

he was president of the League of Nations Fiscal Committee, contributing to one of the creative sides of the League of Nations, which was never joined by the United States. From 1939 to 1971 he was president of the International Fiscal Association (IFA). The IFA made, and is still making, an immense contribution to the documentation, study, research and formulation of international tax law.

The reader will enjoy this casually written story full of professional achievements intermingled with glamorous settings.

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## Book Notes

A. U. de SAPERE

*Supreme Court Practice*. Fifth Edition. By Robert L. Stern and Eugene Gressman. Washington, D.C.: The Bureau of National Affairs, 1978. Pp. 1255. Index. \$45.00.

This is "the" handbook for practice before the Court. Of particular value are the text of the latest revisions of the Court's rules, procedural checklists, texts of pertinent statutes, and forms for court petitions and briefs. This latest edition simply reflects rules and decision changes since publication of the earlier (fourth) edition in 1969. Truly indispensable for Supreme Court practice.

*State Systems*. By Robert G. Wesson. New York: The Free Press, 1978. Pp. 296. Index. \$14.95.

In an earlier book, *The Imperial Order*, Mr. Wesson dealt with the universal empires of history, and developed the thesis that overwhelming political power generates intellectual, economic and political weakness. In *State Systems*, which chronicles governments from Sumeria to Vietnam, the author develops the corollary that the checking of political power by dividing it among competing states has permitted intellectual, economic, and political growth. Like the earlier volume, quite impressive in scope and argument.

*The Constitution: A Documentary and Narrative History*. By Page Smith. New York: William Morrow and Company, 1978. Pp. 549. Index. \$19.95.

The Panama Canal controversy or the termination of the Taiwan Defense Treaty demonstrate that even Olympian types like international lawyers bet-

ter be as familiar with Madison as with Lauterpacht. While by no means limited to foreign affairs like Henkin's *Foreign Affairs and the Constitution*, Professor Smith's book is a concise and very readable constitutional history. It is not a substitute for reading the cases, not as useful to a practitioner as Corwin's *Constitution Annotated*, but it is ideal for background reading and especially useful, I suspect, for course work.

*A Guide to Scots Law.* By Richard Keith and George Clark. London and Edinburgh: Johnson & Bacon, 1978. Pp. 16. Index. \$2.95 (Paper).

Every reader of Boswell's *Johnson* has been intrigued, as was the great Cham himself, by Scots law. Without Boswell's popularizing, many of us may have been unaware of the extent to which Roman law, by way of continental law, especially via France, and Canon law (rather than the Common law) form the basis of Scots law. This and the legislative background of modern Scots law are treated quite clearly in this unusual and fascinating little book.

*Freedom in the World: Political Rights and Civil Liberties 1978.* Edited by Raymond D. Gastil. New York: Freedom House, 1978. Pp. 335. Index. \$20.00.

You may have seen Freedom House's Map of Freedom somewhere. It shows every country in the world and forty or so related territories and ranks them as "free", "partly free" or "not free." This book is an outgrowth of that analysis and is the first of a projected series of yearbooks examining, evaluating and rating every nation and dependency in the world in terms of civil rights and political liberties, the state of freedom and the prospects for the future. The criteria are fully set out.

A couple of for-instances: Among the "free": Finland, Jamaica, Spain, Sri Lanka and the United States; among the "Partly Free": Brazil, South Korea, Lebanon, Nicaragua, and South Africa; among the "Not Free": Central African Empire, Chile, China (Mainland), Cuba, Kampuchea, Panama, Rhodesia, Saudi Arabia, Tanzania and Vietnam.

Freedom House is an extraordinary institution with possibly the most interesting Board of Trustees in America. Consider the discussions that must take place among Clifford Case and Roscoe Drummond, Rita Hauser, Sidney Hook, Jacob Javits, Daniel Moynihan, Bonaro Overstreet and Roy Wilkins. Just for good measure, Freedom House's foreign advisory committee has people like Robert Conquest (U.K.) and Helen Suzman (South Africa).

This is a good book and, like Freedom House's bimonthly publication *Freedom at Issue*, deserves the attention of those concerned with human rights throughout the world.

*International Law Through the Cases.* Fourth Edition. Edited by L. C. Green. New York: Oceana Publications, Inc., and Toronto: Carswell Company, 1978. Pp. 820. Index. \$50.00.

This is one of those books that seem always to have been around. It's a marvelous teaching tool, of course, because it brings together so many important cases. They're almost all there. From the ones you read in law school, *The Schooner Exchange v. M'Faddon*, *The Lotus*, *Oetjun v. Central Leather*, *The Nottebohm Case*, *Free Zones of Upper Savoy and the Distrust of Gex*, to *Dunhill v. Republic of Cuba*, *The Philippine Admiral*, *Trendtex*, and *Ireland v. United Kingdom* (1978).

Of particular value to researchers, each chapter begins with a series of references to where the same subject matter is covered in the leading treatises. For example, the chapter on Recognition begins by telling the reader where Brownlie, Castel, Hyde, O'Connell, Lauterpacht, Schwarzenberger, and Whiteman cover the same subject.

Some material, like *Republic of India v. Pfizer*, is omitted, but that sort of thing is inevitable.

On balance, a marvelous deskbook or library addition to teach or remind those with a more than occasional need to go back to the sources.

*Welcome to the U.S.A.* By Dan P. Danilov. Seattle: Welcome Publications, 1978. Pp. 57. \$4.50.

This is very small (a large pamphlet really) but a very useful book which sketches United States immigration laws and regulations. Categories of immigrant labor certifications and exemptions from them are included, as are the various visa classifications from A-1 to L-2, green (soon to be blue and white) cards, samples of various forms, and a hundred and one facts useful to someone who is seeking information on how to get a relative or client into the United States, temporarily or permanently.

This is a book to tell the nonspecialist where to get started and to remind the specialist.

### Reference Books

*Congressional Quarterly's Guide to Congress.* Second Edition. Edited by Robert A. Diamond and Patricia Ann O'Connor. Washington: Congressional Publications, Inc., 1976. Pp. 719. Appendix. Index. \$55.00.

If you deal with the Hill, study it, write about it or are more than casually interested in it, you know about the *Guide to Congress*. It is a history, a constitutional text, a parliamentary handbook, and a political and legislative primer all in one. There are chapters on the origin and development of Congress, its internal administration and support; chapters on the powers of

Congress, from taxation to foreign affairs and from investigation to impeachment; chapters on the composition of Congress and the qualifications of members; the lobby laws and ethics codes; chapters on the seniority system to committee rules; on the way a bill is passed to how it's vetoed and veto strategy.

The 250-page appendix contains such things as Articles of Confederation and principal documents of the pre-Constitutional period; Rules of both houses (as of the 94th Session); the federal lobby law and its interpretation via the landmark (if strained) *Harriss* decision.

If you take the Hill seriously, you ought to know where to find a copy and don't let 1976 fool you. It's still quite useful and will be for quite some time.

*The Legal Word Book*. Compiled by Frank S. Gordon and Thomas M. S. Hemnes. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1978. Pp. 296. \$7.95.

You can remember that monosyllables, and polysyllables accented on a syllable ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel, or, you can get hold of a book like this.

Actually, there are a few other books around which do that job as well (Rudolf Flesch's *Look It Up*) and Houghton Mifflin's own *The Word Book*. As a matter of fact, the latter lists 40,000 words compared to the *Legal Word Book's* 20,000. The best bargain of all in this category is the GPO's *Word Division* which sells, if still in print, for fifty cents.

*The Legal Word Book*, however, is far more than just good spelling. It is partly a citation and form guide, and partly a directory of United States courts, of counties and county seats, and of United States embassies and consulates. It gives the proper forms of address and how to read and use proofreader's marks. (Every law review editor should get this book for that alone. The best one page explanation available.) It even gives zip codes and area codes. In all, a handy little book. One suggestion for the next edition: place the page numbers where they can be read.

*Multilingual Law Dictionary*. Edited by Lawrence Deems Egbert and Fernando Morales-Macedo. Alphen aan den Rijn: A. W. Sijthoff; Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana Publications, Inc.; and Baden-Baden, West Germany: Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft, 1978. Pp. 487. Four Appendices. Index. \$45.00.

The history of this dictionary is almost as interesting as the book itself. The late Lawrence Deems Egbert had edited the different language publication of the Nuremberg trials. In the process, he became aware of two significant difficulties: certain American phrases such as "due process of law," "cross-examination" and "habeas corpus" did not always correspond to or have an

equivalent in continental practice; secondly, the correct words or phrases for legal concepts which were common were often difficult to discover.

The solution to these problems led, among other things, to this dictionary which provides the German, French, and Spanish equivalents for familiar English language legal terms. And that is not all it does. Three separate indexes list (respectively) common French, Spanish, and German legal terms. Of interest to interpreters and translators without legal training is a glossary of commonly used English language terms.

Those who have fended for themselves in foreign languages know the value of a book like this. In French, for example, it is easy to be misled into misinterpreting words like *sensible* or *actuel*. There is also the question of the right idiom. Take, for example, the word "sue." *Commencer un proces* sounds right, but is just transliteration. The idiom is *intenter une action*, (*etablar juicio contra*, *pedir en juicio*, or *demandar* in Spanish, *gerichtlich*, *belangen*, or *klagen* in German).

This kind of information at one's fingertips may be the difference between being able to communicate in these languages or having to have someone do it for you, and it is valuable to those of us who only occasionally have to use a dictionary to decipher foreign correspondence or decisions.

In all, a remarkable achievement and a remarkable book.