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## BOOKS RECEIVED

*Company Tax Systems in OECD Member Countries.* Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 1973. Pp. 140.

This report summarizes the 1971 and 1972 discussions of the Committee on Fiscal Affairs on the domestic and international consequences of the principal systems of company taxation in OECD Member countries. Three annexes present the technical details of the existing system of company taxation in six Member countries (France, West Germany, Ireland, Spain, United Kingdom and United States).

*The Development of a Russian Legal Consciousness.* By Richard S. Wortman. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1976. Pp. 345.

The author examines the changes in composition and attitude that took place in the Russian judicial administration in the decades leading up to the Reform of 1864. Focusing on personalities rather than the reform itself, Wortman stresses that a crucial change making the Reform possible was the appearance in the tsarist administration of men capable of drafting and implementing such a reform—a group of legal experts striving to assume the attributes of a profession.

*Europe and the World.* Edited by Kenneth J. Twitchett. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1976. Pp. 209.

A collection of short works analyzing the European Economic Community's economic and political relations with the United States, the state trading countries and the Third World. One chapter analyzes the overall impact of the EEC on the international system as a whole and concludes that it does not exercise political influence commensurate with its collective economic strength.

*European Community Law and Institutions in Perceptive: Text, Cases and Readings.* By Eric Stein, Peter Hay and Michel Waelbroeck. New York: Bobbs-Merrill, 1976. Pp. 1131.

Intended to serve as a teaching or resource tool, the editors' principal purpose is to bring into a law school classroom some aspects of the complex new developments in the field of international economic organization. The volume may also be useful as supplementary material in political science and economics courses concerned with economic institutions. The primary focus is on Western Europe.

*Explanatory Report on the European Convention on the International Effects of Deprivation of the Right to Drive a Motor Vehicle.* Council of Europe. Strasbourg: The Council, 1976. Pp. 14.

A convention seeking to facilitate cooperation among Council of Europe members regarding the deprivation of the right to drive a motor vehicle. Its basic goal is to improve the enforcement of this deprivation internationally, particularly in the case of a driver who is habitually resident abroad or who holds a foreign driving license.

*Federalism in the New Nations of Africa.* Edited by David P. Currie. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1964. Pp. 440.

A record of a 1962 symposium held at the University of Chicago Law School Center for Legal Research. The theme of the book is devoted to the problem of federalism with respect to the newly emerging African states. The first part of the symposium explores some of the existing facts about the nations of Africa from an historical perspective while the remaining topics deal with federalism and its effect on the economic development, human rights and international legal relations of these nascent African countries.

*The Future of International Economic Organizations.* Edited by Don Wallace, Jr., and Helga Escobar. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1977. Pp. 184.

A collection of edited versions of papers and portions of proceedings which were presented at a Colloquium on the Future of International Economic Organizations. One major theme is that America's self-confidence, damaged by its recent traumas, has not yet been fully restored. Consequently, America has not defined its precise role in and current ideas about the world, and thus somewhat lacks the toughness of mind needed to deal with the world's economic problems. The colloquium's second major theme is the recognition of the excessive proliferation of international economic organizations even as the world's economic problems call for more leadership.

*The International Legal and Institutional Aspects of the Stratosphere Ozone Problem.* By Carl Q. Christol. Washington D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1975. Pp. 132.

The author analyzes the ozone depletion dilemma and its attendant problems. He also outlines the present international law on the subject and its effect upon the ozone problem and discusses

various institutional approaches both on a national and international level which are available to help effect a possible solution to the problem.

*Japan, America and the Future World Order.* Edited by Morton A. Kaplan and Kinhide Mushakoji. New York: Free Press, 1976. Pp. 369.

This collection of papers by both Japanese and American scholars offers a broad analysis of Japanese-American relations in a global perspective and spotlights particular problems facing each country in the international sphere. Included are chapters on Sino-Japanese relations, the internal decision-making processes of both countries and their effect upon each other, Japan's economic relations with Southeast Asia, and environmental problems facing both nations.

*Judicial Protection in the European Communities.* By Henry G. Schermers. Kluwer B.V., Dordrecht, The Netherlands, 1976. Pp. 406.

This book provides a descriptive analysis of the nature of judicial protection within the sphere of European Community law of individuals. The study is based heavily on the case law of the Court of Justice and focuses on the topics of judicial review and other tasks of the Court of Justice.

*The North Sea.* Edited by M.M. Sibthorp. London: Europa Publications, 1975. Pp. 324.

This report deals with the problem concerning the management and regulations of the North Sea. It outlines the technical and scientific considerations that must be taken into account in framing the problem and reviews the current national legislation and rules of public international law which are directed towards North Sea management.

*OECD Minimum Disclosure Rules Applicable to All Publicly Offered Securities.* Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Paris: OECD, 1976. Pp. 68.

In 1974 the OECD Council formally recognized the principle that in respect to standards of securities, the investor is entitled to the highest practicable degree of protection and that the ultimate responsibility in this area rests with its Member Governments. Prepared by government officials, securities experts, representatives of the EEC, the Banking Federation of the EEC and the International Federation of Stock Exchanges, these rules are designed to facilitate the practical implementation of this principle.

*Oil, Divestiture and National Security.* Edited by Frank N. Trager. New York: Crane, Russak and Company, Inc., 1977. Pp. 135.

Several authors explore the ramifications of horizontal and vertical divestiture as carried out within the context of the large multinational oil corporations. Offering diverse perspectives on the effect of divestiture on operating costs, competition, efficiency, capital risk and on American national security, the authors place the domestic aspect of the problem in its proper international setting with regard to the improvement of our deteriorating energy position.

*Tax Treaties Between Developed and Developing Countries, Sixth Report.* New York: United Nations Publications, 1976. Pp. 166.

This is a report from an ad hoc working group consisting of tax administration experts from both developed and developing countries of its efforts to devise guidelines for tax treaties between developed and developing countries. A study of the implementation of tax agreements in areas of income allocation, international tax evasion, and tax incentives is included.

*Treaty Law in Canada.* By Dr. A. Jacomy-Millette. Ottawa, Canada: University of Ottawa Press, 1975. Pp. 431.

A comprehensive study of treaty-making and treaty-implementation in Canada. After giving an historical background of the treaty-making power, the author analyzes the powers of the Executive and Parliament and gives various instances where Parliament has exercised some degree of control over the treaty-making power of the Executive. The study also examines the delicate questions of the extent to which it is necessary to have a treaty implemented by a statute before a court can apply it, and what happens if a statute is incompatible with a treaty.