
The current of opinion for such a court is traced “in favor of a jurisdiction for trying crimes against the Law of Nations and International order, as well as for the trial of crimes committed by the ‘international criminal’.” A proposed draft statute for the international criminal court is set out in column opposite the parallel provisions of the statute of the present Permanent Court.

To citizens of the United States, an interesting feature of the article is the assurance with which, as an incidental matter, M. Caloyanni speaks of the success of the World Court now established at the Hague. “All the objections,” says M. Colyanni, “which had been raised regarding the Permanent Court of International Justice have been fortunately gainsaid, and although it had been created as an experiment, the ‘World Court’ at the Hague has proved very quickly what such a court, composed as it is, can do for World Justice: the judgments and opinions which it has given explain positively the reason why there is a continually increasing number of agreements between states, granting full obligatory jurisdiction to the Court, and enlarging the powers of its president. This experiment, which could not be but felicitous, and which has confirmed that success which those who created the Court had well foreseen—is it not sufficient for creating its complement in criminal matters?"

The proposed International Criminal Court is to be debated at the conference of the International Law Association in September, 1926, at Marseilles, and at the congress of the International Association of Penal Law in 1926 at Brussels.

JAMES J. ROBINSON.

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