

THE TEACHING OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS IN CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES, 1931.

In view of the growing importance of international relations in the life of all nations, including Canada, and because a German University wrote me for information on the teaching of International Law and Relations in Canada, I wrote to all of the Canadian Universities which I supposed might be expected to provide courses in such fields. The replies, as I had expected, varied a great deal, from University to University, but in the main it is clear that the teaching of International Law and Relations is not adequately provided for by our Canadian Universities. The reasons seem obvious enough:—Canada has only recently (if at all) realized her dependence on other nations, and there is still a natural tendency to consider 'international' as something vague and idealistic whether it be in the field of law, economics or finance. But all of the Universities are awakening to the importance of "the international society" and of the relations of the nations that compose it, and as a result, in nearly all of them, there is an increasing interest in the study of such matters, which indicates that the time is not far distant when a knowledge of world events, with their causes and the methods of dealing with them, will be expected of every educated Canadian.

A brief report on each University I corresponded with is appended.

NORMAN MACKENZIE.

University of Toronto.

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA.

No course in Public International Law or International Relations is given.

A course in Private International Law (Conflict of Laws) is given to the students in the Law School.

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

There is no Faculty of Law.

No course on International Law is offered in the Faculty of Arts.

Occasional reading courses are arranged for undergraduate or graduate students.

A book of international cases of particular interest to Canadian students would be valuable.*

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY.

A course in Public International Law is given in the Faculty of Arts by Professor R. A. MacKay, and in the Law School by Professor Horace Read. Both lecture on other subjects as well.

The course is optional in the Faculty of Arts, but is compulsory in the Law School.

The number of students taking the course in the Faculty of Arts is 4, in the Law School about 18.

Two hours lectures, groups, etc., per week are given or some sixty hours during the college year in the Law School; two hours per week in Arts.

Prescribed text-books and readings:

Arts: Selected cases from standard collections—

Bustamente, *World Court* (or Fachiri)

Howard Ellis, *League of Nations*

Assigned passages from books on special phases of the League, e.g.

Wright, *Mandates*

Mair, *Minorities*

Conwell-Evans, *League Council in Action*

Also passages in such books as

Miller, *Geneva Protocol*

Shotwell, *War as Instrument National Policy*

Williams, *State Security*

Madariaga, *Disarmament*

Law: Oppenheim, *International Law*, Vol. 1, *Peace*

Hall, and Hyde, *International Law*

Readings and articles in official and semi-official publications and periodicals.

Collections of cases on International Law used:

Arts: Scott, Evans, Dickinson's collections

Moore's Digest

Law: M. O. Hudson, *Cases on International Law*.

A supplement of Canadian cases would be of great value to Law School, not to Arts.*

Library of Faculty of Arts is adequate for undergraduate work but lacks collections of treaties. Law School library is inadequate for graduate work in International Law.

There are no graduate students in International Law.

There are no graduate courses in International Law.

The course in Private International Law (Conflict of Laws) given in the Law School is compulsory for Law Students.

There is a course in International Relations, in the Arts Course, based on Buell, with more emphasis on League of Nations, World Court, etc.

There is a course in International Organization, in the Arts Course, especially on the League, the World Court, Arbitration, etc.

There are no prizes, scholarships, endowed chairs or lectureships in International Law.

There are no facilities to enable students to study abroad.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

A course is given in Public International Law in the Law School by Adjutor Rivard, who does not lecture on other subjects.

The course is compulsory and is taken by 55 students.

Thirty lectures are given each year.

There are no prescribed texts. Foignet, *Droit international public*, is recommended.

* All universities were asked if a supplement of Canadian Cases on International Law would be useful.

Collections of cases used include: "Revue générale de droit international public" by Clunet.

Supplement of Canadian cases would be valuable.

The Library, supplemented by lectures and the private library of the professor, is adequate but is insufficient on modern development of International Law.

There are no graduate students taking International Law.

Graduate courses in International Law are offered.

A course is given on Private International Law, including nationality, law of aliens, conflict of laws, domicile, law of movable, etc.

This is a compulsory course.

There are no prizes, scholarships, endowed chairs or lectureships in International Law.

There are no facilities to enable students to study abroad.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA.

A course in Public International Law is given in conjunction with the Law Society, in the Law School, by C. R. Smith, who lectures on other subjects as well.

The course is compulsory for candidates for the LL.B. degree and is taken by about eighteen students.

It consists of one hour per week lectures, 27 hours during the year.

Books recommended: Hall, *International Law*
Bentwich, *Leading Cases*
Evans, *Leading Cases*
and others.

The collection of cases used include: Bentwich, and Evans, also Pitt Cobbett.

A supplement of Canadian cases would be valuable.

The library is adequate at present but would not do for graduate work.

There are no graduate students and no graduate courses in International Law.

A course on Private International Law is given, which is compulsory.

There are no prizes, scholarships, endowed chairs or lectureships in International Law.

There are no facilities to enable students to study abroad.

The course deals with Permanent Court of Arbitration, Permanent Court of International Justice and the League of Nations.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

A course in Public International Law is given in the Faculty of Law by P. E. Corbett, who lectures on other subjects as well.

It is a compulsory course taken by thirty-one students.

The lectures consist of 1 hour per week, 30 hours per year.

The text-books used are by Hall, Oppenheim, Pitt Cobbett, etc.

The collections of cases used are by Pitt Cobbett.

A supplement of Canadian cases would be valuable.

The Library is adequate for undergraduate work.

There are no graduate students in International Law.

Graduate courses in International Law are offered.

A course is given in Conflict of Laws. The course in Public International Law deals with International Relations and Organizations. Both are compulsory.

UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL.

A course is given in Public International Law, in the Faculty of Law, by Rodolphe Lemieux, who lectures on other subjects as well.

It is a compulsory course, taken by 200 students.

There are 50 lectures every two years.

Text-books include the standard authors.

A supplement of Canadian cases would be of value.

There are no graduate students in International Law.

Graduate courses in International Law are offered.

Courses are also given in International Relations and in Private International Law. All are compulsory.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

No course is given in Public International Law.

A course is given in Conflict of Laws along the lines suggested in Dicey, Foote and Westlake.

OSGOODE HALL.

A course is given in Private International Law by Dean J. D. Falconbridge.

One hundred students take the course in the Third Year.

The course consists of 50 hours.

Text-books: Westlake, Foote, Dicey.

Collections: Falconbridge's *Cases*.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

A course is given in Public International Law, in the Faculty of Arts, by Hugh Sutherland, who lectures on other subjects.

The course is optional and taken by 18 students.

It includes 'International Relations since 1870' and the development of International Organizations, with special reference to the League of Nations and the World Court.

Three lectures per week, 72 hours during the year, 10 to 12 seminars per year.

Text-books: Hall, Westlake, Oppenheim.

A supplement of Canadian cases would be valuable.

The library is not adequate.

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN.

A course in Conflict of Laws is given in the Law School.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Public and Private International Law are given, in the Faculty of Arts, by Professor Norman MacKenzie, who lectures on other Law subjects. It comprises two courses, one in Third and one in Fourth Year, of three hours a week each. The course includes certain essential matters relating to the League of Nations and International Organizations. There are no scholarships in International Law. The library is fair for undergraduate work, but is not adequate for graduate work. The courses include certain relevant

sections of private international law, e.g., nationality, domicile, extradition, etc.

Graduate courses are offered and a number of students are registered for graduate work.

Both courses are compulsory.

Some 35 to 40 students take the courses.

The books used include:

In Private International Law:

Westlake, Dicey, Foote, Hibbert's Cases.

In Public International Law:

Oppenheim, Hall, Westlake, Hyde, Brierly, Moore's Digest, etc.

Case Books: Hudson, Dickinson, Pitt-Cobbett, Stowell and Munro, etc.

A supplement of Canadian cases would be useful.

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO.

A course is given in Public International Law, in the Faculty of Arts, by C. C. Carrothers, who lectures on other subjects.

The course is optional and taken by 12 students. One hour per week.

Text-books: Westlake, *International Law*, Part I.

Collections: Collected papers on Public International Law;

Westlake, edited by Oppenheim.

A supplement of Canadian cases would be valuable.

The League of Nations is the only International Organization dealt with.
