

BIOGRAPHIC NOTE

Karl Strupp, born 30/3/1886 in Gotha. Went to school at the Lessing Grammar School at Francfort o/Main. Studied (jurisprudence and history) at the Universities of Heidelberg and Marburg (1905-1909). Promoted Dr. iur. at Heidelberg 1910. Commissioned to lecture at the Faculty of Law of the University of Francfort in 1920. Lecturer 1922. Professor Extraordinarius 1926. Professor Ordinarius (Chair for Public Law, particularly International Public Law) at the same Faculty 1932. Professor Ordinarius (Chair for International Public Law) at the University of Istanbul 1933-1935. Professor at the Academy of International Law in The Hague 1925, 1930, 1934; at the Vittoria and Suarez Institute of the University of Salamanca 1933, lectures on the occasion of the University Courses at Davos 1928 and by order of the Rask Orsted Fund at the University of Copenhagen in 1930, 1936; and at the Institute for Minorities and at the University of Sofia in 1934. Associate in 1927 and Member in 1932 of the Institute of International Law. Titular Member of the International Diplomatic Academy 1927. Corresponding Member of the American Institute of International Law; Member of the Board of the German Society of International Law, 1929-1934. Founder and co-editor of the "Jahrbuch des Völkerrechts" 1911-1917, "Frankfurter Abhandlungen zum modernen Völkerrecht" (Francfort treatises on modern international law), co-editor of the "Völkerrechtliche Monographien" (monographs on international public law). Editor of the "Wörterbuch des Völkerrechts und der Diplomatie" (dictionary of international public law and of diplomacy), published 1920-1927. Co-editor of the "Zeitschrift für Völkerrecht" (periodical of international public law) 1920-1934. Numerous decorations, especially the Bulgarian "pour le mérite" Order (peace class). Cf. Large Brockhaus, 15th edition 1934, Vol. VIII. Page 278, and Degener "Who's it?" 10th edition 1935, page 1576. Since 1937, Director of the "Bibliographie du Droit des Gens."

CHIEF ITEMS OF LITERARY WORK

(among hundreds of small contributions to
reviews and historical and juridical
periodicals)

Urkunden zur Geschichte des Völkerrechts (Documents relating to the history of international public law) 1911; (second edition in French language); 5 volumes.

Die internationale Schiedsgerichtsbarkeit (International arbitration), 1914.

Internationales Landkriegsrecht (International Law of territorial war), 1914.

Diplomatische Aktenstücke zur Orientalischen Frage, 1915
(Documents from diplomatic dossiers on the oriental question).

Die wichtigsten Arten der völkerrechtlichen Schiedsverträge (the most important classes of international arbitration agreements) 1917.

La situation internationale de la Grèce (the international situation of Greece), 1918.

Das völkerrechtliche Delikt (the infringement of international public law), 1920.

La question carélienne (the carelien question), expert opinion, 1923.

L'incident de Janina (the incident of Janina), 1925.

Die Zuständigkeit des Schiedsgerichts des Versailler Vertrages (the competence of the Court of Arbitration of the Treaty of Versailles), 1925.

La Question du patriarcat (the question of patriarchate), expert opinion sought by Greece, 1923.

L'Intervention en matière financière (the intervention in financial matters); published in Recueil des cours de l'Académie de Droit International de la Haye, Vol.8, 1925.

Das Werk von Locarno (The achievement of Locarno), 1926.

La question des optants hongrois (The question of the Hungarian electors); expert opinion sought by Rumania, 1927.

La situation juridique des Macédoniens en Yougoslavie (The legal position of the Macedonians in Yugo-Slavia), 1928.

Le droit du juge international de statuer selon l'équité (The power of the international judge to dispense law according to equity), published in Recueil des cours de l'Académie de Droit International de la Haye, vol. 33, 1930.

La question du Groenland oriental (the question of Eastern Greenland), expert opinion sought by Denmark, 1931.

Grundzüge des positiven Völkerrechts (Elements of positive international public law) 1st edition 1921; 5th edition 1932 also translated into Italian with an introduction by the Italian Secretary of State Gianini).

Eléments du droit international public universel, européen et américain (Elements of international public law of a universal, European and American nature), 1st edition 1927; 2nd edition, 1930, 3 volumes. (An official Turkish translation was published in 1930).

The relations of international public law between Greece and Turkey (Die völkerrechtlichen Beziehungen zwischen Griechenland und der Türkei), 1920-1930; 1932.

Naturalisation, Befriedung, Entmilitarisierung (naturalisation, pacification, demilitarisation), 1935.

Les règles générales du droit de la paix (the general rules of the law of peace) 16 lectures given at the Academy of International Law of The Hague, published in Recueil des Cours, Vol. II, 1934.

L'enseignement universitaire du droit des gens et de l'histoire (University teaching of international public law and history), published in Revue de droit international et de légalisation comparée, 1936.

Les représailles aériennes en temps de guerre et dans des situations analogues (Aerial reprisals in war time and in similar situations), published in Revue générale de droit aérien, 1936.

Avant-projet pour la création d'une charte mondiale de paix et d'une Cour Internationale d'Equité notamment, (Preliminary plan of creation of a world peace chart and of an International Equity Court particularly), wording and commentary in process of publication.

Le droit prophylactique de guerre au pacte de la Société des Nations et au pacte de Paris (The legal prevention of war by the League of Nations Covenant and the Paris Treaty), lectures at Salamanca 1933, published 1937.

Professor Karl Strupp

written by Antonio S. de Bustamente
cable address: Bustamente
Perfecto Lacoste (Aguacate) 128
Apartado 134, Ravanna.

The eminent scientist of international law, whose name I put on top of these lines, has devoted his life to the study and the teaching of this branch of jurisprudence, the most important one of our century. A résumé of his career can be taken as a convincing proof of this statement:-

Commissioned to teach at the Faculty of Law of the University of Francfort o/Main, 1920; lecturer 1922; Professor Extraordinarius, 1926; Professor Ordinarius at the same Faculty 1932 (chair for public law, particularly international public law); Professor Ordinarius (chair for international public law) at the University of Istanbul 1933, Professor at the Academy for International Law in The Hague in 1925, 1930 and 1934, at the Vittoria and Suarez Institute in Salamanca 1933, Lectures - by order of the Rask Orsted Fund - in Copenhagen 1930, Associate in 1927 and Member in 1932 of the Institut de Droit International; Titular Member of the International Diplomatic Academy, 1927; corresponding Member of the American Institute for International Law; Member of the Board of the "German Society for International Public Law" 1929. Founder and co-editor of the "Jahrbuch des Völkerrechts" (year-book of the international public law) 1911-1917, of the "Frankfurter Abhandlungen zum modernen Völkerrecht" (Francfort treatises on modern international public law) 1927-1933. Co-editor of the "Völkerrechtliche Monographien" (monographs on international public law). Editor of the "Wörterbuch des Völkerrechts und der Diplomatie" (dictionary of international public law and of political relations) publ. 1920-1934. Editor of the "Beiträge zur Geschichte und zur Entwicklung des Völkerrechts" (contributions to the history and development of international public law) since 1934.

Three times Professor Strupp was called to the Academy of International Law in The Hague in order to give lectures. His lectures were considered the best, as far as his subject was concerned. His treatise on international public law - translated into several languages - serves as an example. It can justly be said that Professor Strupp is one of the great masters of international law. His opinions will always be of great importance and of indisputable authority.

Havanna, 7th August 1935.

(signed) Antonio S. de Bustamente.
Judge of the Perpetual International Law Court,
Professor of the University of Havanna,
Member of the Institute of International Law, etc.

Dr. B. C. Loder, late first President of the Perpetual International Court, Member of the Perpetual Court of Arbitration, late President of the Institute of International Law and late Member of the Supreme Court of the Netherlands, hereby declares that Dr. Karl Strupp, late Professor Ordinarius of law at the University of Francfort o/Main occupies an eminent position within the ranks of the first-class authors of European science, by virtue of his many scientific treatises and particularly by:-

- 1) Documents on the history of international public law (Urkunden zur Geschichte des Völkerrechts) 1911; second ed. in French, 5 vol., 1923.
- 2) Intervention in finance matters (L'intervention en matière financière); lectures at the Academy of International Law in The Hague, Vol. 8, 1925.
- 3) The right of the international judge to lay down the law according to equity (Le droit du juge international de statuer selon l'équité); lectures at the Academy of International Law in The Hague, Vol. 33, 1930.
- 4) Elements of the positive international public law (Grundzüge des positiven Völkerrechts), 1st ed. 1921; 5th ed. 1932.
- 5) Elements of a universal, public, international, European and American law (Eléments de droit international public universel, européen et américain); 1st ed. 1927, 2nd ed. 1930, translated into Turkish 1930.
- 6) Neutralisation, pacification, demilitarisation (Neutralisation, Befriedung, Entmilitarisierung) 1933.
- 7) The general rules of the law of peace (Les règles générales du droit de la paix); Recueil Acad. Vol. 1. 1934.
- 8) The infringement of international public law (Das völkerrechtliche Delikt), 1920.
- 9) Dictionary of international public law and of political relations (Wörterbuch des Völkerrechts und der Diplomatie), 1920-1927.

The Hague,
1st July, 1935.

(signed) L o d e r.

THE SCIENTIFIC WORK OF PROFESSOR KARL STRUPP

Even before completing his fiftieth year, Professor Karl Strupp acquired a position of primary importance not only among the internationalists of his own country - he is one of the most famous representatives of the German school - but among legal scholars of the whole world. He engaged in a varied and manifold activity in international matters.

Firstly as a Professor. He occupied the chair of public law and international public law at Francfort o/Main University. He lectured at the Academy of International Law of The Hague in 1920, 1925, and 1934. He delivered lectures in the Vittoria and Suarez Institute at Salamanca in 1933, in Copenhagen in 1930 and at the Sofia University in 1934. A short while ago the Turkish Government, when re-organising Istanbul University, decided to ask Professor Strupp to lecture on international law there. This was a delicate and very honourable task; for this teaching will exercise an important influence on the mentality of the growing Turkish generation.

Professor Strupp is also member of several great scientific associations which are devoted to the study of international public law. 1927 he became Associé, since 1932 he is a Member of the Institut de Droit International. He is Titular Member of the International Public Academy, corresponding Member of the American Institute of International Law and was a Member of the Board of the "Deutsche Gesellschaft für Völkerrecht".

His activity also became evident through his work as founder and editor of periodicals on international law. He was a founder and co-editor of the "Jahrbuch des Völkerrechts", of the "Frankfurter Abhandlungen zum modernen Völkerrecht", co-editor of the "Völkerrechtliche Monographien" and of the "Zeitschrift für Völkerrecht". He also supervised the extensive "Wörterbuch des Völkerrechts und der Diplomatie" and is editor of the "Contributions à l'histoire et au développement du droit des gens".

Professor Strupp also gave expert opinions on behalf of several European Governments. He wrote numerous remarkable treatises and books on international law. This work excels through profound erudition, perfect arrangement and extreme clarity and is based on one of the most complete documentations. This explains and justifies the great success which they had everywhere, in Europe as well as in America. Several of his books have been translated into several languages.

Having had the honour to write an introduction to the second edition of his famous book "Eléments de droit international, public, universel, européen et américain", I should like to add a short reminder of his great merits and of the novelty of his work.

This book differs from all the similar ones which were previously published mainly through the new and excellent method applied therein: with every chapter the author - leaving aside historical exposés, and all the long theoretical details - gives a synthesis of the chief principles treated, lays down the most important rules, mentions the differences of theoretical opinions and relates the main facts referring to them, frequently by way of vivid descriptions. He also gives his own ideas and doctrines, but always basing them on facts and avoiding metaphysical speculation. The reader thus obtains one of the clearest general impressions of international law of our time while only a few pages go to make up every chapter. Should more exhaustive details be desired, he quotes an extraordinarily complete bibliography where they can be found.

Another merit of the "Elements" is the following: Strupp does away with the usual (traditional) idea of the universality of all juridical rules, in order to explain that, while some of them have a universal appeal, others have a continental or regional one or can be traced to certain schools or certain countries.

The author also devotes space to the doctrinary and practical institutions of America which have exercised and are still exercising such a considerable influence on the development of international public law.

Through the concert of these advantages and the novelty of ideas, the above-mentioned work of Professor Strupp is not only an indispensable object of studies for students, but also for the men of practice, the diplomats and generally for all those who devote themselves to international law.

Professor Strupp's latest work, just published, is: "Les règles générales de la paix". This is a lengthy course, consisting of 16 lectures, given at the Academy for International Law in The Hague last year.

In this work, the most important elements of the international law of our day are set out in a masterly way. The book calls for the greatest honour to its author and at the same time does most valuable service to the teaching of international public law.

In a moment when numerous admirers and friends of Professor Strupp are about to celebrate his fiftieth anniversary, I feel an urge to pay this sincere homage to the scientific work of this great scholar.

Paris, 8th July, 1935.

(signed) Alexandro Alvarez.

Member of the Institut de France.

Co-director and Founder of the Institut des Hautes Etudes
Internationales.

Former Vice-President of the Institut de Droit International.

Vice-President of the Académie Diplomatique Internationale.

Professor Dr. Karl Strupp is in the flower of his years; the versatility of his legal knowledge and authority - particularly in matters of international public law - is downright astonishing. We are indebted to him for five fundamental works on this matter: documents on the history of international public law, elements of positive international public law (in 5th edition), *Eléments du droit international public, les règles générales du droit de la paix* - his lectures in the Académie de droit international de la Haye - and finally the extensive dictionary of international public law in three volumes. All these five testify to the profound knowledge of the author of these so to speak classical books, in which he has understood the art of combining the fixed principles of the traditional good doctrine of international public law with many a prudent novelty and many a step forward. Particularly as regards the theories of the subjects of international public law, of the sovereignty of state and the consequences of its conception and of the nature of the infringement of international public law, important and generally applauded progress has been made.

Besides this fundamental work, I must mention plenty of monographical, historical and dogmatical books in which almost all the modern problems of international public law are treated in a way which immediately shows the master's hand. The mastery of the matter and the profundity of the judgment compete with the elegance of the treatment. The clarity cannot be surpassed, be it in German or in his very good French.

One can therefore describe Professor Strupp as one of the best living scholars, who has great constructive merits in the theory of international public law of our day in its difficult conception and who has at the same time deepened the understanding for many a new idea required by this much-tried part of the law. His industry and his scientific pertinacity in the mastery of the difficult matter is indeed admirable.

Professor Strupp has the nature of the true scholar. Strict in judgment, but conciliatory in expression, his works appear diplomatic in the true and best sense and recommend him as a follower of the true classical method; this method is suitable to comprehend and surmount the present transitory stage of international law caused by the heavy inroads made into it during the World War. His conciliatory nature and his natural goodness predestine him for this part. In the Institut de Droit International, where in a few years from an Associé (1927) he was elected a Titular Member (1932), in the American Institute for International Law and in the Académie Diplomatique Internationale where he enjoys great popularity, everywhere his relations to international scholars testify to the esteem and personal friendship in which he is held; he is one of the best respected lecturers at the University of Frankfurt on Main where he worked for many years as Professor Extraordinarius and Ordinarius.

Kephissia, 1st July, 1935. (signed) G. STREIT

Former Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Professor of international public law and private law at the
Athens University; former President of the Athens Academy, Member
of the Institut de Droit International, of the Hague Arbitration
Court and Académie.

GREEK ROYAL LEGATION

17, Rue Auguste Vacquerie,
Paris.

Tel: Passy 38-65.

27th November 1937.

My dear colleague,

I thank you for your letter of the 22nd November.

You embarrass me considerably by asking me for a general criticism of your scientific work, for I cannot compress into a few lines all the good I think of it.

But as I have to be short, I will say that during the very many years, during which I have followed your remarkable scientific activity with the full attention which it can command, I have constantly admired your method and erudition and the spirit of your work. Not a single instance can I recall where there have been noticeable gaps of knowledge or signs of insufficient impartiality. I have always taken the liveliest interest in your writings, and I have drawn therefrom very often considerable advantage. I therefore have much pleasure in availing myself of this opportunity to re-affirm that you are among the contemporary scientists who have best served the cause of International Law.

Yours very sincerely,

(signed) POLITIS.

Greek Ambassador to France, former Greek Foreign Secretary,
President of the Institut de Droit International,
President of the Board of The Hague Academy of International Public Laws, etc.

Professor Karl Strupp.

L. S. ROWE

• DIRECTOR GENERAL

PEDRO DE ALBA

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

*German
Jurist*

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WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.

April 24, 1939.

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	VENEZUELA


My dear Dr. Johnson:

I am writing to you with reference to Dr. Karl Strupp, one of the most eminent of German jurists who has made important contributions in the field of international law.

Dr. Strupp because of the anti-semitic legislation was deprived of his professorship at the University of Frankfort and is now living in Paris where he has been giving some lectures before the Law Faculty. He is thoroughly conversant with the English language, and I am writing to ask whether there would be any possibility of securing a professorship for him.

Thanking you in advance for consideration of the matter, I am,

Very sincerely yours,


L. S. Rowe
Director General

Dr. Alvin S. Johnson,
Yale University,
New Haven,
Connecticut.

247

October 16, 1939

Dear Mr. Buell:

I have your letter of October 13th. I regret to say that I do not know of any opening for Dr. Karl Strupp.

The general rule is that if some educational institution is willing to take an exiled scholar, with the expectation of retaining him permanently on its faculty, the Emergency Committee and the Rockefeller Foundation will supply funds for the first year and part of the second year. The catch here is that the institution that takes such a scholar assumes responsibility for him for the rest of his academic life. Most institutions now are very wary of assuming such obligations.

Sincerely,

Alvin Johnson

Mr. Raymond Leslie Buell
FORTUNE
Time and Life Building
Rockefeller Center
New York, N. Y.

FORTUNE

TIME & LIFE BUILDING

ROCKEFELLER CENTER

NEW YORK

EDITORIAL OFFICES

October 13
1939

Dr. Alvin Johnson, Director
The New School for Social Research
66 West 12th Street
New York City

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I am writing to inquire whether you know of any opening in the New School or elsewhere for Dr. Karl Strupp a noted German authority on international law and author of several well-known collections. He is a refugee from Germany who had a temporary permit to live in Copenhagen, but now has been obliged to go to France where I understand he has been interned in some camp. He is virtually destitute and is very eager to get a teaching job.

Is it true that if an opening can be found for him here, Foundation funds will be available for his support? If you happen to know of any place I wish you would let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Raymond L. Buell

Raymond Leslie Buell
Round Table Editor