

1965

Essays on Intervention

A. J. Johns
U.S. Navy

Roland J. Stanger

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digital-commons.usnwc.edu/nwc-review>

Recommended Citation

Johns, A. J. and Stanger, Roland J. (1965) "Essays on Intervention," *Naval War College Review*: Vol. 18 : No. 4 , Article 9.
Available at: <https://digital-commons.usnwc.edu/nwc-review/vol18/iss4/9>

This Book Review is brought to you for free and open access by the Journals at U.S. Naval War College Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Naval War College Review by an authorized editor of U.S. Naval War College Digital Commons. For more information, please contact repository.inquiries@usnwc.edu.

and conduct of foreign policies. Since all of the lectures were short ones on very broad subjects, the treatment is incomplete. Nevertheless, the book should prove of value to those persons interested in American foreign policy, or the art of diplomacy in general.

R.H. FISCHER
Commander, U.S. Navy

d'Harcourt, Francois. *Asia: Awakening of a World*. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, 1964. 295 p.

Asia: Awakening of a World was originally written in French in 1962 and was published in its English translation in 1964. In 295 pages, the author has captured the essential features of Asia with his vivid description of its geography, sociology, and politics. With very little updating (1962-1965), the layman has at his fingertips essential information on this vast continent striving, both consciously and unconsciously, for real freedom and self-fulfillment—the end of the imprisonment of its humanity by economic and social idiocies. This book contributes to the definition of several major world problems which have originated, or which now lie smoldering, in Asia. The author's political surveys, supported by interviews with leaders of the different nations of Asia, lead to a better understanding of Asian difficulties. *Asia: Awakening of a World* is clearly written, and provides sufficient characteristics of each Asian country to satisfy the average reader, although the book would perhaps be considered sketchy or inadequate to the avid student of Asia or of an Asian country. Its greatest value lies in its preciseness. Seldom are histories, century-old problems, ancient civilizations, social and religious creeds, as well as present-day worries of such varied people as those of the countries of Asia, so clearly expressed and compactly packaged.

R.E.L. STOKES
Commander, U.S. Navy

Stanger, Roland J., ed. *Essays on Intervention*. Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 1964. 125 p.

This book was edited by Roland J. Stanger, Professor of Law at Ohio State University, as part of a continuing program to give a wider audience to matters of international law that are presented at regional meetings of the American Society of International Law. Essays by four notable publicists are presented. Professor Roger

Fisher of Harvard discusses the three problems of policy and law in intervention: meeting force with force, applying intervention 'rules' to particular facts, and restrictions upon the use of coercion short of force. Although considering the relevance of the time-honored test of reasonableness/unreasonableness, the author argues, with academic merit, that international difficulties should be resolved by putting into operation a principle applicable in domestic law—a settlement based upon the merits of the case. Princeton Professor Richard A. Falk's thesis is based on the legality of United Nations interventions to resolve disputes 'that would be illegal if sought by unilateral or national interventions.' In developing this argument, he opines that while the active role of the UN is considered to be little more than a coalition of power to maintain international peace, it should be given 'a restrictive legislative competence to intervene in domestic affairs' when world peace or human rights are threatened. While the presentation is articulate, this reviewer is not convinced by Falk's theory that the UN Charter contains sufficient 'community responsibility' provisions to overcome the sovereign equality of nations explicitly recognized in Article 2. Professor Michael H. Cardozo of Cornell discusses the imposition of conditions upon the recipient of foreign aid as a form of domestic intervention. While frequently overlooked in favor of the more forceful types, it is, nonetheless, quite effective for the promotion of the national interests and policies of the 'giver.' Professor William T. Burke from Ohio State discusses the regulatory aspects of minor coercive actions in conjunction with the legal framework of the UN. His discussion is not intended to support any particular form of action, but rather to establish some guidelines through which policies and actions may be projected to determine their possible outcome.

A.J. JOHNS
Lieutenant Commander, U.S. Navy

Robertson, Terence. *The Crisis: the Inside Story of the Suez Conspiracy*. New York: Atheneum, 1965. 349 p.

What more can be said about the 1956 Suez incident? A considerable amount, and this author has arranged his material in a manner which gives further sanction to the cliché that truth is indeed stranger than fiction. In addition to citing some rather impressive public and private sources of information, the author enhances the authenticity of his report by having the manuscript corrected by Canada's Department of External Affairs, the former French Foreign Minister Christian Pineau, and Robert Murphy,