

A BIOGRAPHY
AND SELECTIVELY ANNOTATED
CHRONOLOGICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY
OF THE PUBLISHED WRITINGS OF
DR. HERBERT FRANCIS WRIGHT

By

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Table of Contents

EDITOR'S NOTE.....	ii
INTRODUCTION.....	1
CHAPTER I.....	4
CHAPTER II.....	18
BIBLIOGRAPHY KEY.....	20
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	21
APPENDICES.....	63
APPENDIX I.....	64
APPENDIX II.....	65
APPENDIX III.....	68

EDITOR'S NOTE

This edition of the biography was created by scanning a printed copy of the original, recognizing the text using an Optical Character Recognition program, then formatting the result to mimic the original. While that process was reasonably successful, the output had to be manually reviewed for spelling and grammatical errors. While an effort was made to correct any such errors, I'm certain that more than a few were probably missed.

I corrected a few misspellings in the original, but generally attempted to reproduce the text as it was written by the author. Even so, I took the liberty of making a number of changes. For example, the author restarted the numbering of footnotes on each page of the original document. Whereas, in this edition, I elected to number them sequentially throughout. Also, I reformatted the extensive Bibliography section into columns slightly different from the original. Finally, and most obviously, the Index provided in Appendix III of the original edition was *omitted entirely*. This was done because the Search/Find features available on electronic readers provide far superior capability to locate desired portions than a static Index. Moreover, the scanned copy used to produce this edition was clearly incomplete in view of the fact that the Index in the original referenced hundreds of pages that were not a part of the scanned copy used to produce this edition.

Despite the changes, the information contained in this edition is interesting and provides valuable insight into the Grandfather I had an opportunity to meet.

Charlie Wright

INTRODUCTION

On April 12, 1945, a few hours before President Franklin Delano Roosevelt died, Dr. Herbert Francis Wright, internationally known law expert, scholar, author and editor, passed away. Only fifty-three years old, Dr. Wright's sudden unexpected death brought a prominent career in international law and politics to an early close. Characterized by Reverend Lorenzo C. McCarthy, O. P., President of Providence (Rhode Island) College, as “one of those heroic scholars and diplomats, who have given their best efforts to settle international disputes and international differences without recourse to WAR,”¹ Dr. Wright had, throughout all his years of ceaseless and many-sided activities, been inspired by one all-pervading ideal which burned from his heart into everything he applied his mind or hands to – that ideal was Peace. The peace which Dr. Wright believed in was not between nation and nation, and man and man, and just material peace as such, but extended as he expressed it to peace “in all human relationships,” and “to everything whatsoever it could be predicated.” In one of his earlier articles, he quoted St. Augustine:

Peace exists where there is no contradiction.... The peace of the body, then, is the ordered regulation of the parts. The peace of the irrational soul is the harmonious repose of the appetites, and that of the rational soul, the harmony of knowledge and action....The peace of mortal man with God, the ordered obedience in faith to the eternal law....The peace of all things, the tranquility of order.²

1 From the citation read by Reverend L. C. McCarthy, who bestowed the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Dr. Herbert F. Wright, October 23, 1930.

2 Herbert F. Wright, “St. Augustine on International Peace,” The Catholic World, CV (September, 1917), 745.

After a few years' experience and study in the practical conduct of international relations, he wrote: "Just as the reformation of morals should begin with the individual person, so international peace should begin with the individual nation,"³ Later his concept of peace expanded to global proportions in search of a definition for various programs of peace, "It is a universal truth that all men seek peace," he said. "The rub comes in selecting the means to secure peace."⁴ Convinced that the peaceful settlement of international disputes was to come from commissions of inquiry, he felt that often the best way to attain a desired objective was to pursue a middle path between two extremes, "The poet Horace," he wrote, "has an expression for this: 'Est modus in rebus.'⁵

A prolific writer and an adept speaker, Dr. Wright has left a long list of legal and scholarly articles, addresses, and volumes. While some of this material remains in manuscript form, the greater portion of it is published. It is the purpose of this study to present in a chronological arrangement, a selectively annotated bibliography of all the published works of Dr. Wright. It is hoped that the chronological form will facilitate the use of the guide and at the same time chart the development of Dr. Wright's political thought. Due to limitations of both scope and length, the writer has chosen to selectively annotate Dr. Wright's material. The list will include his books, periodical and newspaper articles, pamphlets, editorials, letters to the editor, and reports and addresses in proceedings, annals, and records. No attempt has been made to include any of Dr. Wright's unpublished addresses, correspondence, class lectures, remarks in proceedings and the like.

A short biographical sketch of Dr. Wright will precede the bibliography of his writings. Following this bibliography is a list of the published obituary notes on Dr. Wright, which appears in Appendix I, A list of sources consulted in compiling this bibliography appears in Appendix II, and a subject index to his writings in Appendix III.

3 Herbert F. Wright, "The Role of the Catholic American in International Peace," Providence (Rhode Island) College *Alembic*, XX, no. 3 (March, 1937), 135.

4 *Ibid.*, p. 133.

5 *Ibid.*, p. 134.

The topic was chosen in recognition of Dr. Wright's scholarly accomplishments and the prominence accorded him as an outstanding scholar, research worker, author, editor, translator, and Catholic law authority of the twentieth century. It is hoped that this bibliographical guide of Dr. Wright's published writings will serve the reader as a reference tool for the study of the development of Dr. Wright's political thought and for exhausting all the material that Dr. Wright has written on a particular subject.

The writer wishes to express a sincere appreciation to the faculty of the Department of Library Science for guidance and direction;

to Mrs. Herbert F. Wright, widow of Dr. Wright, for her patience, understanding, and cooperation in supplying biographical information;

to Reverend Quitman Beckley, O. P., and Dr. Charles C. Tansill, close friends and colleagues of Dr. Wright, for additional enlightening biographical information on Dr. Wright.

CHAPTER I

DR. HERBERT FRANCIS WRIGHT: ADVOCATE OF PEACE

For over thirty years, from the time of attending the Catholic University of America in 1911, until his sudden unexpected death on April 12, 1945, Dr. Herbert Francis Wright had expressed through numerous scholarly volumes, of which he was author, editor and translator, a deep abiding interest and concern in the fundamental concepts of law and of international community. To attempt to give in a few pages an account of thirty years of any busy person's life would be difficult. To attempt to do so adequately for a man of Dr. Wright's dynamic personality, vivid imagination, keen intellect, tireless energy and cultured mind would seem almost futile; for each of these thirty or more active years, one might write a separate article and not overdo the task.

From his birth, Dr. Herbert Francis Wright seemed predestined to an international future, in which the crossing of boundary lines would be a common occurrence. Born at Washington, D. C., on March 28, 1892, he was the son of Johnson Eliot Wright, who for years was secretary of the Association of Oldest Inhabitants, and of Susan Cecelia Watson Wright. After receiving his primary education in Washington public schools and his high school education in the Georgetown College Preparatory School, he enrolled in Georgetown University in 1907 and was graduated with an A. B. degree in June, 1911. Thereupon he attended the Catholic University of America, where he was an instructor in Latin from 1911 to 1918 and where in 1912, he received his master's degree, and in 1916, his degree of doctor of philosophy. On November 19, 1912, he married Anna Cecelia Blakeney, daughter of Thomas Charles Blakeney, an employee of the federal government and there were three children, Margaret Frances, John Herbert, and Thomas Blakeney Wright.

There has been no official record of the early years and school days of Dr. Wright. Only the verbal testimony of friends and colleagues reveals any indication of his future scholarly prowess. Dr. Charles C. Tansill, a prominent historian, says:

I knew Dr. Wright for over thirty years. We met at Catholic University back in about 1915, and taught together at Georgetown University. We became close friends....He was a serious Latin student when I first knew him, and was always reading learned books. He was well-liked, but in those days, he never mixed very much....

Reverend Quitman Beckley, O. P., met Herbert Wright when they were school-children, and they shared many boyhood interests together.

Some friends who are close when they are young drift apart as they get older. But not the two of us. We would always take up from where we left off, whether it was seven months or a year since we had last seen one another. We were fluent talkers and we read a great deal. As children, we would read and discuss books together....In those days, children read such things as Charles Lamb's Tales of Shakespeare...

It is not strange that Dr. Wright's major field of interest in college was Latin. Since his high school days, he had read and translated the works of the Latin writers and early Catholic philosophers. In addition, he could boast a reading knowledge of German, French, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese. But primarily, it was Latin that absorbed his interest. Studying under such learned professors as the Reverend Dr. John Damen Maguire, Dr. George Melville Bolling, and Dr. John Bartholomew O'Connor at the Catholic University, Dr. Wright eventually hoped to make his career as a Latin professor. But strangely enough, it was in pursuing his study in the field of Latin, that his attention was first directed to international law and political science. Having done his master's thesis on St. Augustine's idea of peace, he decided to present a critical introduction to and analysis of Franciscus de Victoria's text: De Iure Belli Relectio, for his advanced degree, A Spanish moral theologian, Franciscus de Victoria, of the Order of Preachers, had published this treatise over three hundred and fifty years

ago as the fifth of his Relectiones Theologicae XII, Astonished to discover that he had set forth principles which the historian of international practice today is accustomed to represent as entirely modern, Dr. Wright wrote in the preface to his dissertation:

Victoria was over four hundred years ahead of his age. He boldly advanced opinions which some of the international lawyers of today are just beginning to find courage to uphold. For instance, "If war is useful to one province or state, but would draw in its train great injuries to the entire world and to Christianity, I think that such a war is unjust," says Victoria. Moreover, the canons for waging war properly, as laid down at the end of his De Iure Belli have been formulated so wisely that they seem able to stand the test of time.⁶

It was this critique of Victoria's treatise "On the Law of War" that initiated Dr. Wright's career as an expert on international law. In 1917, he was asked by the late Dr. James Brown Scott, then of the Carnegie Institute of Washington, a branch of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, to assist in editing the "Classics of International Law." At the suggestion of Dr. Scott, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace had decided to publish translations of the more important precursors of and successors to Hugo Grotius; however, not being a Latinist, Dr. Scott was faced with the task of finding capable scholars and translators of the Latin language. Dr. Wright was one of the first to be selected as an editorial assistant on the new series. The first project in which he collaborated with four other professors was the translation of the monumental work, "On the Law of War and Peace," by Hugo Grotius. Directed by the late Professor Francis W, Kelsey, of the University of Michigan, this two-volume work was seven years in the making, and was finally published in 1925. In the 1925 Yearbook of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Dr. Wright was noted as being personally responsible for all the indexes to this work, in addition to

6 Herbert Francis Wright, Franciscus de Victoria De Iure Belli Relectio (Washington, The Author, 1916), 3.

collaborating on the translation of this classic. It also credited Dr. Wright as being the first to attempt a complete index of authors cited by Grotius.⁷

In the meantime, however, Dr. Wright was forced to interrupt his labors on the “Classics” to edit a collection of the Constitutions of the States at War which was to be published by the Department of State for use at the Paris Peace Conference. This work was especially significant in that it contained English translations of the constitutions of eight Latin American countries, several of which appeared in English for the first time. From 1921 to 1923, Dr. Wright was the editor of publications for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. In addition to editing the “Classics,” he now supervised the publications issued in connection with the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament. In 1923, he relinquished this position and assumed the chair of political science in the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University, which he held for the next seven years. A person who was never too busy to engage himself in further activity, Dr. Wright accepted in 1927 the appointment of managing editor of the “Constitutional Review,” a quarterly publication which advocated the maintenance of constitutional government, and at the same time, edited material on international law and related subjects for the State Department. Two years later, he resigned his position with the “Constitutional Review,” and channeled all his energies in editing the proceedings, conventions and draft of the treaty of the International Conference of American States on Conciliation and Arbitration. It was the first time that a quadrilingual treaty was signed in a single printed document containing the text in four languages, French, Spanish, Portuguese and English. In 1929, the State Department appointed Dr. Wright a special advisor in historical research on Latin American affairs. In this position he became responsible for editing the report of the Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation, which was published in Spanish and English, and for editing material on several Latin American countries for “U.S. Foreign Relations of 1919.”

7 “The Tercentenary of Grotius.” Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Yearbook (1925), no. 14, 92.

Then, the State Department assigned him to edit some of the international conferences for 1929 and 1930. In this capacity, he served on the American Delegation at the London Naval Conference in 1930, and edited the proceedings of that conference along with the report of the American Delegation to the International Consulting Committee on Radio Communications. At various times, he rendered special service of from three months to three years in the Office of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the District of Engineer's Office of the War Department. While these commitments would have been exhausting enough for the ordinary man, they did not appear to faze the extraordinary energies of Dr. Wright. Honors, various positions of esteem, lectures, and courses took him abroad, and to different parts of the country, and at all times engaged him in a round of seemingly ceaseless activities. In 1926, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace had invited him to be one of the members of a group of fifty professors of international law and kindred subjects to tour Europe and other parts of the world for the prime purpose of studying at first hand the organization and operation of international organizations and associations. In 1930, he had been given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Providence (Rhode Island) College for his outstanding "research....logically and intelligently pursued...clear vision....and sound judgment of an expert."⁸ In 1940, he received the Papal Cross, "Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice," from Pope Pius XII for his work as vice-chairman of the Committee in charge of the celebration commemorating the Catholic University's Golden Jubilee.

Throughout his career, however, in government and with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Dr. Wright had always retained an academic connection where he could teach and have contact with the younger generation, whom he always regarded as a constant source of inspiration. In particular, he felt that if there was any college in which the courses in international relations should feel particularly "at home" it was in the Catholic College. "The true international character of the Church," he said, "is reflected in the fourteen different nationalities to

8 From the citation read by Reverend L. C. McCarthy, who bestowed the degree of Doctor of Laws on Dr. Herbert F. Wright, October 23, 1930.

be found among the members of her College of Cardinals, and her place in the international community is evidenced, among other facts, by the fact that the Holy See maintains regular diplomatic relations, by means of apostolic delegates, with a number of other countries.⁹

Concerned over the role of the Catholic American in international peace, he said before the student body of Providence (Rhode Island) College in 1937:

(The Catholic American) should display a lively interest in international affairs. His American citizenship alone should be sufficient inducement to elicit his interest, as any war in which the United States may participate is bound to have disastrous effects upon the individual. But the world-wide organization of the Catholic Church virtually makes the Catholic “a world citizen...”

Mere interest, however, is not sufficient. There must be an intelligent interest. The Catholic, therefore ... should be well informed on the background of modern American and general European history. Thirdly...the Catholic should have an elementary grasp of the ethics of the state in its international relations.¹⁰

Upon his return from Europe in the fall of 1930, Dr. Wright became Professor of International Law and Head of the Department of Political Science at the Catholic University of America, which position he held until his death. In addition to his regular teaching duties at the University, he lectured for three semesters from 1936 to 1937 on international law, American diplomacy, and Latin American and Far Eastern affairs at the Postgraduate School of the United States Naval Academy, and for two semesters in 1938 at the Turner Diplomatic School, From 1936 to 1939, he was a special advisor on historical radio programs for the United States Office of Education of the Interior Department and

9 Herbert F. Wright, “The Catholic College and International Relations,” The Catholic Educational Review, XXX (September, 1932), 385. (An address prepared for the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Catholic Educational Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1932)

10 Wright, “The Role of the Catholic American in International Peace,” 136-7.

played an important part in the preparation of two series of broadcasts sponsored by that Department. One of these, entitled "Let Freedom Ring!", consisted of thirteen half-hour programs on the Bill of Rights; the other, "Brave New World," comprised a series of twenty-six programs on the culture of Latin America, which were broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System. In 1939, he was appointed a member of the International Committee on United States-Latvian Relations by President Roosevelt, and was secretary of the Conference of Teachers of International Law and Related Subjects.

Never a complacent member of any organization or association to which he belonged, Dr. Wright held important offices and positions of both an editorial and executive nature in national and international law societies. He was a member of the American Society of International Law for twenty-four years, and served on the Executive Council and on several drafting committees. For the last ten years of his life, he was Chairman of the Society's Committee on Publications of the Department of State, and in that capacity he earned the gratitude of teachers and other members of the profession as well as the officers of the State Department, for his effective work in urging the continuation and expansion of the Department's publications program and in supporting and obtaining appropriations from Congress for that purpose. He was a constant contributor to the American Journal of International Law and in recognition of this service he was elected to the Board of Editors a year before he died. Vice President (1927) and then President (1934) of the Catholic Association for International Peace, Dr. Wright was a zealous promoter of the study and dissemination of the principles of natural law and Christian charity in international problems:

The Church has always maintained as a fundamental principle that justice and charity should govern the relations between nations. Augustine in the fifth century defined just wars and emphasized the desirability of substituting arbitration even for just wars.

Isidore of Seville, Gratian, Thomas Aquinas and countless others helped to develop these same ideas and to

*insure their incorporation in the tradition and practice of the Church and of the peoples subject to her jurisdiction.*¹¹

In addition to being a member of the Conference of Teachers of International Law and Related Subjects, the American Branch of the International Law Association, the American Political Science Association, and the American Society of International Law, he was made a corresponding member of the Societe de Legislation Comparee in 1924 and of the Vereemiging voor de Uitgave van Grotius in 1928.

In spite of these activities and the many demands for his editorial assistance, lectures, and speeches, Dr. Wright found time to express his theories of international law in books, pamphlets, government documents, newspapers and various weekly, monthly and quarterly publications of both a popular and serious nature. A staunch supporter of the development of pacific means for settling international disputes, he proposed a seven-point program for peace among nations, which the United States slowly but surely carried into effect. Addressing the Catholic students attending the Columbia University Summer School Session in 1934, he advocated:

1. Building of the United States Navy to the limits prescribed by the Washington Treaty of February 6, 1922 and the Treaty of London of April 22, 1933, as provided by the Vinson Act, passed in the Seventy-third Congress on March 27, 1934.
2. Government control of munitions.
3. Presidential proclamation of an embargo on munitions on any and all belligerents.
4. Prohibition of loans to any and all belligerents.
5. Development of pacific means for settling disputes and avoiding war.
6. Bilateral arbitration treaties with at least thirty-four nations and conciliation treaties with at least forty-one nations.

11 Herbert F. Wright, "The Catholic College and International Relations," 386.

7. Close cooperation with the League of Nations in all matters proposed in the other points as well as in its humanitarian activities, but opposition to American membership in the League.

Dr. Wright maintained that the Covenant of the League was the Treaty of Versailles, and one of its chief objects was maintenance of the “peace” concluded at the end of World War I. As these contained many iniquitous provisions, he felt that the United States should not by joining the League be placed in the position of underwriting them.

On more than one occasion he advocated publicly his seven-point program. In January 1935, when the United States was considering the advisability of joining the Permanent Court of International Justice, he presented a brief entitled “Shall the United States Become a Member of the World Court?” in which he concluded that this question should be answered in the negative as long as the Court remained an integral part of the League. Apart from this connection, however, he felt that the Court exemplified the best American tradition for peaceful settlement and in fact, embodied many ideas of American origin. This brief was read in its entirety by Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, in the session of January 23, 1935, and printed in the Congressional Record of that date, and reprinted in the Catholic Daily Tribune of January 29 and 30. On April 22, 1935, he reviewed the main points of the program in his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Catholic Association for International Peace in Washington, in which he also quoted the statement of the Holy Father of 1930 decrying the “hard and selfish nationalism in place of true and genuine love of country,” and advocating “not a sentimental, confused, unwise pacifism because that only is true peace that comes from God, and that bears the essential and priceless fruits of true peace.” On December 3 of that same year, he took up the question of the neutrality of the United States in the Ethiopian-Italian dispute, when he gave a public address on the “League of Nations and Sanctions” under the auspices of the Social Science Forum of St. Thomas College of Scranton, Pa., and again on December 29 took a vigorous part in the panel discussion of an

address by Mr. Felix Morley, editor of The Washington Post, “The League of Nations Comes of Age,” in the Town Hall in Washington.

In 1938, in a letter to the editor of The New York Times, he continued his opposition to the League of Nations, calling it: “a closed, armed alliance of allied powers to maintain the ‘status quo’ of the ‘peace’ treaties based upon Germany's responsibility for the war and not upon the broad principles of justice contained in President Wilson’s Fourteen Points which led to the armistice.”¹²

*Since the political activities of the League are directed toward the maintenance of the unjust status quo of these treaties, even to the point of waging war, the United States would do well to keep clear of them if it desires to keep out of war.*¹³

Yet, Dr. Wright did not mean that the role of the United States in world peace should be a purely negative one of keeping out of war itself. Rather, he meant that the United States would encourage the maintenance of world peace by refusing to assist those nations if at war, and by giving the good example of settling international difficulties amicably. “If other nations were positive then that they could not rely on dragging the United States into their wars, they would govern their actions accordingly.”¹⁴

Throughout the crucial years of the second world revolution, he still maintained his stand against participation on the part of the United States in warfare with other nations. He firmly believed that the United States could do more good for herself as well as for the rest of the world in stemming the rising tide of communism by remaining aloof from the European conflagration, in which she really had no direct or immediate interest, so that she might be able to conserve her resources and thereby be in a position to withstand the onslaught of communism after the war and assist in the rehabilitation of trade that must come after the world has

12 Herbert F. Wright, “We Are Absolved – Situation in Europe Held No Fault of Ours,” (Letter to the editor) The New York Times, section IV (November 20, 1938), 9:1.

13 Herbert F. Wright, “Build Army to Limits, Counsels Politics Head...” The Tower XV, no. 20 (April 2, 1936), 424.

14 Ibid.

returned to normalcy.¹⁵ Summing up his policy in a single phrase, he said “it would be a policy-of insulation from the politics and wars of other nations, and cooperation with them in everything else.”¹⁶

The last-published work of Dr. Wright was a comparative study of The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals and the Covenant of the League of Nations, which was completed just about a month before his death. In the same scholarly fashion in which he was accustomed to write, he endeavored to make this study as objective as possible by arranging the provisions of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals in parallel columns with the relevant portions of the Covenant of the League of Nations, interspersing comments on the similarities and differences between the two instruments wherever appropriate,

“The foremost problem in post-war planning,” he said, “is how to secure for ourselves and all the world a just and lasting peace.”¹⁷ While he looked for peaceful settlement of international disputes to come from commissions of inquiry, he felt that attempts such as the League of Nations, the Permanent Court of International Justice and the Dumbarton Oaks proposals were defective. The principal defect in these systems he felt was the fact that the sole motivating force behind observance of their provisions was utilitarian interests of individual nations, who supported them as long as they favored their national interests.

*There is no reference to justice in the Proposals except the provision for the creation of an International Court of Justice, and there is no reference to the moral law except the veiled one to ‘the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms’ (DOP, IX. A. 1)*¹⁸

15 American Foreign Policy in the Present Crisis,” The Catholic University Bulletin, VII, no. 2 (November, 1940), 5.

16 Herbert F. Wright, “The Basis of American Foreign Policy,” The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, CCXVI (July, 1941), 8.

17 Taken from Dr. Wright's last written unpublished address on “The Bishops’ Statement and Dumbarton Oaks.”

18 Herbert F. Wright, The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals and the League of Nations Covenant (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1945), 38.

“This defect in the Proposals,” he wrote, “is probably what induced the Catholic Bishops of the United States in their declaration of November 19, 1944, to say:

*The gilded dreams of a new era, which these systems (like that of the League) heralded, have proved to be hideous nightmares. If we are to have a just and lasting peace, it must be the creation of some realism, which has a clear vision of the moral law, a reverent acknowledgment of God as Author, and a recognition of the oneness of the human race underlying all national distinctions.*¹⁹

Echoing the Bishops’ statement, he said in his last written unpublished address on “The Bishops’ Statement and Dumbarton Oaks”:

*It is imperative that all our citizens recognize their responsibility in the making and maintenance of peace. They must inform themselves on the issues and form their judgments in the light of sound reason and our Christian democratic traditions.*²⁰

Dr. Wright's study on The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals and the League of Nations Covenant was published as a government document by Congressional Order for use of the United Nations Conference delegates attending the San Francisco meeting of April 25, 1945. Although he had first planned to attend this meeting, he suddenly declined shortly before its opening. On April 12, 1945, he suffered a heart attack and died at his home in Washington. Although his death was sudden and unexpected, Dr. Wright had not been feeling well for the last few months of his life. The pressure of editorial commitments, teaching duties and extra-curricular activities seemed to demand much more of his free time than he could give, and perhaps caused his premature death.

19 Ibid. For the quotation of the Bishop's Statement, see The Catholic Review (November 14, 1944), 2; The New York Times (November 19, 1944), 1.

20 Taken from Dr. Wright’s last written unpublished address on “The Bishops’ Statement and Dumbarton Oaks.”

Dr. Wright's death came as a severe shock to his friends and colleagues and to the other members of his profession. Mr. George A. Finch, editor-in-chief of the American Journal of International Law, wrote:

*The death of Dr. Wright at this critical period of transition in international affairs is a severe loss not only to the American Society of International Law and its Journal, but to the teaching profession and all others interested in the diffusion of knowledge concerning the promotion of better understanding of international relations and the orderly development of world affairs.*²¹

Mr. Charles Dennis, a colleague of Dr. Wright and member of the American Society of International Law, said:

*He has rendered really a monumental service to the Society, the Department of State and the other members of his profession...*²²

In all of his work, whether as teacher, editor, author or speaker, Dr. Wright endeavored to place the proper emphasis upon the role of Catholic philosophy in the development of international law and government as well as upon the contributions of Americans to this development. In his book on the Catholic Founders of Modern International Law, he traced the rise and development of laws among nations and showed that the authority for their existence was rooted deeply in Catholic doctrine and owed its recording to the earlier activity of church men in the field of international law. He especially maintained that the writings of the sixteenth and seventeenth century theologians were not taken seriously enough by many subsequent writers of international law. Chief among these so-called forgotten men that he cited was Franciscus de Victoria of the Order of Preachers and a professor of the University of Salamanca. "He was a theologian of the first rank and to him is credited the revival of scholastic theology in Spain," wrote Dr. Wright.

21 George A. Finch, "Herbert Wright, 1892-1945," American Journal of International Law, XXXVIX (July, 1945), 552.

22 George A. Finch, "Herbert Wright, 1892-1945," American Society of International Law, Proceedings, 1945, 88.

In 1532 he pronounced his famous dissertations or lectures De Indis Noviter Inventis and De Iure Belli Hispanorum in Barbaros, in which he discussed the juridical and theological bases alleged for the solution of the question of Spanish sovereignty in the New World.²³

Although he had never received a law degree and had never been an attorney²⁴ through his study, experience and wisdom in the practical conduct of international affairs, Dr. Wright was recognized as an outstanding law expert. Still, however honored or esteemed, his main concern throughout his entire career, had been the maintenance of peace and security and the creation of conditions which make for peace. He had no confidence in a peace which was not founded on justice and the moral law, and which did not guarantee in law and respect in fact the innate rights of men, family and minority groups in their civil and religious life.

For this alone can be truly called and esteemed the peace of reasonable creatures, consisting as it does in the perfectly ordered and harmonious enjoyment of God and of one another in God...²⁵

23 Herbert F. Wright, Catholic Founders of Modern International Law (Washington: The Author, 1934), 13. (An address delivered before the American Catholic Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pa., March 19, 1934).

24 The writer wishes to note that Dr. Wright studied law at the National University from 1937 to 1940.

25 Herbert F. Wright, "St. Augustine on International Peace," 753.

CHAPTER II

A SELECTIVELY ANNOTATED CHRONOLOGICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE PUBLISHED WRITINGS OF DR. HERBERT FRANCIS WRIGHT

With the primary purpose of listing all of Dr. Wright's published writings in one convenient form, the writer has chosen a chronological arrangement to aid in the reader's study of the development of Dr. Wright's political thought. As has been stated in the introduction to this study, the published writings of Dr. Wright have been selectively annotated for reasons of both scope and length. These writings, excepting book reviews, encyclopedia articles, and articles in the Dictionary of American Biography, include his books, pamphlets, editorials, periodical and newspaper articles, letters to the editor, and reports and addresses in proceedings, annals and records. Each book, pamphlet, editorial, periodical and newspaper article, etc., is considered an entry and has been designated a number in order to facilitate the reader's use of the subject index, which appears in Appendix III. In addition, the writings have been classified as to type of publication (periodical article, newspaper article, pamphlet, etc.) by means of a mnemonic symbol following each entry. A key to these symbols may be found on page Error: Reference source not found.

The writer has made every effort through means of indexes, correspondence, and careful searching of unindexed law journals, periodicals, annals, reports and proceedings, and newspapers to record every item known to be written and published in Dr. Wright's name. Many of the positions held by Dr. Wright throughout his career in international law were in the capacity of either editor, assistant editor, translator, collaborator or historical advisor on publications sponsored and/or

published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the American Society of International Law, the United States Office of Education, and the United States Department of State. In these positions, Dr. Wright supervised, corrected, translated or assisted in editing, as the case may be, countless publications. For some of these publications, Dr. Wright has been directly responsible and officially credited in his capacity: either in the-preface, introduction or foreword. In many others there has been no such citation. In these instances, the writer has tried through means of personal contact, when at all possible, and correspondence with the editors, librarians and officers of these associations and departments to determine the nature of Dr. Wright's contribution. Such information has been difficult to obtain with certainty, since these associations and departments have had a partial, and in some cases, a complete change of officers, editors and personnel who have had little or no connection with Dr. Wright's work. Where it was hoped that files would prove an adequate substitution, the writer found such records to be lacking. Hence, to follow what Dr. Wright termed "a middle path between two extremes,"²⁶ the writer has recorded in this study only the items for which Dr. Wright has been officially credited in his capacity either in the preface, introduction or forewords of publications, or by confirmation of the editor, president or official of the association or department with which Dr. Wright was connected.

26 Herbert F. Wright, "The Role of the Catholic American in International Peace," 134.

BIBLIOGRAPHY KEY

Key to symbols which classify Dr. Wright's role regarding his published writings

<u>Role</u>	<u>Type of Publication</u>
BK A	(Author of book)
BK AD	(Advisor on book)
BK COL	(Collaborator on book)
BK CON	(Contributor to book)
BK CON E	(Editor of and contributor to book)
BK E	(Editor of book)
BK F	(Foreword of book)
BK F E	(Editor and foreword of book)
BK I	(Index of book)
BK R	(Book review)
BK T COL E	(Editor of and collaborator on translation of book)
BK T COL I	(Index of and collaborator on translation of book)
BK T E	(Editor and translator of book)
DA B A	(Article in <u>Dictionary of American Biography</u>)
DOC	(Document)
ED	(Editorial)
ENCY A	(Article in encyclopedia)
LE	(Letter to the editor)
MA	(Magazine article)
MA T	(Translator of magazine article}
NA	(Newspaper article}
PAM	(Pamphlet)
PR A	(Article in proceedings)
PR E	(Editor of proceedings)
PR R	(Report in proceedings)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

<u>Item</u>	<u>Role</u>	<u>Description</u>
1912		
1	BK CON	<p><u>Report of the Commissioner of Education for the Year Ended June 30, 1912.</u> Washington: Government Printing Office, 1913.</p> <p>Listed as House Doc. 1449, 62nd Congr., 3d Sess., Partial Contents: Chapter VI: "Roman Catholic Schools," by Herbert F. Wright. Pp. 227-241,</p> <p>This is a report of the schools maintained by the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, compiled from authoritative Catholic publications, principally from those of the Catholic Educational Association and from the Official Directory, together with a brief statement of the organization for the management of all the affairs of the Church.</p>
2	DOC	<p><u>St. Augustine and Peace...</u> Washington: Catholic University of America, 1912.</p> <p>A thesis written in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of master of arts at the Catholic University of America.</p> <p>Presents and analyzes St. Augustine's views on international peace.</p>
1916		
3	BK A	<p><u>Francisci de Vitoria De Iure Belli Relectio.</u> Washington: The Author, 1916. Pp. 52.</p> <p>A dissertation written in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy at the Catholic University of America.</p> <p>Treats the importance of Francisco de Vitoria as a scholar and theologian, and presents a critical introduction to and analysis</p>

<u>Item</u>	<u>Role</u>	<u>Description</u>
		of the text of his <u>De Iure Belli</u> .
<u>1917</u>		
4	BK T COL E	<p>Nys, Ernest, ed. <u>Francisci de Victoria De Indis et De Iure Belli Relectiones</u>. "Washington: The Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1917. Pp. 475.</p> <p>Vol. 7 of "The Classics of International Law" series, Publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of International Law, edited by J. B. Scott.</p> <p>Contains the sections of De Indis and De Iure Belli, extracted from Victoria's posthumous work entitled: <u>Relectiones Theologicae</u>, first published in 1557.</p> <p>Partial Contents: "Prefatory Remarks concerning the Text," by H. F. Wright. – "Revised Text of the Preface to Simon's Edition (1696)," by H. F. Wright. – "Revised Text of <u>De Indis Relectio : Prior</u>," by H. F. Wright – "Revised Text of De Indis Relectio Posterior sive, <u>De Iure Belli Hispanorum in Barbaros</u>," by H. F. Wright.</p> <p>The editors attempt to give an idea of the substance of Francisco de Victoria's doctrine and the force of his reasoning through study of his important theological and political questions.</p> <p>Reviewed In: <u>University of Pennsylvania Law Review</u>, LXXIX, no, 1 (November, 1920), 85-87 by Isaac Husik.</p>
5	PAM	<p><u>Origin of American Aborigines: a Famous Controversy</u>. Washington? 1917. Pp, 19 Reprint.</p> <p>Many theories have been evolved to account for the inhabitants of the New World. The knowledge of and evidence adduced by the writers of the seventeenth century on this controversy seem remarkable when it is remembered that the same question still remains a matter of conjecture to the writers of the twentieth century.</p>
6	MA	<p>"Origin of American Aborigines: a Famous Controversy." <u>Catholic Historical Review</u>, 111 (1917), 257-275.</p> <p>See entry no. 5 for annotation</p>
7	PAM	<p><u>St. Augustine on International Peace</u>. Washington? 1917. Pp.</p>

<u>Item</u>	<u>Role</u>	<u>Description</u>
		10.
8	MA	Peace is to be promoted by a more widespread education of the citizens of nations in right morals as is corroborated and affirmed by the general spirit of the writings of St. Augustine. “St. Augustine on International Peace.” <u>Catholic World</u> , CV (September, 1917), 744-753
9	MA	See entry no. 7 for annotation. “A Sixteenth Century Theologian and the Present War.” <u>American Catholic Quarterly Review</u> , XIII, no. 167 (July, 1917), 397-409.
10	MA	It is difficult to imagine how more prudent or more equitable rules could be formulated than the noble Christian principles which summarize Francisco de Victoria’s doctrine on the law of war. “Sixteenth Century Theologian on International Law,” <u>Catholic World</u> , CV, no. 628 (July, 1917), 457-462.
		One can scarcely believe that the principles summarizing Francisco de Victoria’s doctrine on the law of war, which are over three and a half centuries old, are so well-adapted for universal application to modern conditions.
1918		
11	ENCY A	“Delaet, Johan.” <u>The Americana Encyclopedia</u> . New York: Americana Corporation, 1918. VIII, 605. * The writer wishes to note that this and all succeeding articles written by Dr. Wright for <u>The Americana Encyclopedia</u> appear in the 1918 edition and all subsequent editions. Lavinia Dudley, Executive Editor of <u>The Americana Encyclopedia</u> says: “We think it is a great tribute to Dr. Wright’s distinguished scholarship and charm of style that these 28 articles should have continued in the set through so many editions,”
12	ENCY A	“Golden Ass, The.” <u>The Americana Encyclopedia</u> , New York: Americana Corporation, 1918. XII, 25.
13	ENCY A	“Gregory, Saint, of Armenia.” <u>The Americana Encyclopedia</u> . New York: Americana Corporation, 1918. XIII, 447.
14	ENCY A	“Gregory, Saint, of Naziangas.” <u>The Americana</u>

Item	Role	Description
		<u>Encyclopedia</u> . New York: Americana Corporation, 1918. XIII, 447.
15	ENCY A	“Gregory, Saint, of Neccaesarea.” <u>The Americana Encyclopedia</u> . New York: Americana Corporation, 1918. XIII, 448.
16	ENCY A	“Gregory, Saint, of Nyssa.” <u>The Americana Encyclopedia</u> . New York: Americana Corporation, 1918. XIII, 448.
17	ENCY A	“Gregory, Saint, of Tours.” <u>The Americana Encyclopedia</u> . New York: Americana Corporation, 1918. XIII, 449-450.
18	ENCY A	“Gregory I.” <u>The Americana Encyclopedia</u> . New York: Americana Corporation, 1918. XIII, 450-451.
19	ENCY A	“Gregory II.” <u>The Americana Encyclopedia</u> . New York: Americana Corporation, 1918, XIII, 451-452.
20	ENCY A	“Gregory III.” <u>The Americana Encyclopedia</u> . New York: Americana Corporation, 1918, XII, 452.
21	ENCY A	“Gregory VII.” <u>The Americana Encyclopedia</u> , New York: Americana Corporation, 1918. XIII, 453-454.
22	ENCY A	“Gregory XIII.” <u>The Americana Encyclopedia</u> . New York: Americana Corporation, 1918, XIII, 455.
23	ENCY A	“Gregory XVI.” <u>The Americana Encyclopedia</u> . New York: Americana Corporation, 1918, XIII, 456.
24	ENCY A	“Institutes of Oratory, The.” <u>The Americana Encyclopedia</u> . New York: Americana Corporation, 1918. XV, 173.
25	ENCY A	“Jesu Dulcis Memoria.” <u>The Americana Encyclopedia</u> . New York: Americana Corporation, 1918. XVI, 36.
26	ENCY A	“Latin, The Mechanism of.” <u>The Americana Encyclopedia</u> . New York: Americana Corporation, 1918. XVI, 765-767.
27	ENCY A	“Latin Literature of the Middle Ages.” <u>The Americana Encyclopedia</u> . New York: Americana Corporation, 1918. XVII, 52-56.
28	ENCY A	“Lives, Parallel.” <u>The Americana Encyclopedia</u> , New York: Americana Corporation, 1918. XVII, 503.
29	ENCY A	“Misanthrope, Le.” <u>The Americana Encyclopedia</u> . New York: Americana Corporation, 1918. XIX, 224-225.
30	ENCY A	“Minucius Felix, Mareus.” <u>The Americana Encyclopedia</u> . New York: Americana Corporation, 1918. XIX, 214-215.
31	ENCY A	“On the Sublime.” <u>The Americana Encyclopedia</u> . New York:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Role</u>	<u>Description</u>
		Americana Corporation, 1918. XX, 686-687.
32	ENCY A	“Pange Lingua Gloriosi Corporis Mysterium.” <u>The Americana Encyclopedia</u> . New York: Americana Corporation, 1918. XXI, 243-244.
33	ENCY A	“Pange Lingua Gloriosi Praelium Cartaminis.” <u>The Americana Encyclopedia</u> . New York: Americana Corporation, 1918. XXI, 244.
34	ENCY A	“Praise of Folly, The.” <u>The Americana Encyclopedia</u> . New York: Americana Corporation, 1918. XXII, 508.
35	ENCY A	“Tartuffe.” <u>The Americana Encyclopedia</u> . New York: Americana Corporation, 1918. XXVI, 278.
36	ENCY A	“Tertullian.” <u>The Americana Encyclopedia</u> . New York: Americana Corporation, 1918. XXVI, 452.
37	ENCY A	“Vatican, The.” <u>The Americana Encyclopedia</u> . New York: Americana Corporation, 1918. XXVII, 697-698.
38	ENCY A	“Vexilla Regis Prodeunt.” <u>The Americana Encyclopedia</u> , New York: Americana Corporation, 1918. XXVIII, 55.

1919

39	BK E	<p><u>The Constitutions of the States at War, 1914-1918</u>. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1919. Pp. 679.</p> <p>Published by the Department of Justice and used at the Paris Peace Conference.</p> <p>Comprises the constitutions of only those States at war in 1914-1918, which were independent or quasi-independent (that is, under “the sphere of influence of strictly sovereign States prior to 1 August 1914”). Among these States have been included not only those which formally declared war, but also those whose territory had been the scene of military operations.</p>
40	MA	<p>“Divorce of Henry VII.” <u>American Catholic Quarterly Review</u>, XLIV, no. 176 (October, 1919), 556-565.</p> <p>In the light of the recent claims of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Winston Churchill that conditions brought about by World War I necessitate legislation to facilitate the securing of a divorce with the privilege of remarriage, Dr. Wright recalls that the origin of divorce in England began with</p>

- | <u>Item</u> | <u>Role</u> | <u>Description</u> |
|--------------------|--------------------|--|
| 41 | PAM | Henry VII.
The Pope and the War. Washington: The Author, 1919. Pp. 16, Reprint.

Considers the attitude of the Pope towards warring powers in the light of the charges against Pope Benedict XV for displaying partiality toward Germany. Dr. Wright endeavors to prove that the Papal policy was unjustly attacked either out of bad faith, or an erroneous conception of the Pope and his role in the world. |
| 42 | MA | “The Pope and the War.” <u>The American Catholic Quarterly Review</u> , XLIV, no, 174 (April, 1919), 177-192.

See entry no. 41 for annotation. |
| <u>1920</u> | | |
| 43 | MA | “Czecho-Slovak Republic and Religion.” <u>Catholic World</u> , CXI (December, 1920), 346-353.

In reference to the problem confronting Czecho-Slovakia, Dr. Wright claims that it is morally impossible to weld many races living in well-defined groups with individual languages, institutions and traditions into a composite nation, with a single language, a single group of institutions and a single tradition. |
| 44 | MA T | “Ideal College Man.” (tr.) <u>American Catholic Quarterly Review</u> , XLV, no. 179 (July, 1920), 457-465.

This lecture, “De Iuvene Academico,” was written in Italian by the English Jesuit and martyr Blessed Edmund Campion (1540-1581), shortly after his graduation from Oxford, supposedly for delivery before the students of Dublin University in 1570. It first came to light a few years later at Douai and is translated for the first time from the original. |
| 45 | BK R | Suarez, Francisco. <u>Tratado de las Leyes y de Dios Legislador</u> . Translated into Spanish by Don Jaime Lorrubiano Ripell. (Classicos judicos, Tomo I). Madrid: Fijos de Reus, 1918. <u>In: The American Journal of International Law</u> , XIV, nos. 1 and 2 (January and April, 1920), 307-312.

Also in: <u>Revista Americana de Derecho Internacional</u> , XIV, nos. 1 y 2 (Enero y Abril, 1920), 315-321. |

<u>Item</u>	<u>Role</u>	<u>Description</u>
1921		
46	MA	<p>“Change of Inauguration Date.” <u>Catholic World</u>, CXIL (March, 1921), 815-822.</p> <p>Governors and Congressmen have inferred that the date of inauguration should be changed so that people traveling distances may not suffer unnecessary exposure to bad weather and may view the ceremonies in comfort. Dr. Wright holds that the associations of March fourth are sacred to every patriotic American and should not be changed.</p>
47	MA	<p>“Comets as Portents.” <u>American Catholic Quarterly Review</u>, XLVI, no. 182 (April, 1921), 206-224.</p> <p>The progress of “just” ideas respecting comets has been slow but satisfactory. Not only are comets no longer regarded as presaging the fortunes of men on this earth, but men on this earth are able to predict their erratic fortunes.</p>
48	PAM	<p><u>Czecho-Slovakia: A Modern Republic, Containing the Chief Provisions of the Constitution Adopted February 29, 1920.</u> Washington: 1921. Pp. 15, Reprint.</p> <p>The constitution adopted in 1920 by President Masaryk of Czecho-Slovakia, was considered one of the most democratic constitutions in the world, embodying “the best features of all the republics from Plato’s time to our own.” Dr. Wright feels that no matter how workable the constitution may be, much depends upon the adaptability of the people to the maintenance of a regime of law and order.</p>
49	MA	<p>“Czechoslovakia: A Modern Republic.” <u>American Catholic Quarterly Review</u>, XLVI, no. 181 (January, 1921), 91-103.</p> <p>See entry no. 48 for annotation.</p>
50	MA	<p>“Martial: the Modern Epigrammatist.” <u>Catholic World</u>, CXII (June, 1921), 355-365.</p> <p>It is to Martial that we owe the epigram as it is today, for under his master touch it rose to its highest perfection.</p>
51	MA	<p>“Page from the Past.” <u>American Catholic Quarterly Review</u>, XLVI, no. 184 (October, 1921), 593-599.</p> <p>An amusing sketch of Boston and the nation a century and a</p>

<u>Item</u>	<u>Role</u>	<u>Description</u>
		quarter ago with reference to information published in Fleet's <u>Register</u> and <u>Pocket Almanac</u> for 1800.
52	BK R	Vanderpol, Alfred. <u>La Doctrine Scholastique du Droit de Guerre</u> . Paris: A. Padone, 1919. In: <u>The American Historical Review</u> , XXVI, no. 1 (October, 1921}, 138-139.
<u>1922</u>		
53	MA	“American Recognition of Albania and the Baltic States.” <u>Catholic World</u> , CXV (September, 1922), 798-804. The road which a new State must travel before it is welcomed into the family of nations is not always an easy one, and the apparent slowness of the United States in recognizing all of the Baltic States (except Finland) is due most likely to their early leaning toward Sovietism.
54	MA	“History and the Limitation of Armaments.” <u>America</u> , XXVI (January 7, 1922) 271-273. Ever since the fourteenth century the attention of kings and statesmen, churchmen and scholars has been directed to various projects for the abolition of war and the establishment of world peace.
55	MA	“Hungary: A Kingless Kingdom.” <u>America</u> , XXVIII (December 2, 1922), 155-156. One of the strange anomalies produced by World War I is the situation wherein a country such as Hungary possessing a royal government, royal legations and royal courts of justice is without a king. To understand these conditions, Dr. Wright recalls a few outstanding facts in the earlier constitutional history of Hungary.
56	MA	“Jugo-Slavia.” <u>Catholic World</u> , CXIV (February, 1922), 667-673. It is hoped that Jugo Slavia's new constitution adopted on May 12, 1931, will mark the beginning of an era of peaceful and fruitful labor.
57	MA	“The Permanent Court of International Justice.” <u>America</u> , XXVI (March 4, 1922), 461-463. The desire and will for peace which has made the Permanent Court of International Justice possible might be characterized

<u>Item</u>	<u>Role</u>	<u>Description</u>
		in the words of John Bassett Moore: "No matter by what means war may be ended, one thing is certain, no peace that depends mainly on force for its continuance can ever endure. It is only when the minds of men can be brought into a common that peace is definitely assured."
58	MA	"Tacna-Arica Controversy." <u>Catholic World</u> , CXV (June, 1922), 390-398.
		An attempt to state the facts of the Tacna-Arica case and the position delegated to the United States in its settlement.
59	BK R	Belaunde, Victor Andes. <u>The Treaty of Ancon in the Light of International Law</u> . Washington: 1922. In: <u>The American Journal of International Law</u> , XVI, no. 1 (January, 1923), 176-177.
1923		
60	BK I	Bynkershoek, Cornelia van. <u>De Dominio Maris Dissertatio</u> . New York: Oxford University Press, 1923. Pp. 107.
		Volume 11 of "The Classics of International Law" series, Publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Division of International Law, edited by J. B. Scott.
		Partial Contents: "An Index of Authors Cited and a List of Errata in the 1744 Edition prepared by Herbert Francis Wright."
		It is on the formula which was expressed in his <u>De Dominio Maria</u> for the extent of marginal seas that Bynkershoek's fame chiefly depends. This formula affirms the principle that territorial domain ends where the power of weapons terminates.
61	BK R	Holt, Lucius Hudson. <u>The Elementary Principles of Modern Government</u> . New York: Macmillan Co., 1923. In: <u>The American Journal of International Law</u> , XVII, no. 4 (October, 1923), 816-817.
62	BK R	McBain, Howard Lee and Lindsay Rogers. <u>The New Constitutions of Europe</u> . New York: Doubleday, Page and Co., 1922. In: <u>The American Journal of International Law</u> , XVII, no. 3 (July, 1923), 595-597.
63	BK R	Martin, Charles E., and William H. George. <u>Representative Modern Constitutions</u> . Los Angeles: Time-Mirror Press,

Item	Role	Description
		1923. In: <u>The American Political Science Review</u> , XVII, no. 4 (November, 1923), 659-660.
64	BK R	Bynkershoek, Cornelius van. <u>De Dominio Maris Dissertatio</u> . New York: Oxford University Press, 1923, In: <u>The American Journal of International Law</u> , XVIII, no. 4 (October, 1924), 850-851.
1924		
65	BK I	Gentili, Alberico. <u>De Legationibus Libri Tres</u> . New York: Oxford University Press, 1924. 2v Volume 12 of "The Classics of International Law" series, Publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Division of International Law, edited by James Bown Scott. Partial Contents: Vol. II: "A Translation of the text, by Gordon J. Laing, with a translation (by E. H. Zeydel) of the Introduction, by Ernest Nys, and an Index of Authors Cited, by Herbert F. Wright."
1925		
66	PAM	<u>German Presidential Election</u> , Washington: American Peace Society (1925?). Pp. 10. Reprinted from the <u>Advocate of Peace</u> (July, 1925). The election of Von Hindenburg as President of the German Republic seems to be but another step in the reaction in the direction of conservatism, which has been spreading throughout the world since the radical wave that followed World War I.
67	MA	"German Presidential Election." <u>Catholic World</u> , CXXI (June, 1925), 348-357. A revision of this article was published by the author under the same title in: <u>The Advocate of Peace</u> (July, 1925), 411-420. See entry no. 66 for annotation.
68	BK T COL E	Grotius, Hugo. <u>De Jure Belli ac Pacis Libri Tres</u> . (Washington): Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1918-25, 2v. Volume 3 of "The Classics of International Law" series, Publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International

<u>Item</u>	<u>Role</u>	<u>Description</u>
		Peace. Division of International Law, edited by J. B. Scott.
		Partial Contents: Vol. H: "A Translation of the Text, by Francis V. Kelsey, with the collaboration of Arthur E. R. Boak, Henry A. Sanders, Jesse S. Reeves and Herbert F. Wright, with an introduction by James B. Scott."
		When Hugo Grotius first published this work in 1645, his impelling purpose was to show that there was a law in time of war. By so doing, he not only contributed to its observance, but also to the philosophy of law. Dr. Wright was personally responsible for all the indexes to this work, and it was the first time that a complete index of authors cited by Grotius had been attempted.
		<u>Reviewed In: The American Journal of International Law</u> , XXI, no. 3 (July, 1927), by C. van Vollenhorn.
69	MA	"Is Borah's World Court Plan Unreasonable; A Reply to Hudson." <u>The Washington Evening Star</u> (December 12, 1925), 6:7.
		Examines the strictures of Professor Manley O. Hudson, sometime official of the League of Nations, and Bemis professor of international law at the Harvard Law School, upon Senator Borah's declaration of intention to do everything possible to divorce the Permanent Court of International Justice from the League of Nations.
70	MA	"The Tacna-Arica Award." <u>Commonweal</u> , II (May 27, 1925), 67-68 (Part I). <u>Commonweal</u> , II (June 3, 1925), 103-105 (Part II).
		Discussion of the points at issue in the Tacna-Arica award and the role of the United States as arbiter in the settlement.
1926		
71	BK R	Graham, Malbone W., Jr. <u>New Governments of Central Europe</u> . New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1924, <u>In: The American Journal of International Law</u> , NX, no. 1 (January, 1926), 212-213.
72	BK R	Lysen, A. <u>Hugo Grotius – Opinions sur Sa Vie et Ses Oeuvres, Recueillies a l'Occasion du Tricentenaire du "De Jure Belli ac Pacis."</u> 1625-1925.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Role</u>	<u>Description</u>
		Leyden: A. W. Sytheff, 1925. <u>In: The American Journal of International Law</u> , XX, no. 1 (January, 1926), 214-215.
<u>1927</u>		
73	BK R	Hill, David Jayne. <u>The Problem of a World Court: the Story of an Unrealized American Idea</u> . New York: Longmans, Green and Co., 1927. <u>In: Constitutional Review</u> , XI, no. 2 (April, 1927), 126-127.
74	BK R	Oppenheim, L. <u>International Law. A Treatise</u> . Vol. I: <u>Disputes, War and Neutrality</u> . Fourth Edition, edited by Arnold D. McNair. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1926. <u>In: University of Pennsylvania Law Review</u> . LXIV, no. 6 (April, 1927), 578-583.
75	BK R	Pierce, Bessie L. <u>Public Opinion and the Teaching of History</u> . New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1926. <u>In: Constitutional Review</u> , XI, no. 4 (October, 1927), 255-256.
76	BK T COL I	Pufendorf, Samuel, freiherr von. <u>De Officio Hominis et Civis Juxta Legem Naturalem Libri Duo</u> . 2v. New York: Oxford University Press, 1927. Pp. Vol. I, 30a, 167. Vol. II, 27a, 152. Volume 10 of "The Classics of International Law" series, Publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Division of International Law, edited by J. B. Scott. Partial Contents: Vol. II: "A Translation (by Herbert F. Wright) of the Introduction by Walther Schucking..." – "Index by Herbert F. Wright." The examination by Pufendorf of the duties of a man and citizen is divided into two books. The first book is devoted to the duties of the particular individual, the second arises from the individual to the larger sphere of life and considers the duties which arise from membership in this community. Through the whole there extends as the fundamental idea the ideal of social man, whose conduct is determined by the fact that man is not alone in the world and that his conduct must be conditioned by the necessities of community life. <u>Reviewed In: University of Pennsylvania Law Review</u> , LXXVII, no. 4 (February, 1929), (560)-561 by W.S. Holdsworth.
77	BK R	Willoughby, Westel W. <u>The Fundamental Concepts of Public</u>

Item	Role	Description
		<u>Law</u> . New York: The Macmillan Co., 1924. In: <u>The American Journal of International Law</u> , XXI, no. 1 (January, 1927), 219-220.
1928		
78	ED	<p>“An Imperium in Imperio.” <u>Constitutional Review</u>, XII, no. 1 (January, 1928), 45-46.</p> <p>Reproduction in full in the English translation, published in the <u>Bulletin</u> of the Pan American Union, of the charter issued by the Paraguayan government concerning the rights and privileges of the Mennonites. This charter virtually gives the Mennonites the privilege of creating “an imperium in imperio,” granting them everything demanded by their religious beliefs.</p>
79	ED	<p>“Annual Meeting of the National Association for Constitutional Government” <u>Constitutional Review</u>, XII, no. 3 (July, 1928), 172-173.</p> <p>Reprint of the minutes of the annual meeting of the National Association for Constitutional Government, held in Washington, D. C., on May 18, 1928. Dr. Herbert Wright, along with Charles Ray Dean, F. Regis Noel, Henry Randall Webb, and Miss Helen A. Ernst, was appointed to serve as a member of the Executive Committee for the coming year (1929).</p>
80	ED	<p>“Another German View of Mr. Beck’s Book.” <u>Constitutional Review</u>, XII, no. 1 (January, 1928), 47-50.</p> <p>An English translation of the hostile criticism registered by Professor Richard Thomn toward Mr. Beck’s book on the Constitution of the United States, under the title: “<u>The Consecration of the Constitution</u> in America and Elsewhere.” Professor Thomn says, “in its nature (the book) is for popular education and not critical analysis”; that it teems with “anecdotes” and “superficial remarks”; that throughout it all “naive American optimism bursts forth” and “accentuates in the wrong places.”</p>
81	ED	<p>“The Direct Election of President.” <u>Constitutional Review</u>, XII, no. 1 (January, 1928), 40-42,</p> <p>A brief exposition of the proposed amendment to the</p>

<u>Item</u>	<u>Role</u>	<u>Description</u>
		Constitution of the United States, introduced on December 5, 1927, at the First Session of the Seventieth Congress by Representative Clarence F. Lea of California, which provides for "direct election of the President and Vice-President and fills vacancies in the offices thereof and the terms of such officers and Members of Congress." According to Dr. Wright, more time and thought should be expended on perfecting the political working out of the original theory of the electoral college than on suggesting substitutes. The latter two proposals warrant separate consideration before adoption or non-adoption.
82	PAM	<u>A Federal Department of Education</u> . Washington: National Catholic Welfare Conference, 1928. Pp. 9, Reprint. Considers the proposal of the Curtis-Reed Education Bill to create a federal department of education, and examines in detail the objections made by the opponents. Dr. Wright concludes with a paneled list of rules published by the opponents of this bill in the <u>Journal of the National Educational Association</u> for October, 1927 (p. 203).
83	ED	"A Federal Department of Education." <u>Constitutional Review</u> , XII, no. 4 (October, 1928), 221-227. See entry no. 82 for annotation.
84	ED	"The Flexible Tariff." <u>Constitutional Review</u> , XII, no. 1 (January, 1928), 38-40, An explanation of the important and vital constitutional issues involved in the case of J. W. Hampton Jr., and Co., v. The United States, with a summary of the arguments made by the opponents of this law in their certiorari brief.
85	BK R	Garner, James Wilford. <u>Political Science and Government</u> . New York: American Book Co., 1928 In: <u>Constitutional Review</u> , XU, no. 2 (April, 1928), 119-120.
86	ED	"The General Federation of Women's Clubs on Russian Recognition." <u>Constitutional Review</u> , XII, no. 2 (April, 1928), 11-12. Mrs. John D. Sherman, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs pleads in her annual report for "every woman in every club in America to back...every effort made

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| | | in this country to frustrate any alliance, intercourse or trade relations with such an unspeakable foe” as Soviet Russia. |
| 87 | ED | “Getting Out the Voter.” <u>Constitutional Review</u> , XII, no. 2 (April, 1928), 107-108. |
| | | An endeavor to persuade all those entitled to vote in the coming elections (1928) to exercise that privilege and to realize the necessity to exercise it intelligently. |
| 88 | BK R | Graham, Malbone W., Jr. <u>New Governments of Eastern Europe</u> . New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1927. In: <u>Constitutional Review</u> , XII, no. 4 (October, 1928), 240. |
| 89 | BK AD | <u>Let Freedom Ring!</u> 13 Scripts by Harold G. Calhoun and Dorothy Calhoun. Lesson Aids by Roy W. Hatch; Production Notes by Philip H. Cohen; Music Notes by Rudolph Schramm. Edited by Harry A. Jager... U.S. Department of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary, Office of Education, J. W. Studebaker, Commissioner. (Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1928). (Bulletin 1927, No. 32). Pp. 279. |
| | | Partial Contents: I. Bill of Rights. – II. Trial by Jury. – III. Freedom of Speech. – IV. Freedom of the Press. – V. Freedom of Worship. – VI. Right of Petition... |
| | | In the foreword, written by J. W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education, the following appears: “All of the material in the scripts, both in the original and in the present form, has been checked and approved for historical accuracy by a committee composed of Ben Arenson, Professor of Political Science, American University, and Herbert F. Wright, Head of the Department of Politics, Catholic University, Washington, D. C.” |
| 90 | BK R | Lowell, Lawrence A. and H. Duncan Hall. <u>The British Commonwealth of Nations</u> . Boston: World Peace Foundation Pamphlets, 1927, X, no, 6. In: <u>Constitutional Review</u> , XII, no. 1 (January, 1928) 59-60. |
| 91 | MA | “Malta's State Church.” <u>Commonweal</u> , VII (January 11, 1928), 926-929. |
| | | The first act passed by the first Maltese legislature upon adoption of its constitution on May 16, 1921, declared that |

<u>Item</u>	<u>Role</u>	<u>Description</u>
		“the Roman Catholic Apostolic religion is, as it has ever been in the past, the religion of Malta and its dependencies.”
92	ED	“National Oratorical Contest.” <u>Constitutional Review</u> , XII, no. 3 (July, 1928), 173-185. Brief comment on the Fifth National Oratorical Contest together with the text of the winning oration of Mr. James Rayborn Moore of Somerset, Kentucky.
93	ED	“The Norris-White Amendment.” <u>Constitutional Review</u> , XII, no. 2 (April, 1928), 109-111. The failure of the Norris-White Amendment (Senate Joint Resolution 47) to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority from the House of Representatives is analyzed section by section, with the author's comment on the merits of the several proposals contained in the resolution.
94	ED	“Recent Federal Legislation.” <u>Constitutional Review</u> , XII, no. 2 (April, 1928), 108-109. Recapitulation of a few of the more recent federal laws enacted by the Seventieth Congress.
95	ED	“Residence Requirement for Representatives.” <u>Constitutional Review</u> , XI, no. 4 (October, 1928), 227-230. The Constitution (Article I, Section 2) provides that a representative “when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen” with no further provision for residence in a congressional district of a state. It is now felt that provided that the candidate be an inhabitant of the state, it is within the province of each House to decide how this qualification shall be fulfilled.
96	ED	“Senator Swanson on the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.” <u>Constitutional Review</u> , XII, no. 2 (April, 1928), 104-106. Allegation of the South's violation of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments is vehemently denied by Senator Claude A. Swanson of Virginia on the grounds that the allegation is without foundation and justification, and furthermore, such a violation is constitutionally impossible.
97	ED	“The Seventieth Congress.” <u>Constitutional Review</u> , XII, no. 4

<u>Item</u>	<u>Role</u>	<u>Description</u>
		(October, 1928), 217-220.
98	BK T E	<p>A brief digest of the legislative accomplishments of the First Session of the Seventieth Congress.</p> <p><u>Some Less Known Works of Hugo Grotius</u>. (Edited and Translated by Herbert F. Wright). Leyden: Brill, 1928. Pp. (133)-238. Foreword signed: Herbert F. Wright. Pp. (133)-136. Reprinted from <u>Bibliotheca Visseriana</u>, VII.</p> <p>Dr. Wright makes the comparatively unknown works of Grotius more accessible to English speaking scholars through this translation.</p>
99	ED	<p>“State Enforcement of the Prohibition Law.” <u>Constitutional Review</u>, XII, no. 2 (April, 1928), 106.</p> <p>Concerns the far-reaching repercussions to result from a recent (1928) decision of the United States Supreme Court which involves the participation of State officers in the enforcement of the Federal prohibition law in those States where there is no concurrent prohibition legislation.</p>
100	ED	<p>“State Insurance of Workmen's Compensation.” <u>Constitutional Review</u>, XII, no. 1 (January, 1928), 42-44.</p> <p>A brief outline of the pros and cons of state insurance with a consideration for the demarcation of the line between state function and private initiative.</p>
101	ED	<p>“The Task of the Voter.” <u>Constitutional Review</u>, XII, no. 1 (January, 1928), 46-47.</p> <p>An analysis of the heavy burden resting upon the average voter in a large state with a suggested remedy quoted from the <u>Citizen's Business</u>, the bulletin of the Bureau of Municipal Research of Philadelphia, for November 29, 1927.</p>
102	ED	<p>“Terms of State Governors.” <u>Constitutional Review</u>, XII, no. 1 (January, 1928), 44-45,</p> <p>Desirability of longer terms for state governors is agreed but State political issues should be as far as possible kept distinct from national.</p>
103	ED	<p>“This Issue.” <u>Constitutional Review</u>, XI, no. 4 (October,</p>

<u>Item</u>	<u>Role</u>	<u>Description</u>
		1928), (215)-217.
		In the stress and strain of a vigorous presidential campaign, the Review reiterates its aim to be entirely non-partisan in character, and to be interested in principles rather than in personalities and their affiliation or non-affiliation with any political party.
104	ED	“This Issue.” <u>Constitutional Review</u> , XII, no. 3(July, 1928), (171)-172.
		An outline and comment on the articles and book reviews included in the mid-summer number of the Review.
105	--	“This Review.” <u>Constitutional Review</u> , XII, no. 1 (January, 1928), (37)-38
		The <u>Review</u> enters upon its twelfth year of publication with efforts redoubled to increase its usefulness as a reliable source of information on the progress of constitutional government at home and abroad.
106	ED	‘This Issue.’ <u>Constitutional Review</u> , XII, no. 2 (April, 1928), (103)-104.
		Presentation and description of the four leading articles on the theory and practice of government included in the Spring issue of the Review: John McDuffie, “Dangerous Tendencies in Our Government”; George H. Williams, “Article V of the Constitution”; Nelson Trusler Johnson, “Functions and Activities of the Department of State”; and Joseph B. Eastman, “The Place of the independent Commission.”
1929		
107	DA B A	“Balch, Thomas Willing, June 13, 1866-June 7, 1927.” <u>Dictionary of American Biography</u> . New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1929. I, 529-530.
108	BK CON	Bemis, Samuel Flagg, ed. <u>The American Secretaries of State and Their Diplomacy</u> . Vol. IX: “John Sherman,” by Louis Seavs; “William Rufus Day,” by Lester B. Shippes and Royal B. Way; “John Hay” by A. L. P. Dennis; “Elihu Root and Robert Bacon,” by James B. Scott; “Philander C. Knox,” by Herbert F. Wright. New York, A. A. Knopf, 1929. Pp. 428.

Published separately by the author with the same imprint

<u>Item</u>	<u>Role</u>	<u>Description</u>
		under the title: <u>Reprint of Article on Philander C. Knox</u> . (p. (303)-410.
		This is a careful study of the political career of Philander C. Knox, who was Secretary of State from 1909-1913.
		<u>Reviewed In: The American Historical Review</u> , XXXV, no. 1 (October, 1929), 143-145,
109	DA B A	“Bidlack, Benjamin Alden, September 8, 1804-February 6, 1849.” <u>Dictionary of American Biography</u> . New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1929. II, 245-246.
110	ED	“Calendar Simplification.” <u>Constitutional Review</u> , XIII, no. 1 (January, 1929), 47-49.
		The question of changing the calendar has reached the stage in which an organized international effort is being made by numerous governments to determine whether public sentiment of the different nations approves it. The National Committee on Calendar Simplification in the United States makes a formal request for opinions of the readers of the Review.
111	BK E	<u>Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation, Bolivia and Paraguay, Report of the Chairman, Submitted to the Secretary of State of the United States of America, September 21, 1929, for Transmission to the American Governments Not Represented on the Commission and Appended Documents</u> . Spanish and English Texts. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1929. Pp. 63. (U.S. Department of State. (Publication, No. 5) Latin America Series, No. 1).
112	MA	“Congress Seats for Cabinet Member.” <u>Constitutional Review</u> . XIII, no. 1 (January, 1929), (36)-44.
		The question of whether the heads of the Executive Departments of the Federal Government should take part in the debates in either the House or Senate remains a controversial issue as is evidenced from the views expressed by both Cabinet and ex-Cabinet members.
113	DA B A	“Denby, Charles, June 16, 1830-January 13, 1904.” <u>Dictionary of American Biography</u> . New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1929. V, 233-234.
114	DA B A	“Bames, Charles, March 20, 1812-March 16, 1887.”

Item	Role	Description
		<u>Dictionary of American Biography</u> . New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1929. V, 592-593.
115	DA B A	“Farman, Elbert Eli, April 23, 1831-December 36, 1911.” <u>Dictionary of American Biography</u> . New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1929. VI, 275-276.
116	DA B A	“Pearn, John Walker, January 13, 1832-April 7, 1899.” <u>Dictionary of American Biography</u> . New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1929. VI, 307-308.
117	DA B A	“Pisher, George Purnell, October 13, 1817-February 10, 1899.” <u>Dictionary of American Biography</u> . New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1929. VI, 408-409.
118	DA B A	“Fox, Williams Carlton, May 20, 1855-January 20, 1904.” <u>Dictionary of American Biography</u> . New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1929. VI, 572-573.
119	DA B A	“Gorman, Arthur Pue, March 11, 1839-June 4, 1906.” <u>Dictionary of American Biography</u> . New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1929. VII, 434-435.
120	DA B A	“Gressnam, Walter Quintin, November 17, 1832-May 26, 1895.” <u>Dictionary of American Biography</u> . New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1929. VII, 607-609.
121	BK E	<u>International Conference of American States on Conciliation and Arbitration. Convention Between the United States and other American Republics.</u> Inter-American Conciliation. Spanish, English, Portuguese, and French Texts. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1929. Pp. 19. (Treaty Series, No. 780). One of the purposes of the general convention between the United States and other American Republics is to promote in every possible way the development of international methods for the pacific settlement of differences between the States.
122	BK E	<u>The International Conference of American States on Conciliation and Arbitration, Washington, December 10, 1928-January 5, 1929. General Convention of Inter-American Conciliation, General Treaty of Inter-American Arbitration, Protocol of Progressive Arbitration. Final Act. Protocol Between Bolivia and Paraguay. Spanish, English, Portuguese, and French Texts.</u> Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1929. Pp. 97.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Role</u>	<u>Description</u>
		Partial contents include: General convention of inter-American conciliation. – General treaty of inter-American arbitration. – Protocol of progressive arbitration. – Final Act. – Protocol between Bolivia and Paraguay.
123	BK E	<u>International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea. London, April 16-May 31, 1929. Report of the Delegation of the United States of America and Appended Documents.</u> Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1929. Pp. 258. (Department of State. Publication, No. 14). Mr. Wallace H. White Jr., Chairman, Delegation of the United States of America, believes that the Convention on Safety of Life at Sea has provided for the highest standards of safety which it is now practicable to bring forward for international adoption. It represents a marked advance over the present legal standards and practices of the world and in many and important particulars it has raised the standards of our own country.
124	DA B A	“Jones, Walter, October 7, 1776-October 14, 1861.” <u>Dictionary of American Biography.</u> New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1929. X, 203-204.
125	DA B A	“Knox, Philander Chase, May 6, 1853-October 12, 1921.” <u>Dictionary of American Biography.</u> New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1929. X, 478-480.
126	BK R	Marriott, Sir John A. R. <u>How England Is Governed.</u> New York: Oxford University Press, 1928. In: <u>Constitutional Review</u> , XT, no. 1 (January, 1929), 59-60.
127	ED	“The Pocket Veto.” <u>Constitutional Review</u> , XIII, no. 2 (April, 1929), 104-120. A question of fundamental importance under consideration of the Supreme Court is whether adjournment of the 69th Congress for customary recess on July 3, 1926 (eight days after the bill S.3185 authorizing Indian tribes and bands in the state of Washington to present their claims to the Court of Claims was presented to the President) prevented the President's return of the bill within ten days to the house in which it originated, within the meaning and intent of the language of the exception clause of the Constitution.
128	PRE	<u>Proceedings of the International Conference of American States on Conciliation and Arbitration held at Washington</u>

Item	Role	Description
		<u>December 10, 1928-January 5, 1929</u> . English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French Texts. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1929. Pp. 738.
		Treaty nations having as “their common purpose to advance the cause of civilization by substituting the obligation of reason for the coercion of force” were represented at the International Conference of American States on Conciliation and Arbitration 1928-1929, the proceedings of which were published for the first time in one English and three foreign texts.
129	ED	‘This Issue.’ <u>Constitutional Review</u> . XII, no. 1 (January, 1929), (45)-46.
		With this thirteenth volume of the Review, the editors take stock of the purposes which first prompted its publication.
130	ED	“This Issue.” <u>Constitutional Review</u> , XIII, no. 2 (April 1929), (103)-104.
		The role of the individual in successful government is demonstrated in the Spring number of the Review with articles by James M. Beck, “The Political Philosophy of George Washington,” Andrew W. Mellon, “The Province of Government,” Richard Washburn Child, “The Doctrine of Local Obligations,” and Robert Stanley Rankin, “The Constitutional Basis of Martial Law.”
131	--	“World Court.” <u>International Relations News Letter</u> . I (November, 1929). 1.
		Because this particular issue of the <u>International Relations News Letter</u> was not available, the entry is not annotated.
1930		
132	MA	“Bolivar’s Dream.” <u>Commonweal</u> . XIII (December 31, 1930), 231-233.
		Knowledge of Bolivar, the George Washington of South America, may well be for Americans a beginning of understanding of our Southern neighbors. Dr. Wright recalls the story of the “Liberator,” his great achievement and his aspirations, which in this day are being carried on by the Pan American Union.

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| 133 | BK E | <p><u>London Naval Treaty of 1930, Text of the Treaty Signed at London, April 22, 1930. Invitation to the London Naval Conference, Reply of the United States, and Joint Statement of the President of the United States and the British Prime Minister.</u> Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1930. Pp. 23. (U.S. Department of State. (Publication, No. 66) Conference Series, No. 2).</p> <p>Partial Contents: Contains text of the treaty for the limitation and reduction of naval armament, and the Statement of the President of the United States and the British Prime Minister.</p> |
| 134 | BK E | <p><u>U.S. Delegation to the International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio Communications, First Meeting. The Hague, September 18-October 2, 1929. Report of the Delegation to the United States of America and Appended Documents.</u> Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980. Pp. 532. (U.S. Department of State (Publication, no. 105)).</p> <p>The report of the Delegation of the United States includes consideration of the following points: 1) personnel of delegation 2) program proposed by Netherlands Administration 3) organization of conference 4) reports of committees 5) plenary meetings followed by appended documents.</p> |
| <u>1931</u> | | |
| 135 | PR A | <p>“De ‘Potestate Civili’ of Vittoria.” <u>Proceedings of the American Catholic Philosophical Association</u>, VII (1931), (85)-95.</p> <p>Prepared for the Seventh Annual Meeting of the American Catholic Philosophical Association, December 29 and 30, 1931.</p> <p>Treats Francisco de Vitoria’s theory of the state and political authority as seen in his “De Potestate Civili.”</p> |
| 136 | PAM | <p>International Law: <u>Old Wine in New Bottles.</u> (Washington: The Author, 19317) Pp. ll. Reprint.</p> <p>A brief review of the chief facts relating to the genesis of the “General Pact for the Renunciation of War,” or what is better known as the Briand-Kellogg Pact. Dr. Wright notes that</p> |

<u>Item</u>	<u>Role</u>	<u>Description</u>
		Franciscus de Victoria in the year 1532 at the University of Salamanca, in a public address, enunciated the very principle which is the ground and basis of the Briand-Kellogg Pact: that war is not to be resorted to except in self-defense and after all pacific means have been exhausted.
137	MA	<p>“International Law: Old Wine in New Bottles.” <u>Catholic World</u>, CXXXII, no. 791 (February, 1931), 513-521.</p> <p>A public address delivered at the Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., December 1, 1930.</p> <p>See entry no. 136 for annotation.</p>
138	PR E	<p><u>Proceedings of the London Naval Conference of 1930 and Supplementary Documents</u>, edited by Herbert F. Wright. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1931. Pp. 306.</p> <p>Listed as (U. S.) Dept. of State. (Publication, no. 187) Conference Series, no. 6.</p> <p>Editor's Note signed: Herbert F. Wright.</p> <p>Dr. Wright attempts to include in this single volume all public documents of particular interest to the United States that were issued in connection with the London Naval Conference.</p>
139	MA	<p>“St. Augustine and International Peace.” <u>Thought</u>, VI, no. 3 (December, 1931), 399-416.</p> <p>In Augustine’s mind, world-wide peace could be obtained so far as possible in this life by the permission of disputes which lead to war to the decision of an impartial arbiter, provided that the two prospective belligerents were willing to submit to and abide by his decision.</p>
1932		
140	PAM	<p><u>Catholic College and International Relations</u>. Washington: Catholic Association for International Peace (19327). Pp. 11. Reprint.</p> <p>Presents personal views on why the Catholic college student should study international relations, what the content of that course should be, and what aids in general are available to satisfy the college and the student in this respect.</p>
141	--	“Catholic College and International Relations.” <u>Catholic</u>

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| | | <p><u>Educational Review</u>, XXX (September, 1932), 385-395.</p> <p>Prepared for the Twenty-ninth Annual Meeting of the National Catholic Educational Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1932.</p> <p>See entry no. 140 for annotation.</p> |
| 142 | BK CON E | <p><u>Francisco de Vitoria: Addresses in Commemoration of the Fourth Centenary of His Lectures "De Indis" and "De Iure Belli." 1532-1932</u>, delivered at the Catholic University of America, May 1, 1932. Washington: (Department of Politics, Catholic University) 1932. Pp. 44, Foreword signed: H. W. (i.e., Herbert Wright). Pp. (5).</p> <p>Contribution to the Fourth Centenary of the Lectures "De Indis" and "De Iure Belli"? of Francisco de Vitoria. Partial contents: "Vitoria and His Times," by Charles H. McKenna. – "Vitoria and the State," by Herbert Wright. – "Vitoria and International Law," by James Brown Scott.</p> <p>Dr. Wright discusses the "classic" opinions of Vitoria upon the nature of the state and its sovereignty.</p> <p>Reviewed In: <u>Revista de Derecho Internacional</u>, XXIII, no. 46 (June 30, 1933), 47; by A. S.de B.y S.</p> |
| 143 | MA | <p>"Right of Conquest." <u>Commonweal</u>. XVI (October 19, 1932), 587-588.</p> <p>Scarcely a nation of modern times has not added to its territory in some more or less reprehensible fashion, but strictly speaking there is no "right" of conquest.</p> |
| 144 | BK R | <p>Simonds, Frank H. <u>Can Europe Keep the Peace?</u> New York: Harper and Brothers, 1931. Pp. 360. In: <u>The American Political Science Review</u>, XXVI, no. 2 (April, 1932), 393-394.</p> |
| 145 | BK R | <p>Toynbee, A. J., and V. M. Boutler. <u>Survey of International Affairs</u>. New York: Oxford University Press, 1930. In: <u>The American Political Science Review</u>, XXVI, no. 2 (April, 1932), 392.</p> |
| 146 | BK R | <p>Wheeler-Bennett, J. W., ed. <u>Documents on International Affairs</u>. New York: Oxford University Press, 1930. In: <u>The</u></p> |

<u>Item</u>	<u>Role</u>	<u>Description</u>
		<u>American Political Science Review</u> , XXVI, no. 2 (April, 1932), 393.
1933		
147	PAM	<u>Conciliation and Arbitration in Latin America</u> , Washington: The American Peace Society, 1933. n.p. While it is charged that our "sister republics" to the South are a haven for the professional soldier of fortune the revolutionist, and the dictator; if the record were examined carefully, we would be astonished at the consistent progress made in supplanting war with the pacific means of settling international controversies.
148	MA	"Conciliation and Arbitration in Latin America." <u>World Affairs</u> , LXXXVI, no. 2 (June, 1933), 97-100. See entry no. 147 for annotation.
149	BK CON E	<u>Francisco Suarez: Addresses in Commemoration of His Contribution to International Law and Politics</u> , delivered at the Catholic University of America, April 30, 1933. Washington: (Department of Politics, Catholic University) 1933. Pp. 54. Foreword signed: H. W. (i.e., Herbert Wright). Pp. 5-6. Commemoration of the services of Francisco Suarez to international law and politics. Partial contents: "Suarez and His Times," by Peter V. Masterson. – "Suarez and the State," by Herbert Wright. – "Suarez and the International Community," by James Brown Scott. Dr. Wright considers the opinions of Suarez, taken from a selected number of his writings, on the power of the state to govern itself.
150	MA	"Is Puerto Rico a Foreign Country?" <u>America</u> , XLIX (May 6, 1933), 103-105. The question of whether territory acquired by the United States by cession from a foreign Power remains a "foreign country" within the meaning of the tariff law faces the United States Supreme Court again in a matter regarding the recent tax levied by the Puerto Rican Legislature on all coffee imported to the island.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Role</u>	<u>Description</u>
151	BK R	Lima Simoes, Raul Humberto de. <u>Vers. La Paix Organisee</u> . Paris: Recueil Girey, 1932. In: <u>The American Journal of International Law</u> , XXXVI, no. 4 (October, 1933), 800-801.
1934		
152	PAM	<u>Catholic Founders of Modern International Law</u> . Washington: (The Author, Catholic University) 1934. Pp. 25. Dr. Wright considers the views of such outstanding churchmen as Augustine, Thomas Aquinas, Legmans, Vitoria and Suarez, whose learning and study helped to make modern international law what it is. <u>Reviewed In: The American Foreign Service Journal</u> , XI, no. 9 (September, 1934), 487, by Cyril Wynne.
153	MA	“Catholic Founders of Modern International Law.” <u>Records of the American Catholic Historical Society</u> , XLV, no. 2 (June, 1934), (119)-143. An address delivered before the American Catholic Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1934. See entry no. 152 for annotation.
1935		
154	PR R	“Report of the Committee on Publications of the Department of State.” <u>Proceedings of the American Society of International Law</u> , XXVIX (1935), 199-209. Written report of the Committee on State Department Publications, submitted by Dr. Wright, Chairman, for publication in the <u>Proceedings</u> .
155	PR R	“Report of Special Committee on Documentation of Pan American Conference.” <u>Proceedings of the American Society of International Law</u> , XXVIX (1935), 210-214. Complete text of the Special Committee on Documentation of Pan American Conferences, submitted by Dr. Wright, Chairman, for publication in the <u>Proceedings</u> .
156	MA	“Shall United States Become a Member of the World Court?” <u>Congressional Record</u> , LXXVI, Part 1 (January 23, 1935), 802-805.

Item	Role	Description
157	BK E	<p>Considers the advisability of the United States “joining” the World Court, in which he concludes that this question should be answered in the negative as long as the Court remains an integral part of the League. This brief was read in its entirety by Senator Hiram W. Johnson, of California, in the session of January 23 and reprinted in the <u>Catholic Daily Tribune</u> of January 29 and 30, 1935.</p> <p><u>The Treaty of 1783: the First Fruits of Franco-American Cooperation: Addresses in Commemoration of the Sesquicentennial of its Signing, 3 September 1783</u>, delivered at the Catholic University of America, 20 November 1933, Washington: (Department of Politics, Catholic University) 1935. Pp. 45.</p> <p>Foreword signed: H. W. (i.e., Herbert Wright) Pp. 5-6.</p> <p>A Contribution to the sesquicentennial commemoration of the Treaty of Paris of 1783. Partial contents: “The Antecedents of the Treaty,” by John J. Meng. – “The Significance of the Treaty,” by Elizabeth C. Kite. – “The Treaty and Franco-American Cooperation,” by Andre de Laboulaye. – “Letter concerning Sesquicentennial,” by James Brown Scott and “Addressed to Dr. Wright.”</p>
1936		
158	MA	<p>“Bryan Pact with Italy May Foil Embargo Plan – Such Proposals as Oil Shipment Ban Held Stymied by Treaty That Calls for Arbitration.” <u>Washington Star</u> (February 2, 1936), D-3:1.</p> <p>Reprint of the same article under the title: “The Bryan Peace Treaties” in <u>Congressional Record</u>, LXXX, Part 2 (February 3, 1936), 1342-1344.</p> <p>Bryan’s Peace Treaty of 1914 of the United States with Italy provided that a commission be established to arbitrate in all differences which may occur between the two countries. According to Dr. Wright, Italy would now have sufficient basis to refer a question such as the attempt on the part of the United States to apply a virtual embargo upon shipments of oil and other key products to her shores (thus supporting sanctions program of the League of Nations) to the International Committee created by the Bryan Treaty of 1914.</p>
159	NA	<p>“Build Army to Limits, Counsels Politics Head; Justice Not Force, Urges Weber Former Arts Dean.” <u>The Tower</u> (April 2,</p>

<u>Item</u>	<u>Role</u>	<u>Description</u>
		1938) 4:4.
		Dr. Wright's article is one of two articles written especially for <u>The Tower</u> as contributions to <u>The Tower</u> poll of campus opinion on the problem of peace and the prevention of future conflicts.
		The role of the United States in world peace is not a purely negative one of keeping out of war itself; it means that the United States will encourage all other nations to keep out of war by refusing to assist them if at war and by giving them the good example of settling international differences amicably.
160	BK F	Das, Taraknath. <u>Foreign Policy in the Far East</u> . New York: Longmans, Green and Co., 1936. Pp. 272. Foreword signed: Herbert Wright. Pp. (vii-xi).
		The object of this book as conceived by the author is "to present an account of the nationalistic movements in the Orient," and to give "a popular yet trustworthy interpretation" of the "fundamentals and tendencies" of the Far Eastern policies of the principal Western powers and Japan.
161	LA	"Freedom of Sea-Rights of Neutrals Not Abandoned by Us." <u>The New York Times</u> , Section IV (February 9, 1936), 9:7. Letter to the Editor of <u>The New York Times</u> .
		Dr. Wright shows through means of diplomatic documents that the United States did not abandon the freedom of the seas and the rights of neutrals by entry into World War I.
162	NA	"Greek Offer on Debts May Be Hint of New War." <u>Washington Star</u> (March 29, 1936), D-(1): 1. Reprint of the same article under the title: "War Debts" in <u>Congressional Record</u> , LXXX, Part 5 (April 6, 1936), 5002-5004.
		The offer of Greece to make partial payments on its debt to the United States seems to hint of the possibility of ulterior motives. Discerning observers see such possibilities in the Greek offer and Dr. Wright examines the factors involved in such possibilities.
163	LE	"League Discussion." <u>The Washington Post</u> (January 5, 1936), 5:6.

Item	Role	Description
		Letter to the Editor of <u>The Washington Post</u> .
		Dr. Wright corrects impression that he agreed “heartily” with Mr. Felix Morley’s views on the League of Nations as inferred by <u>The Post</u> in its account of the latter’s address given at a panel discussion of which Dr. Wright was a participant.
164	MA	“Pittman Bill.” <u>Commonweal</u> , XXII (February 21, 1936), 458-459.
		As the existing law and the Pittman bill stand, the President has the discretion to decide whether an existing conflict is “war” or not. Several substitute bills have been introduced since.
165	PR R	“Report of the Committee on Publications of the Department of State.” <u>Proceedings</u> of the American Society of International Law, XXX (1936), 234-253.
		Full text of Dr. Wright’s report on the Committee on State Department Publications. Dr. Wright notes that the persistent efforts of the members of the Society in the past have resulted in an increased output of, publications on an increasing variety of subjects.
1937		
166	BK R	Bittner, Ludig and Lothar Gross. <u>Repertorium der Displomatischen Vertreter aller Lander seit dem Westfalischen Freiden (1648)</u> . Berlin: Gerhard Slatling Verlag, 1936. In: <u>The American Journal of International Law</u> , XXXI, no. 3, (July, 1937), 559-560.
167	LE	“Direction of Dictatorship.” <u>The Washington Post</u> (February 22; 1937), 9:4. Letter to the Editor of <u>The Washington Post</u> .
		President Roosevelt's suggestion for executive control of the Supreme Court goes even a step further than the abolition of the power of judicial review – it is in the direction of dictatorship and the authoritative state.
168	BK R	Fessard, Gaston. “Pax Nostra”: <u>Examende Conscience International</u> . Paris: Editions Bernard Grasset, 1936. In: <u>The American Journal of International Law</u> , XXXI, no. 1 (January, 1937), 171-172.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Role</u>	<u>Description</u>
169	LE	<p>“Omitted Clause.” <u>The Washington Post</u>, (March 12, 1937), 9:6. Letter to the Editor of <u>The Washington Post</u>.</p> <p>Concerns <u>The Post</u>’s omission of a line in Dr. Wright’s reply to Mr. Harry L. Hopkins radio address on the President’s proposal for executive control of the Supreme Court.</p>
170	LE	<p>“Professor Adds Alternate Ways to Solve Issue.” <u>The Washington Post</u> (March 5, 1937), 9:8. Letter to the Editor of <u>The Washington Post</u>.</p> <p>Offers constructive suggestions for the solution of the critical issue regarding President Roosevelt’s proposals for reorganization of the judiciary.</p>
171	PR R	<p>“Report of the Committee on Publications of the Department of State.” <u>Proceedings</u> of the American Society of International Law, XXXI (1937), 233-261.</p> <p>Detailed report of the Committee on State Department Publications, submitted by Dr. Wright, Chairman, for publication in the <u>Proceedings</u>.</p>
172	MA	<p>“The Role of the Catholic American in International Peace.” Providence College <u>Alembic</u>, XX, no. 3 (March, 1937), 133-137.</p> <p>Dr. Wright outlines four steps which the United States should follow to keep itself out of war between other nations and concludes that the role of the Catholic American in carrying out these steps demands a lively and intelligent interest in international affairs and an elementary grasp of the ethics of the state in its international relations.</p>
173	LE	<p>“Undeclared War.” <u>The Washington Post</u> (October 31, 1937), 9:3. Letter to the Editor of <u>The Washington Post</u>.</p> <p>See entry no, 174 for annotation.</p>
174	LE	<p>“War Declarations – One of Hague Conventions Stipulated Them.” <u>The New York Times</u>, Section IV (October 31, 1937), 9:3. Letter to <u>The New York Times</u>.</p> <p>Dr. Wright charges Japan and China with violation of</p>

<u>Item</u>	<u>Role</u>	<u>Description</u>
		Convention No. 3, relating to the opening of hostilities, signed at the second Hague Peace Conference on October 18, 1907. The declaration of war is obligatory upon both China and Japan, because both are parties to the Hague Convention No. 3, and neither country denounced this convention.
1938		
175	BK A D	<u>Brave New World</u> . Washington: Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, 1937-1938. n.p. Listed as "Pan American Series." Comprises a series of twenty-six separate chapters, dramatizing important epochs in the history and culture of the Latin-American countries, offered as originally presented by the United States Office of Education and the Columbia Broadcasting System in cooperation with the Pan American Union and the Work Projects of Administration. Each chapter involved a thirty-minute program, which began Monday, November 1, 1937 and closed Monday, May 2, 1938. The scripts were written by Bernard C. Schoenfeld, and were carefully checked and edited in the original and present form for historical accuracy by Dr. Wright.
176	BK F E	<u>The Constitution of the United States: Addresses in Commemoration of the Sesquicentennial of its Signing, 17 September 1787</u> ; delivered at the Catholic University of America, 7 December 1937. Washington: (Department of Politics, Catholic University) 1938. Foreword signed: H. W. (i.e., Herbert Wright). Pp. 5-6. Commemorates the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States of America. Partial contents: "The Philosophy of the Constitution," by Moorhouse I, X. Millar. – "The Catholic Signers of the Constitution," by Edmund C. Burnett. – "The Catholic Contribution to Constitutional Law," by William C. Walsh. – "The Constitution and Papal Encyclicals of Our Times," by Robert J. White.
177	LE	"Insurgency in International Law – Attitude of Foreign States toward Civil War Abroad Well Covered by Practice of Nations." <u>The New York Times</u> , Section IV (April 10, 1938), 8:5. Letter to the Editor of <u>The New York Times</u> .

<u>Item</u>	<u>Role</u>	<u>Description</u>
		Summarizes the rules which it has been the practice of nations to follow in regard to the attitude of foreign States toward insurgency in a civil war.
178	BK A D	<u>Let Freedom Ring! A Manual Adapting to Use in Classroom and Assembly, and in the Local Broadcasting Station, the Radio Series, Let Freedom Ring, presenting Dramatically Our Civil Rights Under the Constitution, as Broadcast from Coast to Coast Under the Auspices of the Office of Education.</u> By Harry A. Jager. Lesson Aids by Roy W. Hatch. U.S. Department of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary, Office of Education, J. W. Studebaker, Commissioner. (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1938). (Bulletin 1937, No. 33).
		As with the scripts of <u>Let Freedom Ring!</u> , Dr. Wright acted in the capacity of Historical Advisor along with Dr. Ben Arenson, Head of the Department of Political Science, American University, Washington, D.C.
179	PR R	“Report of the Committee on Publications of the Department of State.” <u>Proceedings</u> of the American Society of International Law, XXXII (1938), 218-238.
		Written report of the Committee on State Department Publications, submitted by Dr. Wright, Chairman, for publication in the <u>Proceedings</u> .
180	BK R	Teeling, William. <u>Pope Pius XI and World Affairs</u> . New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co., 1937. In: <u>The American Journal of International Law</u> , XXXII, no. 3 (July, 1938), 646-647.
181	LE	“U.S. Neutrality – Concept Held by Buell Assailed by C. U. Professor.” <u>The Washington Post</u> (April 10, 1938), 9:6. Letter to the Editor of <u>The Washington Post</u>
		A reply to Dr. Raymond Leslie Buell’s statement criticizing the neutrality policy of the United States toward Spain, published in <u>The New York Times</u> , March 27, 1938.
182	LE	“We Are Absolved – Situation in Europe Held No Fault of Ours.” <u>The New York Times</u> , Section IV (November 20, 1938), 9:1. Letter to the Editor of <u>The New York Times</u> .
		The fundamental reason why the people of the United States

<u>Item</u>	<u>Role</u>	<u>Description</u>
		supported the Senate's rejection of the Treaty of Versailles is that the League of Nations is a closed, armed alliance of allied powers to maintain the "status quo" of the "peace" treaties based upon Germany's responsibility for the war and not upon the broad principles of justice contained in President Wilson's Fourteen Points which led to the armistice. In the light of this it is difficult to see how the Sudeten issue at present can be charged to the blame of the United States as it has been by Mr. Edwin James.
1939		
183	MA	"Bloom Neutrality Bill." <u>Commonweal</u> , XXX (July 7, 1939), 268-270. A comparison of existing legislature with the proposed Bloom Bill (the purpose of which is to prevent the United States from involvement in foreign wars) and some arguments against the latter.
184	MA	"Can a Woman Be a Diplomat?" <u>North American Review</u> , CCXLVIII, no. 1 (Autumn, 1939), 100-108. Reprinted under the same title in: <u>The American Foreign Service Journal</u> , XVII, no. 8 August, 1940), 454-457, 469. In abridged form under the same title in: <u>The Catholic Digest</u> , IV (March, 1940), 53-57. The answer to the question: "Can a woman be a diplomat?" is – women have been diplomats, and in some cases have been more effective than men.
185	PAM	<u>Memorandum in Support of the Retention of the Spanish Embargo</u> . Prepared for the <u>Keep the Spanish Embargo Committee</u> , sponsored by the National Council of Catholic Men. Washington: National Council of Catholic Men. (c1939). Pp. 35. Discussion of principles and decisions in international law applicable to the parties in the Spanish Civil Law, with the conclusion that "in the present circumstances no change should be made in the existing law or in the proclamation under existing law looking toward the revocation of the embargo on arms to Spain."
186	DOC	<u>Neutrality, Peace Legislation and Our Foreign Policy</u> . Hearings before the Committee on Foreign Relations, U. S. Senate, 76th Cong., 1st Sess. Part 16, May 2, 1939.

Item	Role	Description
		Washington: Government Printing Office, 1939. Pp. 478.
		Contains "Statement of Dr. Herbert Wright, Professor of International Law, the Catholic University of America." Pp. 403-427
		Dr. Wright lists twelve points which in his opinion constitute a policy designed to prevent the United States from becoming involved in foreign wars.
187	MA	"Religious Liberty Under the Constitutions of the United States." Chiesa E. Stato, LXVI, (1939), 7-16. Reprinted under the same title in: <u>Virginia Law Review</u> , XXVII, no. 1 (November, 1940), 75-87.
		The rights of conscience are unalienable, which the citizen need not surrender and which the government or society cannot take away.
188	PR R	"Report of the Committee on Publications of the Department of State." <u>Proceedings</u> of the American Society of International Law, XXXII (1939), 222-234.
		Official report of the activities and progress of the Committee on State Department Publications, submitted by Dr. Wright, Chairman, for publication in the <u>Proceedings</u> .
1940		
189	MA	"American Foreign Policy in the Present Crisis." <u>The Catholic University Bulletin</u> , VIII, no. 2 (November, 1940), 5-6.
		The fundamental foreign policies of the United States are basically the same regardless of the political complexion of the administration in office; namely: 1) peace and freedom, 2) non-intervention, 3) the Monroe Doctrine, 4) open-door policy, 5) freedom of the seas.
190	BK R	Dawes, Charles G. <u>Journal as Ambassador to Great Britain</u> . New York: The Macmillan Co., 1939. In: <u>The American Political Science Review</u> , XXXIV, no. 6 (December, 1940), 1202-1204.
191	PR R	"Report of the Committee on Publications of the Department of State." <u>Proceedings</u> of the American Society of International Law, XXXIV (1940), 237-246.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Role</u>	<u>Description</u>
		Text of the report on the Committee on State Department Publications, submitted by Dr. Wright, Chairman, for publication in the <u>Proceedings</u> .
<u>1941</u>		
192	MA	<p>“Alumnus Disagrees – Dr. Wright Maintains Stand.” <u>The Catholic University Bulletin</u>, VII, no. 3 (January, 1941), 9-10, 11</p> <p>Francis E. McMahon, Catholic University alumnus ('31) at Notre Dame, disagrees with Dr. Wright's statement about American foreign policy in the present crisis, printed in the November 1940 issue of <u>The Catholic University Bulletin</u> and substantiates his disagreement with a story from the <u>Chicago Daily News</u> of January 6, 1941, in which his position is summarized. Dr. Wright replies with a more detailed definition of his policy.</p>
193	MA	<p>“Bases of American Foreign Policy.” <u>The Annals</u> of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, CCXVI (July, 1941), 99-108.</p> <p>Sets forth the fundamental foreign policies which are inherent in the geographical location and resources of the United States as these policies have been carried out in the past, and indicates briefly the direction in which it seems desirable for these to be applied in the post-war period, Dr. Wright's policy is one of insulation from the politics and wars of other nations, and cooperation with them in everything else.</p>
194	MA	<p>“Memorandum.” <u>Appendix to the Congressional Record</u>, LXXXVII, Part 10 (March 6, 1941), A1040-A1042.</p> <p>A memorandum regarding the relationship of S.275 to International Law requested for publication in the <u>Congressional Record</u> by Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California.</p> <p>Dr. Wright illustrates the various ways in which S.275 (promoting the defense of the United States and for other purposes) violates American international law and concludes that whatever menace Germany may present to the security of the United States at the present, time, it is not direct and immediate enough to warrant sacrificing neutral law</p>

<u>Item</u>	<u>Role</u>	<u>Description</u>
195	PR A	<p>observance even to secure a manifest advantage.</p> <p>“Moral Bases of International Law.” <u>Proceedings</u> of the American Society of International Law, XXXV (1941), 52-63. Prepared for the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the American Society of International Law, Washington, D.C., April 24-26, 1941.</p> <p>It is Dr. Wright's theory that the opinions of many writers on the nature of international law and of its binding character, which on the surface seem to show a considerable lack of agreement, would be brought into harmony, if their authors would define their terms adequately and maintain the meaning of the terms thus defined throughout the rest of their discussion. Dr. Wright defines the elements of and rules contained within the definition of international law.</p>
196	PR R	<p>“Report of the Committee on Publications of the Department of State.” <u>Proceedings</u> of the American Society of International Law, XXXV (1941).</p> <p>Final report on the activities and progress of the Committee on State Department Publications, submitted by Dr. Wright, Chairman, for publication in the Proceedings.</p>
197	LE	<p>“Unanimity on War Declaration.” <u>The New York Times</u>, Section I (December 17, 1941), 26:6.</p> <p>Letter to the Editor of <u>The New York Times</u>.</p> <p>In reference to statements that Congress “almost” unanimously voted to declare war on Japan, Dr. Wright proves that the declaration of war on Japan was absolutely unanimous, since not a single vote was cast against the declaration (S. J. R. 116) as finally adopted.</p>
198	MA	<p>“The Use of State Department Publications in Teaching Social Sciences.” <u>Appendix to the Congressional Record</u>, LXXXVII, Part 14 (October 30, 1941), A4948-4949.</p> <p>An address delivered by Dr. Wright before the social studies section of the Delaware State Education Association, Wilmington, Delaware, on October 24, 1941, and requested to be printed in the Congressional Record by Mr. James A. Shanley of Connecticut in the House of Representatives.</p> <p>Dr. Wright gives some concrete examples which indicate how</p>

<u>Item</u>	<u>Role</u>	<u>Description</u>
		the Department of State publications may be utilized and explains that government and history are not abstract sciences, but are the embodiment of the practical records of real flesh-and-blood individuals, officials who are living beings formulating and carrying into execution living policies.
<u>1942</u>		
199	MA	<p>“Address.” <u>Appendix to the Congressional Record</u>, LXXXVII, Part 10 (November 23, 1942), A4437-A4438.</p> <p>An address concerning the situation in India submitted by Dr. Wright to and printed in the <u>Congressional Record</u> at the request of Mr. James A. Shanley of Connecticut in the House of Representatives.</p> <p>Dr. Wright endorses the Singh-Simms proposal for the solution of the crucial deadlock between Great Britain and India. This proposal takes the form of a truce, based on an interim understanding between the various groups (the Congress Party, Muslims, native princes and so on), whereby the British and Indians would fight the Axis now and leave the permanent settlement of domestic Indian problems to be decided by the British and Indians themselves after the war. To arrange for this truce, a mission composed of a representative from the United States, Great Britain, China, Philippines, and Russia would be sent to India.</p>
200	MA	<p>“Letter Relative to Appropriations for Printing and Binding for the Department of State.” <u>Congressional Record</u>, LXXXVIII, Part 4 (June 8, 1942), 4976-4977,</p> <p>Requested to be printed in the <u>Congressional Record</u> by Mr. Homer T. Bone as part of his remarks. In response to Senator Bone's question: “When is the Department of State going to publish the documents of the Paris Peace Conference?” Dr. Wright points out that the action of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, in reducing the allotted figure for the printing and binding of State Department publications, has jeopardized the continuance of the volumes of the Paris Peace Conference. Dr. Wright urges that if the government desires to retain the confidence of the people of the United States and other nations, then it should not suppress the record of its activity by curtailing publication of its documents.</p>

<u>Item</u>	<u>Role</u>	<u>Description</u>
201	PR R	<p>“Report of the Committee on Publications of the Department of State.” <u>Proceedings</u> of the American Society of International Law, XXXVI (1942), 79=88.</p> <p>While there has been no abatement of the gains which have been made during the past few years, Dr. Wright and his Committee believe that the wave of governmental economy toward all projects which do not seem to have a direct bearing on the successful waging of the war may blind the eyes of the unwary to the vital necessity of the publications of the Department of State in keeping the general public informed of the current foreign policy behind our war efforts and of the mistakes of our past foreign policy to be avoided in the making of the peace that is bound to come. Dr. Wright urges the continuance of the appropriations for the publications of the Department of State.</p>
1943		
202	BK R	<p>Committee on International Relations. <u>Problems of Hemispheric Defense</u>; lectures delivered under the auspices of the Committee on International Relations... Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1942. In: <u>The American Political Science Review</u>, XXXVI, no. 1 (February, 1943), 178-179.</p>
203	MA	<p>“Publication of Documents Relating to Paris Peace Conference, 1919.” <u>Congressional Record</u>, LXXXIX, Part 3 (April 29, 1943), 3769-3770.</p> <p>Requested to be printed in the <u>Congressional Record</u> by Senator Homer T. Bone as part of his remarks.</p> <p>Dr. Wright requests that the item of 40,000 dollars for the publication of three volumes of Foreign Relations for 1931 and four volumes of the 1919 <u>Paris Peace Conference</u>, which was approved by the Bureau of the Budget, be restored by the Senate. This expense should not be deferred until after the war as has been suggested.</p>
204	PR R	<p>“Report of the Committee on Publications of the Department of State.” <u>Proceedings</u> of the American Society of International Law, XXXVI (1943), 149-159.</p> <p>Detailed report of the Committee on State Department Publications, submitted by Dr. Wright, Chairman, for publication in the <u>Proceedings</u>, Dr. Wright points out the</p>

<u>Item</u>	<u>Role</u>	<u>Description</u>
		fallacy of false economy involved in not adequately providing for the continuance of the appropriations for the publications of the State Department.
205	DOC	<p><u>Attitude of the United States toward Austria; A Study of the Legality of the Annexation of Austria by Germany under International Law and Austrian Constitutional Law and the Policy of the United States toward the Annexation.</u> Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1944, Pp. 26.</p> <p>Ordered to be printed as a document under House Resolution 458, and listed as Doc. 477, Senate, 78th Cong., 2d Sess. Also in Austria. Washington: 1944. Pp. (64)-110.</p> <p>Dr. Wright's study of the attitude of the United States toward Austria falls into four points: 1) the legality of the annexation of Austria by Germany under international law, 2) the legality of the annexation under the Austrian constitutional law, 3) the traditional attitude of the United States toward the acquisition of territory by a force in general, and 4) the application of this traditional policy specifically toward Austria.</p>
1944		
206	LE	<p>“Brother Raymond's Conclusions.” <u>Nation</u>, CLIX (July 1, 1944), 27.</p> <p>Letter to the editor of the <u>Nation</u>.</p> <p>The conclusions of Brother Raymond Odgen’s dissertation on the Dies Committee, which were only quoted in part in a previous issue of the <u>Nation</u>, receive further elaboration from Dr. Wright, who directed Brother Raymond's thesis.</p>
207	BK R	<p>Goodrich, Lelana M. and Marie J. Carroll, eds. <u>Documents on American Foreign Relations</u>, July 1942-June 1943. Boston: World Peace Foundation, 1944. In: <u>The American Journal of International Law</u>, XXXVIII, no. 3 (July, 1944), 519-520.</p>
208	MA	<p>“Legality of the Annexation of Austria by Germany.” <u>American Journal of International Law</u>, XXXVIII (October, 1944), 621-635.</p> <p>The paper is derived from the author's memorandum on the “Attitude of the United States toward Austria,” House Doc, no. 477, 78th Cong., 2d Sess.</p> <p>From the ‘point of view of conventional international law the</p>

<u>Item</u>	<u>Role</u>	<u>Description</u>
209	PR R	<p>annexation of Austria by Germany, lacking the consent of the Council of the League of Nations, is null and void.</p> <p>“Report of the Committee on Publications of the Department of State.” <u>Proceedings</u> of the American Society of International Law, XXXVIII (1944), 157-170.</p> <p>Dr. Wright concludes in his completed annual report of the Committee on State Department Publications that in the light of the experience during the past three years particularly, the Committee believes that now more than ever it is necessary to be constantly on the alert to support adequate appropriations for the publications program of the State Department and recommends continuance of the Committee.</p>
210	MA	<p>“Status of the Vatican City.” <u>American Journal of International Law</u>, XXXVI, no. 2 (July, 1944), 452-457.</p> <p>Under Article 24 of the Lateran Treaty, “the Vatican City will always and in every case be considered, neutral and inviolable territory,” and in wartime this is further guaranteed under the customary rule of international law confirmed by the Hague Convention V of 1907, respecting the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in War on Land.</p>
211	LE	<p>“Things to Be Avoided – Proceedings of Paris Conference Urged for Study.” <u>The New York Times</u>, Section IV (January 23, 1944), 8:5.</p> <p>Letter to the Editor of <u>The New York Times</u>.</p> <p>Dr. Wright challenges the statements of Mr. John B. Elliott in The Times of January 16 concerning an earlier article by Mr. Edwin L. James. Dr. Wright claims that a study of the documents of the Paris Conference will afford an opportunity in discovering the mistakes to be avoided in the negotiations following the present war (World War II.)</p>
212	MA	<p>“Two-thirds Vote of the Senate in Treaty-making.” <u>American Journal of International Law</u>, XXXVIII (October, 1944), 643-650.</p> <p>Whatever the merits of the proposals for the abolition of the two-thirds vote of the Senate may be, the case for change has not been enhanced by some of the arguments which have been advanced by advocates of the abandonment of the</p>

<u>Item</u>	<u>Role</u>	<u>Description</u>
		traditional procedure.
1945		
213	DOC	<p><u>The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals and the League of Nations Covenant</u>. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1945. Pp. 38.</p> <p>An arrangement of the provisions of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals in parallel columns with the relevant portions of the Covenant of the League of Nations, interspersing comments on the similarities and differences between the two instruments wherever appropriate."</p> <p>Preprinted from the <u>American Journal of International Law</u> for use of the San Francisco United Nations Conference. Printed by the Government Printing Office by Congressional Order for use of the U.N. Conference delegates. Listed as Doc. 33, Senate, 79th Cong., 1st Sess. Presented by Senator Thomas of Utah.</p>
214	MA	<p>"Poland and the Crimea Conference." <u>American Journal of International Law</u>, XXXIX (April, 1945), 300-308.</p> <p>Discusses the statement issued by the participants in the Crimea Conference on February 11, 1945, concerning the boundaries and government of Poland.</p>

APPENDICES

The bibliography of published writings by Dr. Wright could well be matched in length by a bibliography of published writings about him, If gathered and arranged in chronological form, such a work would give further testimony of Dr. Wright's scholarly career and contributions, Due, however, to the limitations of scope and length by which a study of this nature is necessarily bound, the writer has made no attempt to record this material. It is the hope that some future researcher may bring it to light and append it to the bibliography of Dr. Wright's published writings.

This section, then, contains three appendices. A list of published obituary notes on Dr. Wright appears in [Appendix I](#). The arrangement of these notes is alphabetical by author. Where no author is given, the entry has been placed in alphabetical order according to the first significant word of the title. A short biographical study of Dr. Wright has been given in Chapter I of this guide. Therefore, these notes, since they are of a biographical nature, have not been annotated. A list of sources consulted in compiling this bibliography of the published writings of Dr. Wright appears in [Appendix II](#). The arrangement is alphabetical by title. An alphabetical subject index to Dr. Wright's writings appears in [Appendix III](#).

APPENDIX I

LIST OF PUBLISHED OBITUARY NOTES ON DR. WRIGHT

- The Catholic Educational Review, XLIII (May, 1945), 303-304.
- The Catholic University of America Bulletin, XII, no. 6 (May, 1945), 8.
- “Dr. Herbert F. Wright, International Law Authority, Dies.” The Washington Evening Star (April 13, 1945), A-12:3.
- “Dr. Herbert F. Wright Is Dead; International Law Authority.” The Washington Post (April 13, 1945), 14:3.
- Finch, George A. “Herbert Wright, 1892-1945.” American Journal of International Law, XXXIX (July, 1945), 551-552.
- Finch, George A. “Herbert Wright, 1892-1945.” Proceedings of the American Society of International Law (1945), 86-88.

APPENDIX II

LIST OF SOURCES

- The Advocate of Peace. Washington, D. C.: American Peace Society.
- Alembic, (Literary Magazine). Providence, Rhode Island: Providence College.
- America, a Catholic Review of the Week. New York: America Press.
- American Academy of Political and Social Science. Annals. Philadelphia: American Academy of Political and Social Science.
- American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia. Records. Philadelphia: American Catholic Historical Society.
- American Catholic Quarterly Review. Philadelphia: Hardy and Mahony.
- American Foreign Service Journal. Washington: American Foreign Service Association, Department of State.
- American Historical Review (American Historical Association). New York: The Macmillan Co.
- The American Journal of International Law. Washington: American Society of International Law.
- The American Political Science Review. Washington: American Political Science Association.
- American Society of International Law. Proceedings. Washington: American Society of International Law.

- The Americana Encyclopedia. New York: Americana Corporation, 1943.
- Bulletin of the Public Affairs Information Service. New York: Public Affairs Information Service.
- A Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards. Ann Arbor, Michigan: J. W. Edwards, Inc.
- The Catholic Digest. Saint Paul, Minnesota: Catholic Digest, Inc.
- The Catholic Educational Review. Washington: The Catholic Educational Association.
- The Catholic Historical Review (American Catholic Historical Association). Washington: Catholic University of America Press.
- Catholic Periodical Index. Washington: Catholic Periodical Index.
- The Catholic University Bulletin. Washington: Catholic University of America Press.
- The Catholic World. New York: Missionary Society of St. Paul the Apostle.
- Chiesa e Stato. Milano: Societa Editrice "Vita e Pensiero."
- The Commonweal. New York: Commonweal Publishing Co.
- The Congressional Record. Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office.
- The Constitutional Review. Washington: National Association for Constitutional Government.
- The Cumulative Book Index: World List of Books in the English Language. New York: The H. W. Wilson Co.
- Dictionary of American Biography. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
- The Education Index. New York: The H. W. Wilson Co.

- The Georgetown Law Journal. Washington: Georgetown University Law School.
- The Guide to Catholic Literature. Detroit: Walter Romig and Co.
- Index to Legal Periodicals. New York: H.W. Wilson.
- International Index to Periodicals. New York: The H. W. Wilson Co.
- Nation. New York: Nation Associates, Inc.
- The New York Times. New York: The New York Times Co.
- North American Review. New York: D. Appleton and Co.
- Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, New York: The H. W. Wilson Co.
- Revista de Derecho Internacional: organo del Instituto Americano de Derecho Internacional. Habana: Republica de Cuba.
- Thought. New York: Fordham University Press.
- Tower. Washington: Catholic University of America Undergraduate School.
- University of Pennsylvania Law Review. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Law School.
- Virginia Law Review. Charlottesville, Virginia: Virginia Law Review Association, University of Virginia.
- The Washington Post. Washington: The Washington Post.
- The Washington Star. Washington: The Washington Star.
- Willging, Eugene P. Index to American Catholic Pamphlets. Saint Paul: Catholic Library Service.
- World Affairs, continuing The Advocate of Peace Through Justice. Washington: The American Peace Society.

APPENDIX III

INDEX

The index has been omitted from this version of the document for several reasons. First of all, an index is of little value in an electronic/digital version such as this because features such as *Search* and *Find*, not available in 1955 when this document was originally produced, make finding specific references to a term far easier than a manually referenced index. Secondly, the index in the original references hundreds of pages beyond those included in this book. Apparently, the original document contained far more content than was included in the scanned version from which this digital version was produced. Thus, an index included here, would necessarily lack significant pointers to references not included here.