

science, a trail which his numerous disciples had only to follow in order to continue his great humanitarian work.

This is the story of a great life, a life which was quiet but essentially civilized and public spirited, its field of battle was a humble and sometimes most uncomfortable one, and its weapons were the peaceful weapons of the laboratory, used to save lives and not to destroy them.

J. Z.

THE FRONTIERS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW¹

by GEORG SCHWARZENBERGER

Present-day International Law suffers from patent weakness and has to its credit remarkable achievements. It is one of the objects of this book to explain this apparent paradox in the sociological, historical and ethical perspectives opened up by the writer.

In this connection the chapter dealing with the laws of war is of particular interest. Recalling the St. Petersburg Declaration of December 11, 1868 prohibiting the use of certain explosive or inflammable projectiles, then the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 (and in particular the famous Hague Regulations concerning the laws and customs of war on land), the author also refers to the Geneva Conventions of 1929 and 1949 relative to the protection of the victims of war. He shows how the "necessities of war" intersect the "needs of civilization" to determine the extent of a protective zone respected by universal consent.

He lays special emphasis on that essential provision in an article common to the four Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949 (I, 63; II, 62; III, 142; IV, 158) according to which denunciation of these Conventions "shall in no way impair the obligations which the Parties to the conflict shall remain bound to fulfil by virtue of the principles of the law of nations, as they result from the usages established among civilized peoples from the laws of humanity and the dictates of public conscience."

H. C.

¹ Stevens & Sons, Ltd., London, 1962.