The book under review is an autobiographical work. In fact, Professor Feinberg had serious doubts about writing it at all, but ultimately he gave in to the urgings of his friends and admirers who justly feared that important material pertaining to problems of international law as applied to contemporary Jewry would never find its way to the public if he would not publish his memoirs.

Indeed, we owe Professor Feinberg a debt of gratitude for this book. The period he describes was one of the stormiest in the history of mankind. It was a time of “de-humanization”, the infamous period of the Holocaust which destroyed a large portion of the Jewish People. On the other hand, these years marked the period of progress toward the founding of the State of Israel, the establishment of the State, and the struggle to ensure its security. Moreover, it behoves a man of Feinberg’s stature to supplement his scholarly oeuvre of approximately sixty years with a book of memoirs which can supply the personal background for a better understanding of his life’s work and shed light on his academic and professional accomplishments.

Words of homage and appreciation regarding Feinberg’s personality and scholarly enterprises have already appeared in this journal on the occasion of his eightieth birthday (Vol. 10, No. 4, Oct. 1975). Now, upon reaching the age of ninety, special mention is made in this current issue of his signal contribution to the advancement of international law, and to the objective fashion in which he has viewed the status and problems of the Jewish State in international relations. The sentiments expressed in the two tributes, with which I agree wholeheartedly, apply equally well to topics dealt with in the book under review. With regard to some topics, therefore, I can simply refer the reader to the articles which appear in the two volumes of this journal dedicated to Prof. Feinberg. However, the book deals also with themes which are not covered in the aforementioned articles, or regarding which the present writer would like to add some details or comments of his own (not necessarily taking issue with the Tributes), and it is in this spirit that the following remarks should be understood.
Feinberg points out that the Ministry for Jewish Affairs in Lithuania, in which he served during the early 1920's, existed only for a short time, but it marked "one of the finest chapters in the struggle of Jews for national rights in the period between the two World Wars" (p. 48).

We can hardly fail to make the association from the period in Lithuania to a very topical problem occupying our attention since the Camp David accords, namely, the idea of autonomy, to which Feinberg devotes a very incisive analysis.

In the same chapter (chap. IV) a number of other topics are mentioned which remind the reader of issues which were or still are of interest to Israelis, including the question of government financing of religious schools.

In his scholarly studies, Feinberg devoted a good deal of attention to the question of minorities and to the system of mandates employed by the League of Nations. His books occupy a prominent place in the literature dealing with these two topics. Another area in which Feinberg contributed in a significant way is that of the "petition". The book dwells at length (chap. VIII) on the measures taken to introduce the concept of the petition, which until then was known only in constitutional law, into international law as well. The fact that these measures, in which Feinberg played an active role, bore fruit and the instrument of petition was recognized in international law, is one of his distinct achievements.

For years, Feinberg frequented the Palace of the League of Nations in Geneva, and it is doubtful whether anyone is more knowledgeable about the history of this body than he is. The descriptions in the book of his experiences in Geneva, his contacts with people he met there, and the status and functioning of the League in the area of international law comprise, therefore, a first-hand source. Along with others, Feinberg held out high hopes that the establishment of the League of Nations would bring about "a new world order, a better one, based on principles of justice and law" (p. 110), and from his disappointment at the demise of the League of Nations rises an unmistakenly elegaic tone. His assessment of the United Nations is rather cool, and he attributes its failure to the fact that it cannot—or does not wish to—fulfil its primary function, namely, to prevent the use of force in resolving international conflicts (p. 209).

Mention should be made of the structure of this book and of the form of narrative which characterizes it. Much of the book is written in episode style. Feinberg relates his discussions and contacts with leading members of the Zionist movement, with experts in international law, and with politicians. He also recounts what his friends and acquaintances told him on various occasions about their talks and encounters with these people. In this fashion we get a lively, fascinating picture of incidents and events, as well as of
the personalities of the people involved. Feinberg tends to portray them and their actions in a favourable light, and does so with much charm; but critical remarks about some are not entirely lacking (e.g. on Dubnov—pp. 123-4; on Magnes—p. 153; on Jessup—p. 185).

Feinberg's accomplishments at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem are well known. He played a central role in the establishment of the Faculty of Law, and as its first dean he recruited the teaching staff and determined the foundations of the curriculum. Feinberg's students are found today among the outstanding scholars and experts in international law and international relations (see p. 181). Referring to the proper relationship between teacher and student, Feinberg adopts the view taken by Hans Kelsen, as given by Kelsen's biographer, R.A. Métall: "The ideal university teacher is one who not only succeeds in imparting knowledge and scholarship to his students, and in teaching them the methods of scientific thought, but is at the same time an educative and inspiring personality who serves as a model to his students" (p. 179).

Feinberg writes also about his research and scholarly work after his retirement from teaching. The topic which interested him in particular during those years was the Israel-Arab conflict from a legal point of view (p. 185 ff.) on which he wrote two books (in 1970 and 1971) which had considerable influence in disproving Arab claims.

The last section of the book is titled "Appendices”. It contains, among other things, articles which Feinberg wrote in recent years in the daily newspaper Ha'aretz on current topics. The basic approach which characterizes his views on political issues may be defined as follows: he staunchly defends the rights of Israel whenever hostile (or blatantly unfriendly) elements attempt to infringe on them. However, he does not spare criticism of positions taken by Israeli politicians when these are grounded in a tendentious point of view that rides roughshod over international law, or ignores it, or attempts to give it a "selective" interpretation. This approach is effectively expressed in the following excerpt from an article written by Feinberg in Ha'aretz on December 15, 1981:

"It is natural, and legitimate, that every nation attempts to interpret the rules of international law in a fashion which will serve, as far as possible, its own national interests. However, this should be done only to a reasonable degree, because if a country exceeds that degree, the attempt will do more

1 I would like to use this opportunity to recall, with feelings of gratitude and appreciation, that Professor Feinberg played an active part in my recruitment to the teaching staff of the Faculty of Law, and that the large measure of encouragement received from him made it much easier for me to adapt to university life."
harm than good... Putting forth legal arguments which are misguided and unfounded not only does not contribute to settling the given international dispute, but only fosters a bitter general atmosphere, denigrates the image of the country using such arguments, and undermines the reliability of its government” (p. 258).

We can only hope that Feinberg's voice will be heard and that countries will not use force to settle the disputes that arise among them: that law and justice will in fact prevail and ensure the peace of the world.

Hans Klingshoffer

GROTIAN ET LA DOCTRINE DE LA GUERRE JUSTE. By Peter Haggenmacher.

Hugo Grotius is probably the most famous of the classical scholars of the Law of Nations, and every student has heard about his two great essays: *De jure praedae*, written in 1605 in order to justify the capture, in the Strait of Malacca, of a Portuguese ship (La Catharina) by a Dutch admiral in the service of the East Indies Company; and the later (1625), more elaborate, study on *De jure belli ac pacis*. However, opinions on Grotius's contribution to international law differ. For some he is the founder of the modern system of the law of nations, while others consider that he has only put in more definitive form the work of his predecessors who should be considered the real founders.

Dr. Haggenmacher does not agree with either of these two opinions which, according to him, are based on an evaluation of Grotius and the 16th century classics from the point of view of modern international law. The author decided to “read Grotius” without such preconceived ideas and to analyze the nature of his writings without reference to this later, external, point of view.

The introduction (pp. 4–49) explains the historical development, until Grotius’s time, of the notion of just wars (which, in the author’s opinion, is a Christian theory). In the first part (pp. 51–444) the book on *De jure praedae* is subjected to a thorough analysis, while in the second part (pp. 445–612) a similar close scrutiny is applied to *De jure belli ac pacis*. The study deals with various aspects of the just war, i.e., its causes, the obligations of the subordinates, the opening of hostilities, the conduct of a just war, and its legal effects.