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COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
REGARDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO PROMOTE THE TEACHING, STUDY,
DISSEMINATION AND WIDER APPRECIATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Addendum

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Part one: Observations from Governments of Member States

Finland

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

FINLAND

[Original: English]

5 July 1963

Question 1. International law is taught in Finland at the Universities of Helsinki and Turku, where in addition to lectures, seminars and group studies of juridical cases are arranged. A number of Finnish scholars and students used to attend international seminars on international law e.g., at the Hague Academy of International Law and similar courses in Austria, France, Switzerland etc. In recent years the University of Helsinki has invited visiting lecturers from foreign universities, while Finnish professors and other scholars have similarly lectured abroad.

Since teaching in international law in Finland is given mainly in Finnish and to some extent in Swedish foreign students have been able only exceptionally to follow this teaching. This seems to put limitations to the possibility for Finnish universities to arrange scholarships for students from countries desirous to receive such assistance.

Scholarly articles on subjects within the field of international law have been published mainly in legal periodicals, such as Lakimies, Defensor Legis and Tidskrift utgiven av Juridiska Föreningen i Finland. No periodical publication dealing explicitly with international law is at present published in Finland. Exchange of publications is being carried out between Finnish and foreign specialists.

Question 2. Exchange of teachers and students with foreign universities is carried out to a satisfactory extent within the means now available for this purpose. Close co-operation exists particularly with the other Scandinavian countries, which is gradually leading to a co-ordination of the curricula. The Universities of Helsinki and Turku have indicated that they are interested in expanding their present exchange of books and publications with other universities and libraries.

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Question 3. A possible form of assistance could be for Finnish scholars to give lectures in other countries; seminars in international law might also be held in Finland. The Government of Finland do not, however, have at present any aid programme which could be utilized for this purpose.

Question 4. The National Group of the International Law Association, the Institute of International Law, the Institute for Comparative Jurisprudence and the Political Science Association of Finland, all of them non-governmental, might be in a position to render assistance in the carrying out of training and dissemination programmes.

Question 5. The activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies for the unification and development of international law ought to be continued and, where possible, extended. The Conferences on the Law of the Sea and those dealing with diplomatic and consular relations are specific instances of practical progress made in the codification of international law, which ought likewise to be continued with the fullest possible co-operation of the International Law Commission.

Seminars on specific questions of international law would also be useful, as well as measures facilitating the publication and dissemination of literature on international law. Such activities, when undertaken by the United Nations and UNESCO, should be financed through their regular budgets.

Question 6. If carefully prepared and organized a United Nations Decade of International Law could contribute significantly to a wider appreciation and application of international law. The Government of Finland would very likely support such a proposal if provisions are made to meet these conditions.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND

[Original: English]

11 September 1963

Attached is an Appendix of replies from all except two of the law schools and institutions in the United Kingdom concerned with the study of international law. These replies have been collected and digested by the British Institute of International and Comparative Law, to which the Government of the United Kingdom are indebted both for this work and for valuable comments on the other questions in the United Nations questionnaire, which have greatly assisted in the preparation of the present answers. The Appendix also includes information with respect to the University of Sheffield extracted from the University's Handbook for 1963; and with respect to the International Law Fund provided by its Secretary.

The Government of the United Kingdom do not wish to obtain assistance from abroad, but believe that further exchanges with other countries would be useful. Many law faculties in the United Kingdom would welcome the sponsorship by the United Nations of a larger number of visiting lawyers able to speak from first-hand experience of legal work being done elsewhere. The British Institute would welcome the development of United Nations Seminars on the pattern of those held by the Department of Human Rights to include discussion of the more urgent problems of contemporary international law as a valuable means of facilitating exchange between governmental and academic lawyers in the field.

Question 3

The Government of the United Kingdom is promoting an annual course for the training of lawyers starting in Government service, which will include international law as one of its principal subjects. Assistance from United Kingdom Government funds will be available to many countries sending students to this course.

Apart from the assistance described above Her Majesty's Government do not give direct assistance to other countries in the execution of their programmes of training in the dissemination of international law. However, overseas and British students at Universities and Colleges are assisted from public funds on a wide scale. Students of international law may benefit from grants from public funds in common with students of other subjects.

Question 4

Universities and colleges and public funds provide scholarships and other awards or grants to help university students on a large scale. Most of the scholarships awards or grants are not earmarked specifically for students of international law. However, as will be seen from Appendix to Question 1, some are so earmarked, for example, by the University of Cambridge and the British Institute of International and Comparative Law. The International Law Fund (for further details see the Appendix to Question 1) has, over the past five years, encouraged higher education in international law among Government officials in new States, and it has given grants to officials from Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Tanganyika to pursue such studies in England. It has also made grants to The Hague Academy of International Law for the award of scholarships to persons wishing to take the diploma examination of the Academy, and grants have been made to the Indian Society of International Law for the purpose of enabling it to develop its International Law Library.

The Society of Public Teachers of Law has recently set up a committee of law teaching in Africa, and it is to be hoped that this committee will pay special attention to problems with the teaching of public international law. Further information on the work of this committee may be obtained from Dr. A.N. Allott of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, W.C.1.

Question 5

It is a matter for consideration what the United Nations or UNESCO and other related agencies should do towards the establishment and development of programmes of training in the dissemination of international law.

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If such activities were to be undertaken, they might most profitably be directed towards -

- (a) promoting exchanges of international law teachers and seminars of such teachers;
- (b) giving university teachers and selected post-graduate students of international law opportunities to visit the United Nations and the specialized agencies to work for short periods as legal officers or assistants;
- (c) to wider and elaborate schemes, such as the United Nations Internship Programme enabling young persons who may contemplate careers in international organizations, to have a brief first-hand look at the structure and working of such organizations;
- (d) to encourage wider and better publicity for matters pertaining to international law, such as Judgements and Opinions of the International Court of Justice, through the Press and similar media.

Her Majesty's Government believe that the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme for Technical Assistance Fund should be made primarily responsible for financing such activities with assistance as appropriate from private institutions and individuals, who may wish to make contributions towards the achievement of the purposes of General Assembly resolution 1816 (XVII).

Question 6

International law has a vital role to play in every age and decade, not only in the preservation of world order but in the furtherance of the social and economic advancement of peoples. In the view of the United Kingdom Government, therefore, the proclamation of a United Nations Decade for International Law would be open to some objection if it took a form which in any way gave the impression that all that is needed with regard to international law is that special attention should be given to it during the next ten years. However, with this reservation, Her Majesty's Government support the proposal for the proclamation of an International Law Decade for more than one reason.

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First, the strength and effectiveness of any system of law depend to a considerable extent on the degree to which its rules are accepted and supported by public opinion within the community in which it operates. International law has in the past suffered from being regarded too much as a matter of concern only to foreign offices and to a limited circle of specialist lawyers; and in consequence it has too often not had that measure of general support from world opinion which is necessary for its effectiveness. Secondly, the emergence of a large number of new States during the post-war period, by giving a much broader basis to the political structure of the world community, has underlined the need for the rules of international law to have the widest possible recognition and support amongst the peoples of the world. Thirdly, the arrival of the nuclear age, other tremendous advances in science and technology and the rapid expansion of international intercourse have both created new fields for the operation of legal rules and intensified the need for a stronger system of law in the international community. For reasons such as these, it is believed that the proposed proclamation would serve a valuable purpose if it led to a wider recognition among peoples of the significance of international law in the modern world.

The means by which the Decade might be given practical effect might include the following:

- (a) the promotion of the understanding of the significance of international law by the means indicated in the answer to Question 5 and by other means, for example, through the United Nations Associations in the various countries and by communications addressed to the professional organizations of lawyers in each country;
- (b) intensification of the efforts to carry out the programmes of the International Law Commission and other organs of the United Nations for the codification or progressive development of international law in the fields assigned to them, and more especially treaties, state responsibility, state succession, special missions, the relations between States and inter-governmental organizations, outer space and the legal aspects of disarmament;

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- (c) in connexion with (b), further efforts to make available, and to facilitate the study of, the basic source materials of international law, e.g. through the project for a United Nations Juridical Yearbook, by encouraging the publication of regular National Survey of practice, by the preparation of a repertoire of United Nations practice dealing with international law and by other technical aids to study such as legal bibliographies of the United Nations and the specialized agencies;
- (d) assistance to such of the new States as may need it in establishing good working libraries of international law and in training teachers of international law;
- (e) an appeal to those Member States which have not yet become parties to general multilateral treaties, and more especially law-making treaties, concluded under the auspices of the United Nations, to reconsider their position with a view to completing the steps necessary for them to become parties.

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APPENDIX

The following Appendix gives a summary of information received from University Law Faculties and other bodies concerned with the study of Public International Law. Where views or opinions are expressed, they are those of particular individuals and are not to be attributed to the Institution, Faculty, or University concerned.

I. University Law Faculties or Departments

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F. Durham	
G. Edinburgh	
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I. Glasgow	
J. Hull	
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(ii) London School of Economic and Political Science	
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II. Institutions

- A. The British Institute of International and
Comparative Law
- B. Council of Legal Education
- C. British Yearbook of International Law
- D. The David Davies Memorial Institute of International
Studies
- E. City of London College
- F. Holborn College of Law, Languages and Commerce
- G. International Law Fund

I. University Law Faculties or Departments

A. ABERDEN (Department of Jurisprudence, The University, Old Aberdeen)

Public International Law is a three term course of two lectures a week, which a student may take in any one of his three years, but which he normally takes in the third year. It is not a compulsory subject, but in fact most students take it as one of their options. An Honours Degree, in four years, has only just been instituted and in the new regulations provision has been made for a student to choose two papers in Advanced Public International Law out of a total of seven. (This option has not been offered since the departure of Dr. Ian MacGibbon.)

B. BELFAST (Faculty of Law, The Queen's University, Belfast 7)

Public International Law is taught as an optional third year or fourth year subject for the Honours LL.B. course. The syllabus covers the whole field of the law of peace and certain aspects of the law of international institutions and organizations. Special emphasis is placed on the law of the United Nations and the European Communities. From time to time, post-graduate work is undertaken for the degree of the LL.M. (two years) and plans are in hand for the establishment of a Diploma course (one year) in International Studies which would be open to graduates from the United Kingdom or overseas. Library facilities are fairly good and are at present undergoing considerable expansion in this subject.

C. BIRMINGHAM (Faculty of Law, The University, Birmingham 15)

International Law is a compulsory first year subject for LL.B. students and is examined as part of the Intermediate examination where it is one of five papers. First year students attend two hours lectures a week and these are supplemented by supervisions. The syllabus covers the law of peace, but not the law of war or neutrality. Roughly a third of the lectures are devoted to the United Nations, the International Court and the various agencies and regional organizations. The rest are concerned with the traditional principles of International Law.

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It is possible for a student to pursue a course of study in International Law for his LL.M. but post-graduate students until now have been almost entirely English students and there has been no demand for International Law, though we anticipate that such a demand might arise, or be stimulated, in the future.

Each year on average a Birmingham Law student attends the summer course at The Hague Academy of International Law. Three of the present staff of the Birmingham Law Faculty have International Law as one of their main interests and at least one lecturer elect is a specialist in the subject. There is no shortage of people able and willing to teach International Law.

The University Law Library contains most of the basic works on International Law including full sets of reports of the P.C.I.J. and the I.C.J., the American Journal of International Law and the British Yearbook of International Law, and most of the major textbooks and treatises. However, it is a considerable financial problem to keep abreast of the continued new publications and financially impossible for us to obtain such things as the League and United Nations Treaty series. This is perhaps the biggest problem in attempts to expand the teaching and study of International Law in Birmingham.

D. BRISTOL (Faculty of Law, The University, Bristol)

All students taking the LL.B. Honours course are required to take a paper in Public International Law. Candidates for the ordinary LL.B. degree may offer a paper in this subject, as may candidates taking Law as part of the B.A. General (Honours) course. The present graduating class in LL.B. Honours is about sixty.

Post-graduate work in Public International Law for the LL.M. degree (two years) is encouraged but the number of candidates is very small. The University considers applications in this respect from overseas candidates but has found that many are insufficiently qualified to be accepted. The Faculty regrets that the number of openings for actual work in International Law is restricted and that opportunities for post-graduate study abroad are infrequent.

The International Law section of the Library is the best equipped of all the Law sections and is adequate for most undergraduate purposes. A small fund is available from which more specialized books for graduate students may be purchased. There are, however, serious gaps in the periodicals and documents sections which may be beyond the resources of the Library to fill for some time.

E. CAMBRIDGE (Faculty of Law, The University, Cambridge)

1. An introductory course to international law and institutions forms part of a compulsory paper in the Law Qualifying Examination I taken at the end of the first year of residence. It is defined as follows:

"... the State and the system of States. The place of war in international law. A brief history of war and neutrality. The legal organization of international society; history of international organization. The League of Nations and the United Nations. Modern non-political organizations. The International Court. The United Kingdom and the Commonwealth in international law and organization."

2. A full course of public international law forms the subject of a compulsory paper in Part I of the Law Tripos (normally taken at the end of the second year of residence). The subject-matter is defined as follows:

"The paper will contain mainly questions on the law of peace, including settlement of disputes, and international organization. Questions will not be set on the details of the law of war and neutrality."

3. A paper similar to that in Law Tripos I may be taken as an option by a candidate for Law Tripos Part II who has not taken that paper previously (i.e. a candidate who has turned to law from some other subject in his third year).

4. The same paper forms a compulsory subject for Law Qualifying Examination II which is taken by men who have changed to law after one year in another subject (e.g. Mathematics Part I or Economics Part I or Classics Part I - all of which may be taken at the end of one year's residence).

5. Section D of the Examination for the LL.B. Degree - a post-graduate degree usually taken in the fourth year of residence - consists of the following papers:

The Law of Peace

International Organization and Institutions

Law of Disputes, War and Neutrality

Conflict of Laws

6. A Diploma in International Law is available to research students who satisfy the examiners on a thesis on some approved subject of international law. The thesis should not exceed 20,000 words. The intention is to provide a training in research and in writing a major article of the kind that might be published in a reputable journal. The candidate is required to have resided for one academical year.

7. A Certificate of Advanced Study in International Law is offered to candidates who diligently pursue a course of advanced study in international law for one year and are classed in an examination which is the same as that for the LL.B. degree, except that a special subject in international law or relations may be substituted for the paper in Conflict of Laws. This is intended to provide mainly for the foreign student who cannot spare time for the two years of residence required for the LL.B. degree but who wants advanced training in international law.
8. A thesis in international law may be presented for the degrees of M. List and Ph.D.
9. A version of the Certificate course is being specially designed for the training of legal advisors in developing countries. This will, it is expected, be married to some extent with the London course organized by the Department of Technical Co-operation. But whereas the London course is intended for legal advisors generally, the Cambridge course (with some of the London course added) is intended for legal advisors who intend to specialize in international law.

Instruction

Formal teaching is provided by the University in all examination subjects. Colleges also provide "supervision" in international law for all undergraduates taking the subject.

LL.B. and Certificate candidates in international law may attend a weekly seminar in addition to lectures. There are also discussion classes.

All research students have a supervisor of their research appointed by the University. Research students also take part in a weekly seminar and there is an international law club which meets in the evenings to hear and discuss papers in international law and also has some social meetings.

Scholarships and Prizes in International Law

1. The Whewell Scholarships in International Law are offered every year to candidates of sufficient merit who distinguish themselves in an examination, the principal part of which is the same as the examination for the LL.B. Value is one hundred pounds. Two or more may be awarded or none depending upon the standard of the entry.

2. The Arnold McNair Scholarship is offered every year if a candidate of sufficient merit presents himself. It is intended for third year Tripos candidates of distinction who intend to spend a fourth year in the advanced study of international law. Value is one hundred pounds.
3. The Humanitarian Trust Studentship is offered every year and amounts to four hundred pounds and travel expenses. It may be awarded to a candidate from any other University but is intended mainly to attract foreign students who want to research in international law at Cambridge.
4. The Hersch Lauterpacht Fund is being subscribed at the moment and it is certain that it will endow at least a yearly prize in international law and possibly more.

Exchanges

There has been a good deal of exchange with teachers of international law through e.g. British Council schemes and United States schemes.

The new scheme for secondment to universities in the Commonwealth is receiving the approval and co-operation of this University.

Periodicals and Journals in international law are exchanged against the Cambridge Law Journal by the Squire Law Library.

Professor R.Y. Jennings adds the following note:

"Our principal need, quite clearly, is for funds to build up the graduate and research sides of international law, in teachers and books and equipment. The emphasis in Cambridge is traditionally on undergraduate courses and we have a lot of ground to make on the graduate side.

"Our international law library is probably the best outside London and the University Library is a Library of Deposit for the United Nations. Nevertheless we would need to spend a lot of money to catch up with many Law Libraries in the United States or in the Hague or Geneva."

F. DURHAM (Faculty of Law, King's College, Newcastle upon Tyne 1)

In October 1964, Public International Law (the law of peace) will be introduced for the first time as an optional subject in the third year, of the LL.B. Honours course. The degree of LL.M. (two years) is open to students who

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have been admitted to an approved first degree in Law in any university. Candidates are required to present a thesis embodying the results of research on any legal subject approved by the Board of the Faculty of Law. The degrees of LL.D. and Ph.D. are open to candidates presenting either a published work or a thesis on any legal subject approved by the Board of the Faculty of Law. A one-year Diploma course is under consideration.

Staff exchanges and visits are organized usually on an ad hoc basis but no such exchanges or visits have been made in the recent past by International Lawyers.

The International Law Fund has recently made a grant, which has been matched by King's College itself, to build up the International Law section of the Library. It will, however, not be possible to purchase such materials as United Nations publications unless further funds are forthcoming.

G. EDINBURGH (Department of Public Law, University of Edinburgh, Old College)

The ordinary course in Public International Law is at present offered as an optional subject for the degrees of M.A. and B.Com. as well as for the ordinary LL.B. and the LL.B. with Honours. The course is an elementary one, extending over two terms only, the Spring term and the (much shorter teaching) Summer term. It consists of two lectures per week, supplemented by weekly tutorials; and it covers, within the scope of the time available, an historical introduction, most of the traditional topics of the law of peace, the concept of neutrality, the laws of war, international tribunals, and elements of the law of international organizations.

For the degree of LL.B. it constitutes an ordinary qualifying course, despite its brevity. For the degree of B.Com. it constitutes a qualifying half course, and combined with Elements of Jurisprudence it constitutes a qualifying course in Public Law for the M.A. degree.

It is hoped that from October 1964 this course will be expanded to two or three lectures per week over three terms supplemented by tutorials, to allow both more comprehensive treatment of topics and time for student reading which is hardly available under the present system.

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The class is taken by only a small proportion of students - twenty in 1962-1963, including two non-graduating students from the United States. One indirect compulsory element has disappeared since the recent decision of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland which reversed their decision of some five years ago, requiring a pass in Public International Law for admission to the Scots Bar (an LL.B. is, provided it includes certain subjects specified by the Faculty of Advocates, accepted in the place of Bar Examinations).

Public International Law (Honours) is one of the subjects which may be taken by a candidate for the recently instituted degree of LL.B. with Honours. A separate course was offered for this purpose and was taken for the first time by one student in 1962-1963. On the basis of the little preliminary evidence so far available, it appears likely that a fair proportion of intending honours students may choose this course, although the number of honours candidates is expected to remain at a modest level for some little time to come. Honours candidates may take two subjects less than is prescribed in the curriculum for the three-year ordinary LL.B., and to these they add, on a higher level, six further courses (one of which may be Public International Law (Honours)), not necessarily or even probably connected in any way, the whole degree extending over four years.

The work for the honours course is done almost entirely through the medium of tutorials, meeting twice a week throughout the three terms - in a way, a modified and small-scale version of the case and materials method. Candidates will be expected to have covered previously the ordinary, or some similar, course in Public International Law. The syllabus at present covers (1) aspects of the law of international organizations, and particularly the United Nations, and (2) current problems in general international law, so far as they appear important and instructive, paying due regard to the programme, present and future, of the International Law Commission.

On the post-graduate level supervision is offered for the degree of Ph.D. in the field of international law - one candidate is currently working for that degree. The degree of LL.D. may also be awarded. A number of applications to study for the Ph.D. degree are received annually from abroad, but they have lacked merit for one reason or another.

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The Law Library's holding of books and periodicals on international law will soon, it is hoped, be adequate for undergraduate work. The National Library of Scotland is situated nearby, including the Advocates' Library - and it is possible to make up some of the deficiencies by reading there. The National Library, for example, carries a complete set of United Nations Official Records, whereas the University Library has none except the ILC Yearbook.

Seminars, grants, exchanges, etc. Lack of staff and funds have barred possibilities of teacher exchanges in the field of international law, welcome and useful though these would be ... The Department of Civil and Comparative Law has two civilian system visitors annually for substantial periods of time. Similar reasons, plus the fact that there may be only one post-graduate student in the field, preclude the holding of seminars either in this University or, for that matter, in the four Scottish universities combined. This situation constitutes a sad lack of opportunities to exchange ideas and information. Funds are apparently available for the few students interested enough to attend the Hague Academy or European seminars and courses in related subjects. For staff, funds are available for travel (limited to the United Kingdom, and not including subsistence) to two conferences per annum only.

H. EXETER (Faculty of Law, The University, Exeter)

Public International Law is taught as a compulsory subject to LL.B. Honours students in the second year of their course, and as an optional subject to students reading for a General or Combined Honours degree. The syllabus covers "substantially the whole field of Public International Law including International Institutions". Occasional public lectures are given by members of the staff and students are encouraged to attend related courses abroad. (e.g. at The Hague Academy or Strasbourg.)

I. GLASGOW (Faculty of Law, University of Glasgow, 63 Hillhead St., Glasgow, W.2)

This Faculty gives a general and elementary course in Public International Law extending for two hours per week over three terms. Students are given a general introduction to the law of international institutions and the body of legal rules applying between States.

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J. HULL (Department of Law, The University, Hull)

Public International Law is taught only in the third year of the LL.B. or B.A. (Joint Law) courses. It is an optional subject and about fourteen students elect to follow it each year. As yet no one has offered International Law for either an LL.M. or Ph.D. thesis but several Hull students have moved on to other universities to pursue studies in this subject.

K. LEEDS

Public International Law is taught as a compulsory subject in the third year of the LL.B. Honours course. The syllabus is currently divided between general principles of International Law and the Law of International Organizations. Post-graduate work in this field is possible with respect to the LL.M. course (two years). This is at present a "dissertation" degree but regulations may be changed shortly so that this becomes an "examination" degree with a choice of subjects which will include Public International Law. The Faculty operates a teaching exchange system with the staff of an American University Law School, and during the last academic year, the American visitor has been engaged in teaching for the LL.B. Honours course in International Law.

L. LIVERPOOL (Faculty of Law, The University, Liverpool 3)

1. The subject of Public International Law has been taught in this Faculty for many decades.

The subject is an optional subject for our Honours LL.B. degree.

Some five years ago, the University established a Diploma in International Law.

We have no regular established programme for grants and exchanges of teachers, students and fellows, nor for exchanges of publication in the field of international law.

Developments are conditioned by the general state of University finance and there are priorities of an urgent nature which press on all available University resources.

The University has been generous in assisting our Lecturer in International Law with financial aid to attend international law schools and conferences on the Continent.

2. (a) The financial restrictions involve the employment of our Lecturer in International Law in lecturing and tutoring in other subjects of the curriculum and consequently he cannot devote anything like his full time to the subject. The institution of a lectureship specifically and exclusively devoted to the subject would certainly forward his research work in it.

(b) The available financial resources are restrictive of acquisitions for our Faculty Library. We would certainly welcome aid by way of grants for the extension of our Library on International Law and by way of gifts of works on that subject.

(c) The number of our students who would wish to have grants and fellowships for study or research abroad for any extended period of time is not likely to be regular or large for some years ahead, but the availability of one or two fellowships of that kind would certainly be welcomed and it would be a help if we could aid our students more to attend Summer Schools on the Continent, particularly during the Long Vacation.

M. UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

(i) KING'S COLLEGE (Faculty of Laws, King's College, Strand, London, W.C.2.)

Public International Law is taught as an optional subject to students in the third year of the LL.B. course. About twelve students usually take this course of two lectures a week. Seminars on "The Law of War and Neutrality" and on "The History of International Law" are held for post-graduate students (in their fourth or fifth year) who are reading for the LL.M. degree. These seminars are of one hour a week.

Since law teaching in the University of London is organized on an inter-collegiate basis, students are encouraged to attend courses in international law given in the other Colleges, and students from the other Colleges are welcomed to the lectures and seminars given by Professor R.H. Graveson, Colonel G.I.A.D. Draper and Mr. J.G. Collier in King's College.

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(ii) LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE (Houghton Street,
Aldwych, London, W.C.2.)

1. Undergraduate Courses

International Law is taught as an optional subject for the degrees of B.Sc. (Econ.) and LL.B. There are also extensive courses on International Relations available for those students who choose that subject as their special subject in Part II of the B.Sc. (Econ.) degree.

2. Postgraduate courses

Supervision is provided for candidates taking the degree of Ph.D. Whose dissertation is on a question of international law. Candidates for the degree of M.Sc. (Econ.) may also largely specialize in international law, if they wish. At a lower level, international law may also be studied by candidates either for the Academic Postgraduate Diploma (awarded by the University of London) or for the Certificate in International Studies (awarded by the London School of Economics and Political Science itself).

Most of the postgraduate teaching in international law is given for the benefit of candidates taking the degree of LL.M. Such candidates must either write a thesis (which may be on a question of international law) and the examination papers; or else four examination papers and no thesis. Examination papers may be taken in the following international law subjects:

- (i) Law of International Institutions.
- (ii) International Economic Law.
- (iii) International Law of the Sea.
- (iv) International Law of War and Neutrality.
- (v) History of International Law.
- (vi) Air Law.

In subjects (i) and (iii) instruction is given at the London School of Economics itself; in the other subjects instruction is given to L.S.E. students at other Colleges of the University of London, by arrangement.

LL.M. students are allowed complete freedom to choose as many (or as few) international law subjects as they wish. They may select their two (or four) subjects, as the case may be, from a comprehensive list of nearly thirty subjects.

A substantial majority of LL.M. students taking international law subjects come from overseas.

(iii) UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON (Faculty of Laws, Gower Street, London W.C.1.

1. Undergraduate Courses

International Law is taught at University College, London, as an optional subject for the LL.B. and B.Sc. (Econ.) Degrees. In addition to the formal lectures and tutorial classes, students attend classes in Current Problems of International Law.

The following options on the borderline between International Law and International Relations are also available to B.Sc. (Econ.) students:

International Institutions

Sociology of International Law

2. Postgraduate Courses

In addition to providing for the supervision of Ph.D. students, the Faculty of Laws offers courses leading to the Academic Postgraduate Diploma in Law and the LL.M. Degree.

The following options in International Law are available to Academic Diploma students:

Elements of International Economic Law

Law of International Institutions

The International Law options available to LL.M. students are as follows:

Air Law

History of International Law

International Economic Law

International Law of the Sea

Law of International Institutions

Seminars are conducted throughout the session in all of the above subjects.

The Faculty of Laws is also responsible for supervising the studies of M.Sc. (Econ.) students specializing in International Law or Relations.

(iv) LONDON INSTITUTE OF WORLD AFFAIRS (Faculty of Laws, Gower Street, London, W.C.1.)

Courses are organized by the London Institute of World Affairs in preparation for the Diploma in International Affairs of the Extra-Mural Department of the University of London. Of the six subjects which are studied during the two year course three are particularly relevant for students of International Law:

International Law (taken in the First Year)

International Economic Law (taken in the Second Year)

International Institutions (taken in the Second Year)

These full-time courses are taken by approximately seventy students per annum, the vast majority of whom are overseas students.

Advanced courses leading to the Associateship of the London Institute of World Affairs are also available for the specially selected students. The course consists of at least one session's work on a thesis under the supervision of the Director or a teacher appointed by him. The student may, with the Director's approval, choose an International Law subject as the subject of his thesis.

N. MANCHESTER (Faculty of Law, The University, Manchester, 13.)

The International Law of Peace and War is compulsory for the second year students LL.B. The number of students in this year is eighty. Three courses are also offered in International Organizations; but mainly for students for a Diploma in International Law and for the Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences.

The Diploma in International Law requires full time attendance of post-graduates and involves a dissertation of 20,000 words, an examination in the Law of Peace and War and in one other subject which might be either Private International Law or International Organizations, or problems of expropriation in International Law. This Diploma is a useful means of testing capacity for further research, either for the LL.M. by thesis or for the Ph.D. The Ph.D. requires two further years after the diploma and a seminar is run every week in which post-graduate students meet the Professor and lecturer concerned. The first few meetings deal with the technique of research and thereafter with current problems and with subjects being studied by members of the group who are subjected to the supervision of their supervisor and the criticism of their colleagues.

In the year 1962-1963, the seminar consisted of some eight research students. Two Ph.D.'s have been awarded, one LL.M., and two diplomas in International Law. Next year, the seminar will consist of six persons, all beyond Master's level. The group of six is regarded as the optimum and most satisfactory number.

The Schill Lectures are given annually on International Law, and each year a volume of these lectures is published by the Manchester University Press. So far, three Schill Lectures have been published and arrangements have been made for four other sets of lectures to be published. Two other books have been published on International Law since 1959 and two more are going through the press.

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O. NOTTINGHAM (Department of Law, University Park, Nottingham)

In this Law Department, Public International Law is taught in the final year of the LL.B. or B.A. (Law) courses and is an optional subject. Research may be undertaken in this subject for the degree of LL.M. or Ph.D.

P. OXFORD (Faculty of Law, The University, Oxford)

Public International Law is an optional subject for the Bachelor of Arts degree in Jurisprudence (B.A.) but the great majority of students take it. In the examination for the Bachelor of Civil Law degree (B.C.L.) there is a paper, which is also optional, on the organization, jurisdiction and practice of the International Court of Justice and its contribution to international law.

Postgraduate work for a Diploma in Law, or for the degrees of Bachelor of Letters (B. Litt.) or Doctor of Philosophy (D.Phil.) may also be undertaken in the form of a written thesis on some approved topic of international law. In addition the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy (B. Phil.) conducted by the Faculty of Social Studies, contains an optional subject on the Function of Law in the International Community which is taken by a few candidates.

Instruction in international law in the University is carried on by means of tutorial teaching, lectures and seminars. Students working for a Bachelor of Arts degree in Jurisprudence receive tutorial teaching, usually in pairs, and a general course of lectures is given each year principally for them. Other courses of lectures on particular topics of international law are also given each term. The main syllabus for the B.A. paper consists of the Law of Peace, the law governing the use of force and the settlement of disputes, and the general structure, powers and principles of the United Nations Organization.

A seminar is conducted for one term in each year on the International Court of Justice and for each individual working for the Diploma, B. Litt. or Doctorate, a supervisor is appointed whose task it is to guide his work throughout the preparation of his thesis.

Interest in international law is also encouraged by means of an informal 'club' which meets usually twice a term to hear and discuss talks on topics

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concerned with international law given by, for example, government or international officials or practising lawyers.

The new University Law Library is expanding its holdings in the field of international law and the number of college tutors with an especial interest in international law has been increased as a result of recent appointments.

Q. ST. ANDREWS (Faculty of Law, Queen's College, Dundee)

Public International Law is meantime a compulsory subject for the LL.B. Degree. It is usually taken in the first year of study and includes the main doctrines of the Law of Nations with particular reference to the International Law of Peace. A knowledge of the leading decisions of the Permanent Court of International Justice and of the International Court of Justice is required. Tutorials are held and essay writing forms part of the curriculum. A few students have attended Summer vacation courses at Strasburg, and this is encouraged. Library facilities are fairly good and widely used.

R. UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD (Faculty of Law)

Public international law forms part of the final examination for the first law degree (LL.B.).

S. SOUTHAMPTON (Faculty of Law, The University, Southampton)

Public International Law is a compulsory subject in the second year of the first degree (LL.B.) course in Law. The syllabus covers the Law of Peace and also certain aspects of the Law of War and Neutrality. Particular attention is given to the "United Nations system" in action. Students are encouraged to attend vacation courses abroad (e.g. at The Hague).

Students proceeding, after graduation, to read for higher degrees have in a number of recent instances elected to specialize in International Law.

Library resources are adequate for undergraduate purposes and (thanks in part to a grant from the International Law Fund) include a reasonable nucleus of material for more advanced study. But the collection needs building up to an extent which is beyond our unaided capacity at the present stage.

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Considerable emphasis has been placed on International Law (as also on Comparative Law) in the early years of the development of the Law Faculty at Southampton, and it is hoped that this will in due course be reflected in appropriate senior appointments in this field.

T. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES (Department of Law, 11 Marine Terrace, Aberystwyth)

Through the Wilson Department of International Politics which was established at the end of World War I by the late Lord Davies this college has long made provision for the study of International Relations. The fact that we have at Aberystwyth a copyright library in the National Library of Wales is also an important asset in this connexion.

International Law has always formed an essential and obligatory part of the curriculum of the Aberystwyth Law School and all law graduates take International Law and are examined in it. Teaching takes the form of lectures, tutorial classes and seminars. Students of International Politics attend these courses, which are also open as optional subjects for students in the Faculty of Arts who include Law in their scheme of study.

A new Faculty of Social Studies is now being established at the College, and this will no doubt greatly increase the number of students who will want to study International Law.

Among those who have taught International Law here recently are Dr. Kenneth R. Simmonds, now Assistant Director of the British Institute of International and Comparative Law, Professor N. Dunbar, now Dean of Law in the University of Tasmania, and Mr. H. Calvert, and they have all published work in this field.

The Law Library has an International Law section and subscribes to the leading international law periodicals. The International Politics Library contains a great amount of source material, as does the National Library of Wales.

II. INSTITUTIONS

A. BRITISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW (1, Temple Gardens, Temple, London E.C.4)

The Institute was founded in 1958 to bring together and to continue and expand the work of The Grotius Society (founded in 1913) and The Society of Comparative Legislation (founded in 1894). The Institute provides a centre for studying the practical application to current problems of public and private international law, as well as comparative law.

The Institute is an independent foundation supported by charitable bodies as well as by the subscriptions of its members. It is receiving generous contributions from The Wolfson Foundation, The Barnett Shire Charitable Foundation and the Gulbankian Foundation. Membership is open to all interested in the Institute's work and more than a third of its members are drawn from countries overseas. It is a primary purpose of the Institute to encourage close co-operation between academic and practising lawyers, and members of the Institute are in fact drawn from the judiciary, practising lawyers, law teachers and students of law, as well as from the legal representatives of industry and government.

The Institute has a Council of Management, of which the Chairman is The Right Honourable Lord Denning, and three sections of the Advisory Board concerned respectively with public international law (Chairman: The Right Honourable Lord Shawcross), private international law (Chairman: The Honourable Mr. Justice Karminski) and comparative law (Chairman: The Right Honourable Lord Justice Diplock).

The Public International Law Section of the Advisory Board has, apart from the Chairman, the following members:

M.K. Bathurst, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.C.L.,	Professor D.H.N. Johnson
Professor A.H. Campbell	E. Lauterpacht
G.I.A.D. Draper	F.A. Mann, LL.D. Dr.Jur.
J.N.S. Fawcett	Lord McNair, C.B.E., Q.C., LL.D., D.C.L.
H.E. Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice,	Olive Parry, LL.D.
K.C.M.G., Q.C.	Sir Francis Vallat, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
Professor A.L. Goodhart, M.B.E., Q.C.	Professor Sir Humphrey Waldock,
C.W. Jenks, LL.D.	C.M.G., O.B.E., Q.C., D.C.L.
Professor R.Y. Jennings	The Honourable Mr. Justice Wilberforce

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The Institute has a professorial staff, consisting at present of a Director, two Assistant Directors (concerned respectively with public international law and commonwealth law), a part-time consultant on European law with special reference to the European communities, and a part-time librarian and assistant general editor. The Assistant Director (public international law) is Dr. K.R. Simmonds.

The Survey which follows is limited to the activities of the Institute in the field of public international law, but it will be appreciated that other work of the Institute often closely touches on public international law, in particular with regard to its many meetings, conferences and publications on the law of the European Communities.

Activities of the British Institute in the Field of Public International Law

(a) Publication

The Institute publishes the "International and Comparative Law Quarterly". The General Editor is Norman S. Marsh, Director of the Institute and there are three specialist Editors concerned respectively with public international law, private international law and comparative law. The Editor (public international law) is Professor D.H.N. Johnson. The "Quarterly" which now incorporates "The Grotius Society Transactions" has in recent years been greatly expanded and now runs to approximately 350 pages per issue with additional substantial supplements. It has a wide circulation to individuals, institutions and government departments throughout the world. The following topics specifically in the field of public international law have been covered by articles, notes or special supplements in the years 1961 to 1963:

1961

Recent Developments in the Ethiopia-Somaliland Dispute: International Protection against Nuclear Risks: European Courts of Human Rights (The Lawless Case): The International Court of Justice (Honduras v. Nicaragua): Anglo-Scandinavian Agreements concerning the Territorial Sea and Fishing Limits: Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations: Charter and Interchange of Aircraft and the Warsaw Convention: "International Constitutional Law"?: The Legal Work of the Council

of Europe: Space Law and Space Politics: Encouragement and Protection of Investment in Developing Countries: Interference with Ships on the High Seas: The Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons: The Right of an Individual to Sue under a Treaty.

1962

The Secretary-General of the United Nations: State Immunity: Growth and Movement of International Law: State Succession under the Law and Practice of the International Monetary Fund: The Individual before Tribunals exercising International Jurisdiction: The Soviet Union, the Neutrals and International Law in World War II: Special Regimes and Pre-emptive Activities in International Law: Political Offences, War Crimes and Extradition: The English Tradition in International Law: The Preah Vihear Temple Case (ICJ): The Political and Legal Status of Kuwait: The Eichmann Trial: Bizerta and the Unequal Treaty Theory: Effects and Repercussions of the European Convention on Human Rights: The Concept of the Contiguous Zone: The Sino-Indian Boundary Question in International Law: The Proper Law of Crime in International Law: The "Rationale" of Diplomatic Immunity: Developments in the Legal Machinery of the United Nations: The United Nations Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

1963

The Law and Practice of the International Monetary Fund with respect to "Stand-By Arrangements": IMCO - the First Four Years: The Constitution of the Maritime Safety Committee of IMCO: Transformation or Adoption of International Law into Municipal Law: The Legal Limitation upon the Employment of Weapons by the United Nations Force in the Congo: State Succession to Treaties in the Commonwealth: The Principles of Treaty Interpretation and their Application by the English Courts: Validity of Acts of State under International Law: The Legal Aspects and Political Significance of the Soviet Concept of Coexistence: The Liability of Operators of Nuclear Ships: The Fixing of Boundaries and International Boundary Rivers: The Dutch as Neutrals in the Seven Years' War: Flags of Convenience: The Exhaustion of Procedural Remedies in the Same Court: The Critical Date: The Indian Extradition Act, 1962: The Enahoro Case: The Republic of China in the United Nations: Legal Aspects of Disarmament.

The International and Comparative Law Quarterly also regularly reviews books in the field of public international law.

The Institute, jointly with the International Law Fund, has given financial support to the preparation of "The Contemporary Practice of the United Kingdom in the Field of International Law". The first two numbers of this Survey as a separate publication which had previously appeared in the International and Comparative Law Quarterly as a result of a grant made by the International Law Fund, were published by the Institute in December 1962 and July 1963 covering the period January 1 - June 30, 1962 and July 1 - December 31, 1962.

The Institute has also arranged for the publication under its auspices of a series of authoritative books in its fields of interest. The first volume dealing with public international law which is due to appear in 1963 is a "Collection of British Decisions on International Law". The Institute has given financial support towards the preparation of this work which is being carried out in conjunction with work on the British Digest of International Law under the direction of Dr. Clive Parry.

(b) Meetings and Conferences

The Institute organizes meetings at which lectures are given on topics within its general sphere of interest. The following lectures dealing specifically with public international law have been given in the period 1961 to 1963:

The Training of Lawyers for work in International Organizations: The Eichmann Trial: Legal Aspects of the Berlin Problem: Legal Limitations upon the Employment of Weapons in the Congo: The Troika Principle in International Organizations: Contracts between a State or State Agency and a Foreign Company: The Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice in the United Nations Assessment Case: International Claims - Recent American Practice: The Legal Aspects and Political Significance of the Soviet Concept of Coexistence: Legal Aspects of Disarmament.

Among the conferences organized by the Institute which were particularly concerned with public international law may be mentioned that held on September 28 and 29, 1961 with regard to "The Encouragement and Protection of Investment in Developing Countries" which was widely attended by lawyers from the

United Kingdom and overseas and by the representatives of international organizations; the Institute also co-operated with the David Davies Memorial Institute in holding a conference on various aspects of international law in July 1962 and it is organizing a conference in Edinburgh in December 1963 on the Law of the Sea, Recent Developments in the Law of the Charter and on the Work of the International Law Commission.

(c) Research

The Public International Law Section of the Advisory Board at meetings during the years 1962-1963 have initiated a number of projects of research in the field of public international law. These include the indirect implementation of international conventions by national statutes; insurance subrogation and the nationality of claims in international law; and the possibility of publishing a one-volume work on the foreign relations law of the United Kingdom and the pattern afforded by "Halsbury's Laws of England".

The Institute has appointed Mr. P.B. Fairest as a research fellow to assist Dr. Clive Parry in the preparation of the "British Digest of International Law" which is being prepared under the direction of Dr. Clive Parry with the support of the International Law Fund. The fellowship is held jointly with an International Law Fund research fellowship at Trinity Hall, Cambridge and is tenable for three years, terminating in 1965.

The Institute has appointed Dr. Gillian White as a research fellow in international law in respect of her association with the preparation of the above-mentioned Survey of "The Contemporary Practice of the United Kingdom in the Field of International Law", by Mr. E. Lauterpacht.

The first appointment to a British Institute Overseas Research Fellowship to the value of £1,000 was made in 1962. The purpose of the Fellowship is to enable a lawyer from an overseas country to pursue a year's course of advanced study in international law in a recognized institution in the United Kingdom. In 1962 there were ninety-nine applications from twenty-nine countries, the successful candidate being Mr. Wasfi El-Nimer, judicial adviser to the Government of Bahrain. The Fellowship was again offered in 1963 when there were seventy-four applications from twenty-six countries. The Fellowship was on this occasion awarded to

Mr. V. Gyeke-Dako of Ghana and the proxime accessit candidates were, in order of merit, Dr. Vida Cok of Yugoslavia and Mr. Antonios Andronikou of Cyprus. In 1962 the Institute was successful in placing some of the more meritorious candidates for whom it had unfortunately no available funds, with British institutions. In 1963 the Institute has made a special award of £200 each to the two proxime accessit candidates and hopes that it will be able to secure the acceptance of these and some other deserving candidates with institutions in the United Kingdom. The Institute is deeply impressed by the need for further facilities for training in international law and by the world wide interest shown in the single fellowship which it has been able to offer. It would increase the number of such fellowships if financial resources became available.

(d) Library

The Grotius Library, mainly in the field of public international law, is available for the use of members at the headquarters of the Institute, and, by special arrangement with the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, members can make use of their extensive library at 25 Russell Square, London W.C.1.

B. COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION (7 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2)

In the Inns of Court School of Law, Professor R.Y. Jennings lectures twice a week throughout the educational year on Public International Law. This subject is one of the four subjects in Section 5 of the Bar Final Examination and to encourage Bar students to do well in it a prize of £25 (or books to the value not exceeding £10) is offered at each Examination to the candidate, under 25 years of age, whose paper is most deserving of commendation.

About one-third of the candidates who take the Bar Final Examination offer Public International Law and they are drawn from all parts of the British Commonwealth (225 at Trinity Examination).

C. BRITISH YEARBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Yearbook is published by the Oxford University Press under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, 10, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1. It was founded as an independent journal in 1920 and has been produced under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs since 1921.

The Year Book is edited by Professor Sir Humphrey Waldock and Professor R.Y. Jennings; the Editorial Committee is composed of Lord McNair (Chairman), Dr. M.E. Bathurst, Dr. G.C. Cheshire, Mr. J.E.S. Fawcett, Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, Dr. C.W. Jenks, Professor D.H.N. Johnson, Dr. F.A. Mann, Dr. J.H.C. Morris, The Rt. Hon. P.J. Noel-Baker, Dr. C. Parry, Sir Francis Vallat, Sir Richard Wilberforce, Professor B.A. Wortley and Lord Wright.

The Year Book is now in its thirty-eighth year of issue and a comprehensive index to the first thirty-six volumes has just been prepared by Mr. J.G. Collier and was published in July, 1963.

In addition to learned articles and notes on public and private international law, the Year Book contains summaries of decisions of British courts and reviews of books in these fields. The Year Book also regularly contains reprints of the texts of international documents, accounts of British and American practice, and annotations and commentaries on significant international judicial and arbitral decisions.

In the 1961 volume (Vol. 37) of the Year Book, for example, there are inter alia major articles on "Sir Hersch Lauterpacht - The Scholar and Judge I" by Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, "The Interpretation of Plurilingual Treaties by International Courts and Tribunals" by Dr. J. Hardy; "State Contracts in International Law" by Professor R.Y. Jennings; "The Use of Force in Self-Defence" by Dr. I. Brownlie; "Legal Limits to the Use of Force by Sovereign States: United Nations Practice" by Dr. R. Higgins; "The Court of the European Communities: Judicial Interpretation and International Organization" by J.F. McMahon and "United Nations Forces: Some Legal Problems" by Finn Seyersted.

D. THE DAVID DAVIES MEMORIAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (Thorney House, 34 Smith Square, London, S.W.1)

The Institute's work on the public international law side has so far been confined to convening four international law conferences, the last in collaboration with your Institute, in 1956, 1958, 1960 and 1962, and setting up three study Groups, one on the Legal Implications of a United Nations Force, chaired by Sir Frank Soskice, one on the Law of Outer Space, chaired by

Professor R.Y. Jennings, and the third on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes, chaired by Professor Sir Humphrey Waldock.

The Study Group on the Law of Outer Space has already published a Draft Code of Rules on the Exploration and Uses of Outer Space and is currently occupied with a similar code dealing with experiments which might cause large scale changes in the environment of the earth. Arising out of its work the possibility of the establishment of a Journal of Air and Space Law has been mooted, but this is still in the preliminary stages.

In addition a number of articles have appeared from time to time in the Journal of the Institute, International Relations.

E. CITY OF LONDON COLLEGE (Moorgate, London, E.C.2.).

Summer courses in International Law are organized annually under the direction of Dr. C.M. Schmitthof. The programme includes a basic course, which every student is required to take, on topics of Private and Public International Law and the New Law of Europe and an alternative course at the option of the student (i.e. either International Business Law or Case Studies in Public International Law). At the end of the course an examination is held and the successful candidates are awarded diplomas or certificates. The courses are arranged primarily for lawyers and law students from abroad, but are also suitable for English students.

F. HOLBORN COLLEGE OF LAW, LANGUAGES AND COMMERCE (Red Lion Square, London, W.C.1.).

A course of lectures in Public International Law (one hour per week during the academic year) is given for students taking the optional subject in Part II of the Bar Final examinations. (See Council of Legal Education.)

G. INTERNATIONAL LAW FUND

The International Law Fund was established in 1955 for the purpose of promoting the development of international law, in particular by encouraging education and research in the subject, and by furthering the preparation and

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publication of basic source materials. The Trustees of the Fund are Lord McNair, Lord Shawcross and Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice. The Secretary of the Fund is Mr. E. Lauterpacht of Trinity College, Cambridge.

The Fund is supported in its activities by grants from industry in the United Kingdom, other countries in Europe and the United States. In addition, it has received special support from the Ford Foundation for particular projects.

In the field of education, one of the most important activities of the Fund has been over the past five years to encourage higher education in international law among Government officials in the new States, and it has given grants to officials from Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Tanganyika to pursue such studies in England. It has also made grants to the Council of Legal Education in England to enable the Council to introduce Public International Law as a subject of examination in the Bar Final Examinations, and to The Hague Academy of International Law for the award of scholarships to persons wishing to take the Diploma Examination of the Academy. In addition, a number of grants have been made to Universities in the United Kingdom and to the Indian Society of International Law for the purpose of enabling these various bodies to develop their libraries of international law.

As regards the encouragement of the publication of basic materials, the Fund has taken the initiative in stimulating the various "Surveys" of Current State Practice which are now beginning to appear. It was responsible for the preparation of the first of these Surveys, namely, that for the United Kingdom edited by Mr. Lauterpacht, and it has made grants to the American Journal of International Law and to the Journal du Droit International (Clunet) to encourage the preparation of American and French Surveys. It has also made grants to assist in the publication of the International Law Reports. It has also been responsible for securing the large funds and providing the administration needed for the preparation of the British Digest of International Law now proceeding under the direction of Dr. Clive Parry.
