



expressed on more than one occasion by word of mouth and in writing to the author of this brief note. At the time of his death, on July 29, 1913, he was the choice of the Institute of International Law for honorary president to succeed Professor Westlake, his lifelong friend and colleague in creating the *Revue de droit international et de législation comparée*—the first journal of international law—and the Institute of International Law, organized in 1873.

Mr. Asser was also well known as an arbiter of international disputes, and as a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration he took part in the decision of the first case, the Pius Fund Dispute between the United States and Mexico, submitted to and decided by a special tribunal of the Permanent Court, which he had as delegate to the First Hague Conference helped to create. Mr. Asser was an admirable linguist, speaking German with ease and grace, French with the accent, fluency and precision of a native, and English with little or no trace of a foreign accent. Leaving out of consideration the value of his contributions to international law, public and private, he created or was associated in the creation of agencies both calculated to develop and to popularize his favorite studies. *The Revue de droit international et de législation comparée*, of which he was one of the founders, supplied both branches of international law with an organ for their scientific treatment and exposition. As initiator of the Conferences on Private International Law, which have been held from time to time at The Hague, he created an instrument for its development and codification. As one of the founders of the Institute of International Law he called into being an instrument for the scientific development of both branches of the subject, and by his activity in the establishment of the Academy of International Law at The Hague, he provided an institution for their scientific exposition. It is not given to many men to take part in such important creations, and the evidences of his constructive imagination and his well directed zeal will long survive him and make his name one to conjure with in the international world.

#### EMANUEL VON ULLMANN

Emanuel von Ullmann, professor of international law at the University of Munich, was born in Pertowitz, Bohemia, on February 28, 1841, and died at Vienna on April 14, 1913. For many years his interest lay in constitutional and in criminal law rather than in the law of nations, and it was only from 1889, when he succeeded von Holtzendorff at