delegate of the First and Second Hague Conferences and served as a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration instituted by the convention of 1899. Twice during 1910 he sat in controversies to which the United States was a party; first, in the Newfoundland Fisheries dispute with Great Britain, over which he presided, and second, in the Orinoco Steamship case. He took part in many other arbitrations and aided in no small degree in the building up of the beginning of what might be termed international case law.

Prof. Lammasch was influential in hastening peace after his succession to the premiership in 1918, and he was an Austrian delegate to the Peace Conference at St. Germain. He died at Salzburg on January 7th.

S. E. E.