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BOOKS NOTED

FRENCH ADMINISTRATIVE LAW. By L. Neville Brown and J. F. Garner. London: Butterworth & Company 1967. Pp. xiv, 150. \$4.50. The French system of code interpretation and application is a difficult problem for the American practitioner to analyze and understand. After a brief discussion of the code system in France and its variation from the Anglo-American common law approach, the authors analyze the framework for the settlement of disputes involving the French government or its functionaries. Both structural and procedural considerations are outlined extensively from basic jurisdictional determinations through appeal to the *Conseil d'Etat*. Several chapters deal with problem areas and inconsistencies that are generally encountered, including the lack of binding precedent on the tribunals and the resulting unpredictability of their decisions, the theory of liability without risk, and the varying grounds of qualification for judicial review. The authors provide an excellent introduction to the civil law system that should be an indispensable aid to the international practitioner. The text is readable yet succinct in its characterization of the enigmatic French approach and includes translations and definitions of French terms adequate for a non-linguist. (RAS)

EXPANSION AND COEXISTENCE. By Adam B. Ulam. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, Inc. 1968. Pp. 775. \$12.95. This work is a synoptic analysis of Soviet foreign policy from the Revolution in 1917 through the 50th anniversary in 1967. In setting forth the political history, the author has integrated incisive discussions of the social, cultural, and ideological factors that have acted as structural variables in the shaping of Soviet international relations. The book can be divided into three major parts. The author begins by outlining the Czarist inheritance and the Marxian theory sources which formed the first basis for Soviet foreign policy. The transitional period (1921-1923), during which the New Economic Policy sought to restore Russia's economy and transform the country into a highly sophisticated industrial state, is made vivid by the attempts and failings of the important men of the era. In this early period the reader is introduced to the dilemmas which have continued to plague the Soviet Union's foreign policy: nationalism, communist expansion, "coexistence" with the European and Far Eastern powers, and the general problem of carrying on international intercourse with nations whose basic ideology and basic international law concepts are in direct opposition to Marxian-Leninism. The second major part of this remarkably readable work covers the tangled web of Soviet diplomacy through World War II and into the Cold War. This period includes a search for peace (1934-1936), the German-Soviet Nonaggression Pact of 1939, then Russia's entry into the war on the side of the Grand Alliance, and the victory and discord of the post-war era. The Soviet and American Cold War period is also examined in terms of internal political struggles within the communist bloc — an insight which the author uses throughout this study to impose an understandable framework on the allegedly most enigmatic Soviet policy moves. With this background and continued insight the author enters the third major part of his book in which he discusses the changing directions of Soviet foreign policy with the death of Stalin, the problems engendered by Russia's hegemony in Eastern Europe and by the increased tensions with China, and recent events

such as the Suez crisis, the Arab-Isreali war, and the Cuban missile crisis. The concluding chapters are concerned with Brezhnev and Kosygin's theme of peaceful cooperation, the decentralization of the world communist movement, and a proverbial look into the future. Professor Ulam's exhaustive study is not only an authoritative political history, it is also an important and comprehensive study of the crucial issues that face mankind in the 20th century. (JLH)