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## Books Received

C. C. S.

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## BOOKS RECEIVED

**THE EXTENSION OF CORPORATE PERSONALITY IN INTERNATIONAL LAW.** By David A. Ijalaye. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications, 1978. Pp. 354.

In recent years there has been a strong movement away from the idea that only states could have personality in international law. As early as 1964, Professor Wolfgang Friedmann insisted that international law should realistically treat entities other than states as having rights and duties under international law. The author was once a student of Professor Friedmann and is now a Nigerian Barrister and Law Dean. His book is a study of the appropriateness of conferring international personality on several types of international corporate actors. These actors include international organizations, international consortiums and private corporations. Dean Ijalaye's book is an important contribution to a developing interpretation of public international law.

**HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN LEGAL ORDER.** By John Dugard. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1978. Pp. 470.

The author is an advocate of the Supreme Court of South Africa and Professor of Law at the University of the Witwatersrand. In the preface to his book, he states, "The purpose of this study is not to judge, but to describe and explain." However, the author's subject is the legal system which surrounds and sustains the tragic institution of apartheid, a subject that is difficult to discuss objectively. The author is highly critical of apartheid and of a legal system which has no constitutional safeguards for individual freedom. Nevertheless, the book is not a political tract. It is instead, an excellent description and explanation of the South African legal order.

**INTERNATIONALE BANKEN: AUSLANDSAKTIVITÄTEN VON BANKEN BEDEUTENDER INDUSTRIELÄNDER.** By Ursel Stueber. Hamburg: Verlag Weltarchiv, 1974 (1977 Supplement available). Pp. 204.

This book provides a useful guide to the foreign activities of the banks of five leading industrial nations: the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Japan. One half of the book consists of tables which detail the banks' foreign holdings, partnerships and assets.

INTRODUCTION TO DUTCH LAW FOR FOREIGN LAWYERS. Prepared under the auspices of the Netherlands Comparative Law Association and edited by U. C. Fokhema, J.M.J. Chorus, E. H. Hondius and E. Ch. Lisser. The Netherlands: Kluwer, 1978. Pp. 700.

Dutch law is an interesting subject for comparative law scholars because it is a mixture of Roman, Germanic and French influences. Dutch law is also an important subject for foreign lawyers, because the Netherlands' small size has always been disproportionate to its great influence in world trade and commerce. This work is the first general introduction to Dutch law in a world language and contains short summaries of every major subject of the law by distinguished Dutch lawyers, judges, and politicians.

INVESTMENT INCENTIVE PROGRAMS IN WESTERN EUROPE. By B. T. Mansbach and R. J. Waldman. Washington, D.C.: International Division, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1978.

This publication, an indexed notebook, consists of detachable sections about investment programs offered by each of the Western European countries, Yugoslavia and the European Community. The book contains recently updated information on approximately 500 different programs, but its approach is comprehensive. Each country section contains an overview subsection that examines economic problems, development goals and trends. This background analysis by subsections detailing available programs and financial, fiscal, and factor incentives. Investors will find *Investment Incentive Programs in Western Europe* to be a valuable research tool because it provides useful addresses as well as vital investment information.

SECESSION: THE LEGITIMACY OF SELF-DETERMINATION. By Lee C. Buchheit. New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 1978. Pp. 260.

Many modern governments are plagued by secessionist movements. In Nigeria, Pakistan, Iraq and Ethiopia, bloody civil wars have been fought by secessionist ethnic groups. The phenomenon has not been limited to the third world. Canada, the United Kingdom, Spain and France have all suffered from the determination of secessionist groups to seek world support for the legitimacy of their aims. In this book, the author explores the status and legitimacy within the international law of claims to self determination and secession. From case studies of secessionist movements in var-

ious parts of the world, he draws implications for the world as a whole.

**DIE WÄHRUNGSPOLITISCHEN FORDERUNGEN DER ENTWICKLUNGSLÄNDER ZUR SCHAFFUNG EINER NEUEN WELTWIRTSCHAFTSORDUNG.** By Klaus Boeck. Hamburg: Verlag Weltarchiv, 1978. Pp. 176.

This book provides a systematic presentation and evaluation of the demands of the developing nations for a "new world economic order." The author discusses third world representation in economic decision making and examines the third world viewpoints on liberalization of credit, the currency exchange system, international liquidity, and resource transfers. The final section of the book contains several important English language declarations and resolutions by groups of developing nations.

**WORKER PARTICIPATION IN EUROPE.** By J. R. Carby-Hall. Totowa, New Jersey: Rowman and Littlefield, 1977. Pp. 271.

This book is a comparative study of worker participation in business decision making in France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Britain. It focuses on two main approaches—representative establishment councils and employee representatives. The author examines the relevant statutes and common law of each nation and outlines the problems that have arisen in both approaches.

C.C.S.

