

executive acts, not, as was the case in other countries, after judicial process. In examining all these decisions Dr. Colombos has noted wherein they conform to or differ from the older law, and in a number of cases he has criticised the decisions both of the British and of the other Prize Courts. The criticism will in all cases, I think, be found to be made in an impartial spirit; and though I do not always find myself in agreement with the author, his comments are never made in a carping or narrow-minded spirit. Dr. Colombos has drawn on material some of which has not hitherto been made public—in particular, the transcripts of the official shorthand writers in the English Courts, which were made in a number of cases which have not yet been reported. As regards the cases decided in other Prize Courts, Dr. Colombos has gone to the official records. He has produced a work which by its clearness and impartiality will prove valuable both for the practising lawyer and for the general student of International Law.

On September 6, 1914, Sir Samuel Evans took his seat as Judge of the first English Prize Court which had sat since the close of the Crimean War. Sir John Simon, who was then His Majesty's Attorney-General, in his opening speech, dealt with the principles of the law which the Prize Court administered, and claimed with justice that English Prize Courts had in the past given decisions which had commanded general confidence and received the admiration of all countries interested in the Law of Nations.<sup>1</sup> In the following pages the results of the work of these Courts, whose labours are even now scarcely at end, are set forth. It is believed that

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<sup>1</sup> *The Chile*, [1914] P. 212.