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**BOOKS RECEIVED**

*Branches and Subsidiaries in the European Common Market.* Netherlands: Kluwer-Deventer, 1976. Pp. 322.

This book examines the role of the "company" within the structure of the European Common Market. Each contributor outlines company law within his respective nation, giving special emphasis to the basic areas of formation, participation and taxation.

*The International Court of Justice.* By John King Gamble. Lexington, Mass.: D.C. Heath & Co., 1976. Pp. ix, 157.

The author has collected and analyzed data relevant both to the activity of the court and the relationship of the court to the international system. He examines not only the structure and workings of the court, but also points to some of its advantages and failures. The work is a detailed empirical study, utilizing some of the newer social science techniques.

*Law of the Sea: Conference Outcomes and Problems of Implementation.* Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Co., 1977. Pp. xv, 425.

This volume reports the results of The Law of the Sea Institute Proceedings of June 22 to 25, 1976. The report presents the text of speeches delivered on a variety of topics, each followed by a discussion of the subject matter among Institute members.

*The Inequality of Nations.* By Robert W. Tucker. New York: Basic Books, Inc., 1977. Pp. x, 214.

In this work the author describes the international system as a history of inequality *par excellence*. He provides a general overview of the traditional structure, and concludes with a discussion of possible alternatives for a new international system.

*A Statement of the Laws of Ecuador in Matters Affecting Business.* By J.O. Vela and J.L. Holguin. Washington: Organization of American States (3d ed. 1975). Pp. xii, 285.

This is one of a series of studies edited and published by the OAS for the purpose of providing a summary of the basic legislation in force in each of the Latin American Republics. This volume deals with the pertinent constitutional, statutory and regulatory provisions in effect in Ecuador as of January 1975.

*The Politics and Sociology of African Legal Development.* By Brun-Otto Bryde. Frankfurt: Metzner, 1976. Pp. viii, 290.

This work presents an investigation of how "law" relates to a society within the context of the developing African nations. The author traces the development of the law-making process and then deals with the impact these legal rules have on the society.

*Soviet Perceptions of East-West Relationships.* By Cornelis C. van den Heuvel. American Bar Association Press, 1977. Pp. x, 43.

This essay presents the author's view of Soviet perceptions of the West. The author's conclusions are based on personal dealings with Soviet students and a review of their writings on the subject. The author offers the general premise that these perceptions are deeply affected by Soviet psychology and ideology, and for this reason will continue to be difficult to change.

*Italian Company Law.* By P. Verrucoli. London: Oyez Publishers, 1977. Pp. xi, 208.

This book is a presentation of the leading features of the national company laws of Italy, stated largely from a practical point of view. Emphasis is placed on the difficulties which are likely to be encountered in Italy, and the ways by which they may be overcome. This is one of a series of books concerned with the commercial laws of the member states of the European Communities.

*International Space Law.* Edited by A.S. Piradov. Moscow: Progress Publications, 1976. Pp. 271.

This collection presents a systematic exposition of the basic theoretical and practical problems arising in connection with space exploration. The theme evolves around the development of an international body of space law. The discussion involves current regulations and prospects for future development. Also covered are the legal aspects of international cooperation in the exploration and utilization of outer space.

*Civil Practice and Procedure in all Bantu Courts in Southern Africa.* By J.A.M. Khumalo. Cape Town, South Africa: Juta and Company, 1977. Pp. xxii, 240.

This manual was written by the Prusne Judge of the High Court of Swaziland and is based upon his observance that there existed a need for a practical guide to the Bantu courts. In addition to cataloging the rules of procedure for both the High Court and courts on other levels, the author combines a statement of the law, noting significant decisions, with his interpretation of the current problems that confront Bantu practitioners.

*The Banking System of Switzerland.* By Hans J. Bar. Zurich: Schulthess, 1975. Pp. 94.

This study supplies a brief, simple, but reasonably comprehensive description of the banking system of Switzerland. It presents an orderly compilation of data and facts pertaining to those aspects of Swiss banking which might be of particular interest to the international banker. The author surveys the Swiss system as it relates to the international structure and reveals some peculiar difficulties that have been created by this internationalization process.

*Tax Factors in Basing International Business Abroad.* By William J. Gibbons. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1977. Pp. x, 177.

This work is a study of "base company" operations, a form of organization utilized as a conduit for foreign investment. The structure is portrayed as a complex system of holding companies established by American corporations in countries that do not tax foreign source income. The book contains an analysis of the laws of such countries and the author reviews the reasons for using these so-called "tax havens" in the foreign investment field.

*Canadian Income Tax: Tips and Traps.* By R.D. Bell, B.A. Felesky and R.J. Iverach. Washington: Commerce Clearing House, 1976. Pp. v, 109.

A brief but well organized "check list" of the major features of the Canadian income tax structure. The authors limit their work to problem areas and offer alternatives for the treatment of certain situations. By no means an exhaustive study, but sufficient to keep the Canadian tax planner well informed.

*Introduction to Company Law in New Zealand.* By J.F. Northey. Wellington, New Zealand: Butterworth, 1976. Pp. xxxvii, 456.

This book is concerned solely with companies as defined in the Companies Act of 1955. The author reviews the law as it existed on September 1, 1975 and supplements this discussion with reports of relevant cases decided in the preceding four years.

*Association System of the European Community.* By J.D. Matthews. New York: Praeger Publ., 1977. Pp. xvii, 167.

The central theme of this book considers the impact of the European Economic Community (EEC) on international trade policies. The work focuses on Africa, wherein lies the core of the Association. The author describes how the impact of the EEC extends far beyond the member

countries, influencing the development of a Community policy toward the Third World. The Association is seen as a unique link between some of the richest and poorest countries of the world, contributing both to trade liberalization and industrial cooperation.

*Collective Bargaining in Industrial Market Economies.* Geneva: International Labor Office, 1973. Pp. vi, 415.

This volume is a comparative study of the traditional systems of collective bargaining that have existed in many nations. The emphasis is on the methods and vehicles employed in the wide spectrum of practice systems. The ILO compiled this volume as an attempt to aid nations in the improvement of their own methods by reviewing the practices of other countries with similar problems.

*International Encyclopaedia for Labour Law and Industrial Relations.* Edited by R. Blanpain. Netherlands: Kluwer-Deventer, 1977. Pp. 395. This volume is one of a series of monographs, each dealing with the national law and industrial relations of a particular country. The work contains not only the legal aspects of labor relations, but also reveals the practical workings of and developing trends in industrial relations.

*A Handbook of Canadian Legal Terminology.* By William J. Flynn. Don Mills, Ontario: New Press, 1976. Pp. 113.

In an effort to bridge the gap between the legal profession and the general public, the author presents in dictionary form, his interpretation of more than 1200 Canadian legal terms. Included are all commonly used terms, cross-references, and the comparable term used in other nations.