# INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT; PP. 1-87

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International Law and Related Subjects from the Point of View of the American Continent; pp. 1-87 by Alejandro Alvarez

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### **ALEJANDRO ALVAREZ**

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### INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT

A Report on Lectures delivered in the Universities of the United States, 1916-1918, under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, including a Comparative Study of the Universities of Latin America and the United States

BY

#### ALEJANDRO ALVAREZ

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BY THE

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

#### PREFACE

The Division of International Law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace publishes in the following pages an abridgment of the lectures delivered by Dr. Alejandro Alvarez, the distinguished Chilean author and publicist, in the course of two tours to some of the leading universities of the United States of America in the academic years 1916-17 and 1917-18, accompanied with a report by Dr. Alvarez, including a comparative study of the universities of the United States and Latin America.

The development and increase of fruitful ideas on the subject of arbitration and international law, especially through the teaching of the subject in universities, colleges and law schools, was expressly made a part of the work of the Division of International Law by the Trustees of the Endowment at their annual meeting on December 14, 1911. A survey was immediately made by the Division and a report on the status of the subject in American institutions of learning was published in 1912. Before acting upon its findings, the Division thought it advisable to refer this report to some outside competent body, and at the suggestion of the Endowment a Conference of Teachers of International Law was held in Washington in April, 1914, in connection with the annual meeting of the American Society of International Law, to consider the position and steps for the future development of the study of the subject. Forty-one colleges and universities were represented in the Conference, which adopted a series of resolutions and recommendations.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Conference of Teachers was the following:

Resolved, That, in order further to increase the facilities for the study of international law, the Conference recommends that steps be taken to extend the study of that subject by increasing the number of schools at which courses in international law are given, by increasing the number of students in attendance upon the courses, and by diffusing a knowledge of its principles in the community at large, and, more particularly:

(a) That, as the idea of direct government by the people grows, it becomes increasingly essential to the well-being of the world that the leaders of opinion in each community be familiar

with the rights and obligations of states, with respect to one another, as recognized in international law. Hence, it has become a patriotic duty, resting upon our educational institutions, to give as thorough and as extensive courses as possible in this subject.

(b) That a course in international law, where possible, should consist of systematic instruction extending over at least a full academic year, divided between international law and diplomacy.

(c) That prominent experts in international law be invited from time to time to lecture upon the subject at the several institutions.

The invitation to Dr. Alvarez followed pursuant to the recommendation contained in the above resolution "that prominent experts in international law be invited from time to time to lecture upon the subject at the several institutions."

It is regretted that the entry of the United States into the war during the course of Dr. Alvarez's second tour has prevented the earlier publication of his lectures and interrupted the continuation of the plan of visiting lecturers, of whom Dr. Alvarez was the first.

The success which attended the lectures of Dr. Alvarez shows the practicability of and the need for such work of international enlightenment, and it is the hope of the Director of the Division of International Law that conditions will be favorable to a renewal of the plan in the not distant future.

JAMES BROWN SCOTT,
Director of the Division of International Law.

Washington, D. C. August 1, 1922.

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## PART I INTRODUCTION: SUMMARY REPORT OF TOURS