V. (1) Define piracy *jure gentium*, and enumerate and describe the various acts which are generally classed with it.

(2) How far may an action be maintained (a) by, and (b) against a foreign sovereign in a British Court?

(3) What are the essentials of occupation as a method of acquiring territory? What rules have been suggested for determining the extent of the territory so acquired?

VI. Discuss the following cases, stating the principles involved:

(1) Russia by statute prohibits foreign fishing vessels from approaching within 12 miles of a certain portion of her coastline.

(2) In a naval war, in which Great Britain is neutral, a belligerent cruiser puts into an Australian port in a sinking condition, and asks for facilities for repairs. A cruiser of the other belligerent follows, and requests—(a) her immediate expulsion; and (b) a supply of coal and the services of a pilot.

(3) In a war, in which Great Britain is a belligerent, an enemy squadron appears off an unfortified Australian port which is protected by a submarine mine-field, and demands—(a) a supply of fresh provisions; and (b) a cash payment of £1,000,000—under a threat of immediate bombardment.

(4) War having broken out between Great Britain and a foreign State, a vessel is brought into an Australian port as prize. In proceedings for the condemnation of ship and cargo, evidence is offered—(a) that during the war, but before capture, the ship had been transferred to a neutral purchaser; and (b) that the goods were consigned by a neutral shipper to an enemy consignee.

VII. What provision is now made by international treaty or convention with respect to—(1) the restrictions on the means of injuring the enemy in land and aerial warfare; (2) the insignia and immunities of hospital ships; (3) espionage; (4) mailships and postal correspondence; and (5) the duties of a neutral State in regard to a warship which is being constructed within its territory for the use of a belligerent?