

will in the United States that has caused the debacle described above. Nevertheless, anyone surveying the worldwide impact of *Soering* has to report these effects together with the more positive virtues of this most remarkable judgment by the European Court of Human Rights.

RICHARD B. LILlich*

IN MEMORIAM

LEO GROSS (1903–1990)

The services of Leo Gross to the American Society of International Law and to its *Journal* were many, varied and important. They responded by bestowing on him the honors at their disposal—honorary vice presidency, honorary editorship and the Manley O. Hudson medal.¹ A long-time contributor to the *Journal*, he distinguished himself, in particular, for his work on the book reviews. He was the first editor of the book review department, serving from 1956 through 1985. His wide knowledge of scholars and their relations with each other, as well as of foreign languages and foreign patterns of thought, enabled him to match books and reviewers with uncanny finesse. He coped with the rising tide of international literary productivity—from 129 books received in 1956, to 280 in 1985—without resorting to the electronic data-processing devices he disdained. In addition, he wrote many reviews and briefer notices himself and continued to do so after carefully and gracefully handing over the department to his successor.

The overt stages of Leo Gross's career were chronicled in the *Festschrift* prepared by Karl Deutsch and Stanley Hoffmann for his sixty-fifth birthday.² The story began in Vienna where he studied under Hans Kelsen, who became his mentor and friend. In writing about Kelsen, Leo Gross departed somewhat from his habit of reticence about his past and revealed something of his own adventures in recounting those of his master:

On July 15, 1927, I had an appointment to deliver to Kelsen my revised doctoral dissertation which he intended to have published. On that fateful day the Palace of Justice was burned down and clashes took place between the police and workers. Kelsen and I went down into the main street and watched trucks bringing wounded from the outlying districts to the General Clinic. Kelsen was visibly shaken. . . .

. . . On January 30, 1933, Dr. Erich Hula, who was in charge of the Institute of International Law, and I escorted Kelsen's daughters, Anna and Maria, to the "Juristen Ball." When the news arrived that President Hindenburg had appointed Adolf Hitler Chancellor, one of the senior professors observed: "They are making carnival in Berlin."³

The formal biography shows merely that Leo Gross's term as Chief of the International Relations Section, International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations in Paris, ended in 1940 and that he began an appointment at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy in 1941. In between lay an adventurous year, involving a slow and circuitous route via Vichy and Pau, and then Madrid and Lisbon, until an American liner carried him and his wife, a

* Of the Board of Editors.

¹ 80 ASIL PROC. 483 (1986).

² THE RELEVANCE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW: ESSAYS IN HONOR OF LEO GROSS 270–71 (K. Deutsch & S. Hoffmann eds. 1968).

³ *Hans Kelsen: October 11, 1886–April 15, 1973*, 67 AJIL 491, 493–94 (1973) (footnote omitted).

Viennese artist whom he had married in France, to the United States. There Gross almost immediately became the father of twins and began a productive and rewarding life as an American academic. Although always centered at Fletcher, that life involved many trips to foreign countries and around the United States. His bibliography lists numerous books and articles on international law, with a particular emphasis on the work of the United Nations and the International Court of Justice.

Gross retained something of the tone of an Austrian scholar. He never became as worldly in the practical sense as other professors who dash off to Washington and New York to tender advice and solace to governmental and business powers. There was an aura of cheerful pessimism about him, as befits the Central European. He must have heard in Vienna the lilting song—"glücklich ist wer vergisst was nicht mehr zu ändern ist." Crudely translated, it says, "Happy he who can ignore what there is no cure for." Thus, Gross was able to survive a long series of disappointments with the tendency of international law in action to fall below international law in aspiration; he never gave way to despair. His standards of good performance in scholarship about the law of nations were unrelenting, and he was critical of both sloppiness and the tendency to distort the evidence of custom to produce rules that the author desired. His students were fortunate to have before them so splendid an example of learning and wisdom; they testify in numbers how much they admired him and gave him their affection.⁴

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PAUL REUTER (1911–1990)

On April 29, 1990, the international law community lost one of its leading figures with the death of Paul Reuter. A member of the International Law Commission of the United Nations since 1964 and an Honorary Member of the Society since 1984, Reuter was a *modest man of simple tastes whose vision and grace will long be remembered by those who knew him.*

Born in 1911 in Lorraine, Reuter was educated in France. He obtained the prestigious title of *Agrégé de droit* in 1928 and received his Doctor of Laws at Nancy in 1933. He served in the French forces during World War II and, following the war, played a pioneering role in the founding of the European Coal and Steel Community and, more profoundly, in developing the idea of a united Europe. Reuter held various government offices in the aftermath of the war and was a long-time adviser to the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He began his long and distinguished teaching career at the University of Nancy in the mid-1930s and later served on the law faculties of Poitiers, Aix-en-Provence and Paris. He had been a Professor Emeritus of the University of Law, Economics and Social Science of Paris since 1981.

As one of the great international law minds of the world, Paul Reuter was naturally much in demand in international adjudications and arbitrations. He was the Agent of the French Government before the International Court of Justice in *American Nationals in Morocco* (1952) and *Effects of Awards of Compensation Made by the United Nations Administrative Tribunal* (1954). He also represented France before the Court of Justice of the European Communities, the European Court of

⁴ Their esteem was manifested in a volume, *A COLLECTION OF THE WIT AND WISDOM OF LEO GROSS* (N. C. Livingstone & F. Jhabvala eds. n.d.).

* Of the Board of Editors.