

stantial external guarantees" (p. 109). The experiences of the war which furnish clues for future benefit are various: the divergencies between the different systems of international law held, for example, by England and the United States on the one hand and by the nations of the Continent on the other, should be met openly; it should be recognized that the development of modern commerce and modern technical science have shipwrecked the former conduct of military warfare and militarism, and rendered the modern war essentially an economic or trade war. The latter is the connecting link which leads to the substitution of international law, through its coercive measures, for war. Perhaps in the future there may be wars without weapons, a war of trade proceeding from the international community instead of military war declared by one state alone. In the light of these aims Professor Nippoldt discusses rather generally their application to the rules of land and sea warfare. Some of the concrete results which he hopes for include a definite limitation of the law of contraband, severe restriction in the use of mines and submarines to avoid danger to peaceful navigation, the prevention of measures of terrorization; especially in the use of submarines and airplanes, a revision of the whole system of reprisals, and co-ordination between the interests of neutrals and the needs of modern economic warfare. In devoting the last forty pages to the freedom of the seas, the author has seemed to depart from his plan of proportion and method of treatment.

The study is characterized for the most part by its analytical and judicial tone, and the treatment is scholarly. As might be expected, the shortness of the book prevents detailed treatment and hence the emphasis throughout is upon broad, theoretical lines. It is to be regretted that some of the concrete points are not elaborated. Included are many citations from other writers and from the earlier writings of the author himself; the former are of especial interest to Anglo-Saxon students of international law in their cosmopolitan character—for example, the Chinese Tchéou-Wei and the Hungarian Ödön Makai—although Teutonic sources are chiefly used. The work suffers little in readableness through being a translation, save in the number of italicized words on most of the pages. There is no index.

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