

in their capitals or collectively at Geneva, and these negotiations require pliability not less than persistence. With a possibility of serious misunderstanding ever present, Hammarskjöld steered a course which was free of any untoward incident. If he was at times thought to be exigent, his exigence produced results and it never lost him a friendship. His work was not simply that of an efficient *fonctionnaire*. He felt it to be his duty "to constitute a link for the preservation of continuity in a body of changing composition." His exceptional memory made the Court look to him as the guardian of its precedents, and one whose knowledge of the Court's deliberations during this period is based simply on the published documents can surmise that Hammarskjöld's influence was not confined to the administrative decisions which were taken during those fifteen years.

Any other person would doubtless have thought that the office of Registrar demanded all of his energies. Yet Hammarskjöld found it possible to keep up a variety of other interests. Under various pseudonyms and occasionally under his own name, he published illuminating studies of the constitution and activities of the Court; he was continuously engaged in scientific work, such as that of the Institute of International Law, the Academy of International Law, the Annual Digest of Public International Law Cases; he was a faithful participant in the work of the League of Red Cross Societies; he pursued a critical interest in the literature and art of many peoples. The last of his published studies, "*Réforme éventuelle de l'article 30 de la Convention de Genève de 1929*,"¹ is a model of scientific form. With his numerous preoccupations, he seemed always to have time to assist his friends in their endeavors, and many of them, of whom the writer was one, often sought to avail themselves of his valuable assistance.

The quality of the man is perhaps best indicated by his own tribute to a former President of the Court.² Writing of Adatci's "refined courtesy", he said it was "not simply the product of education and tradition, but an innate tact, a goodness of heart." Adatci's memory furnished to Hammarskjöld "the proof that theoretical knowledge and practical experience, however vast, only acquire their value when allied to tolerance and [to a] confident perseverance" in "faith in mankind and its future." How easily the lives of others are made to mirror the attributes of one's own spirit!

MANLEY O. HUDSON

SIR ROBERT BORDEN

With the passing of Sir Robert Laird Borden on June 10, Canada and the whole British Commonwealth lost one of her most distinguished statesmen. From 1911 to 1920 he served as Prime Minister of Canada—first as Conservative leader and then as head of the Union Government. Throughout the

¹ *Zeitschrift für ausländisches öffentliches Recht u. Völkerrecht* (1937), p. 265.

² Published in this JOURNAL, Vol. 30 (1936), p. 114.

strenuous war years his singleness of purpose and untiring devotion to duty sustained the Dominion in the greatest crisis in her history. As a member of the Imperial War Cabinet and as Canada's representative at the Paris Peace Conference he won the respect and esteem of world statesmen, for it was with telling logic he insisted that the war efforts of the Dominions entitled them, in the peace settlement, to a voice equal to that of smaller nations. Against stiff opposition he held out for similar separate representation of the component parts of the Commonwealth in the League of Nations, where he subsequently served as his country's representative. From such world recognition of a new international position, it was a natural development that led to the Balfour declaration of equality of status for the autonomous communities within the British Empire.

The stamp of his personality is thus imprinted upon the most significant developments in Canada's history during this century in the realm of international affairs and constitutional development. He exemplified the best traditions of public life, for it was principle rather than partisanship that gave dignity and courage to the utterance of one whose effect was gained through the force of logic more than oratorical eloquence. Lacking any suggestion of fire or passion, his legal training was responsible for the clarity of his reasoning and the balanced judgment which commanded respect. Combining statesmanship with letters, the years following his retirement were exceedingly productive. As Chancellor of McGill University and later as Chancellor of Queens University, he gave of his talents to higher education. At the University of Toronto in 1921 he delivered the Marfleet lectures on "Constitutional Developments in Canada," and at Oxford University he was the first in a series of Rhodes Memorial lecturers when he spoke on "Canada in the Commonwealth—From Conflict to Coöperation."

What part Sir Robert played in the destiny of his country and the Commonwealth can only be indicated, but in the basement offices of his Ottawa home are to be found row upon row of files wherein the future historian will find this scholarly statesman had carefully preserved a record rich in source material.

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PROTECTION OF FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PREMISES AGAINST PICKETING

The present "conflict of ideologies" is at once a cause and a symptom of the deterioration of international morals and manners in the world today. The governments of certain states, in defiance of an elementary duty, are more or less openly engaged in a veritable war of propaganda against opposed régimes;¹ and in one case, at least, this warfare has become actual, though

¹ See H. Lauterpacht, "Revolutionary Propaganda by Governments," *Transactions of the Grotius Society*, XIII (1928), p. 143 ff.; Lawrence Preuss, "International Responsibility for Hostile Propaganda against Foreign States," this *JOURNAL*, Vol. 28 (1934), p. 649 ff.