Books Received

Follow this and additional works at: http://scholarlycommons.law.hofstra.edu/hlr
Part of the Law Commons

Recommended Citation
(1975) "Books Received," Hofstra Law Review: Vol. 3: Iss. 1, Article 11.
Available at: http://scholarlycommons.law.hofstra.edu/hlr/vol3/iss1/11
BOOKS RECEIVED

BEFORE THE LAW: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE LEGAL PROCESS. By John J. Bonsignore, Ethan Katsh, Peter d’Errico, Ronald M. Pipkin and Stephen Arons. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1974. Pp. xii, 388. $6.95. The authors of this work, all instructors in the legal studies program of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, have presented a carefully written textbook for use by students engaged in pre-law studies or political science courses on the undergraduate level. For the future law student or simply the educated and responsible adult citizen, the volume paints a broad but surprisingly accurate picture of the complex judicial and correctional systems in our country. The text draws on a wide range of contemporary and classical sources and, in so doing, intelligently discusses many sensitive legal issues ranging from police activity in a democratic society, to the workings of a jury trial, to the responsibilities of the legal profession.

CONSUMER PROTECTION EXPERIMENTS IN SWEDEN. By Donald B. King. South Hackensack, New Jersey: Fred B. Rothman and Company, 1974. Pp. iv, 116. $6.95. With the present public concern in America over the need for greater consumer protection, this book presents a close look at how another industrial country has begun to cope with the problem of protecting the public from fraud and personal injury due to improperly manufactured products and impermissible selling techniques by unscrupulous businessmen. Several of the consumer protection experiments discussed by the author, such as an effective “Consumer’s Court” to redress personal wrongs, a truly comprehensive consumer protection agency, as well as a legislatively promulgated and vigorously supported governmental declaration of consumer rights, deserve examination by both supporters and detractors of the recent Congressional proposals for consumer protection legislation in this country.

trials, The Association of the Bar of the City of New York commissioned a study to investigate the historical background, present causes and possible solutions for controlling the courtroom conduct of unruly litigants. As the official report of that inquiry, this book offers several innovative plans for effectively regulating defendants' undesirable courtroom behavior. The work also presents a viable set of canons of professional conduct, designed to encourage responsible behavior by the defense and prosecutorial bars during trial. Discussing several suggestions for altering the trial judge's array of possible legal remedies to meet the circumstances of the disorderly courtroom, it is a book that gives a sobering and realistic look at a phenomenon that recently has threatened the basic foundations of our judicial process.

**Drug Abuse: Psychology, Sociology, Pharmacology.** Edited by Brent Q. Hafen. Provo, Utah: Brigham Young University Press, 1973. Pp. x, 610. $7.95. This thorough collection of materials concerning drug abuse in this country explores the psychological, sociological and medico-physiological aspects of a seemingly insurmountable human problem which in recent years has spilled over into our criminal justice system. Reprints from private, governmental and university studies relative to the problem of addiction to narcotic drugs, alcohol and tobacco set forth in great detail the personal crisis of the addict. Although there is little commentary connecting the articles in this volume, an excellent bibliography makes this work a worthwhile sourcebook for the interested reader.

**The Great School Bus Controversy.** Edited by Nicholas Mills. New York: Teacher's College Press, 1973. Pp. xv, 356. $10.95. This anthology of writings with widely differing views on school busing for desegregation is, in effect, a concise compendium of busing's impact as a modern social phenomena on students, teachers, the local community and the country at large. Divided into four sections, "Background and Legal History," "The Debate Over Evidence and Social Policy," "On the Scene Reports," and "Busing and Black Political Strategy," the book analyzes the present effect and future problems that public education faces in this area. The work includes several straightforward statistical and empirical studies of this emotional issue as well as a number of articles
dealing with the personal and psychological impact of busing on children.

**Justice, Punishment, Treatment: The Correctional Process.**
By Leonard Orland. New York: The Free Press, 1973. Pp. xxvi, 579. $15.95. In this comprehensive work, Professor Orland closely scrutinizes the American correctional system by analyzing various criminal procedures involving conviction, sentencing, imprisonment, parole and release. Marshalling his sources from traditional casebook materials, judicial decisions, statutes, scholarly writings and statements from the prisoners themselves, the author explores the basic rationales and popular myths behind the prison experience in our judicial process. The book maintains that, by and large, correctional facilities as they are presently operated can serve as little more than “warehouses for long-term storage of human refuse,” with little or no actual rehabilitative benefit for the inmates. As a former member of a state parole board, the author offers several imaginative suggestions for countering the difficult and sometimes irreparable after effects of years of incarceration on the convict.

**How to Set up and Run a Qualified Pension or Profit Sharing Plan for a Small or Medium-Size Business.** Edited by Irving Schriber. Greenvale, New York: Panel Publishers, 1974 edition. Pp. 403. $27.50. This looseleaf service with current revisions presents a complete guide to the intricacies of pension and profit sharing plans which have been developed under the provisions of the 1969 Tax Reform Act. The practical questions concerning how an individual employer can design a plan suitable for his particular business, the various I.R.S. procedures, and the day to day financial administration of such a program are discussed in a seminar format by several tax and business experts in the field.

**Land: Private Property, Public Control.** By R. W. G. Bryant. Montreal: Harvest House, 1972. Pp. vii, 383. $12.50. This book is a broad survey of legal arrangements in several countries concerning land control and property ownership in both historical and modern perspective, with an emphasis on Western Europe, Britain and North America. Dealing with such diverse topics as eminent domain, urban planning, government ownership of property and taxation, the author cogently presents his thesis that the right to hold private prop-
Property in a country with a developed national economy must be remodeled to fit in with the needs of the complex social order. Written in a lucid and easy-to-read style, it is a work of major importance to the private citizen, the real estate industry and governmental planning agencies alike.

**Lawyer's Lawyer: The Life of John W. Davis.** By William L. Harbaugh. New York: Oxford University Press, 1973. Pp. xii, 648. $15.00. John W. Davis, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, Democratic candidate for president in 1924, Solicitor General of the United States and renowned corporate and constitutional attorney is the focus of this recently published, in-depth biography. As a man who argued more than one hundred and forty cases before the United States Supreme Court, including the “Truman Steel Seizure” decision and the momentous *Brown v. Board of Education* case, he is ably presented in the context of the historic times in which he lived. The author shows Davis as something more than the person remembered by many only as a defender of segregation in *Brown*; instead, he is permitted to come forth as a skillful advocate who left his personal imprint on American politics and the national legal community.

**Letters of Louis D. Brandeis.** Edited by Melvin I. Urofsky and David W. Levy. Albany, New York: The State University of New York Press, 1971, 1972, 1973. Volume I, Pp. xxxiv, xiii, 610, Volume II, Pp. xxiv, 750, Volume III, Pp. 705. $20.00 each volume. These three volumes, of a planned set of five, present a detailed picture of the early career of an intricate man, who as a Progressive attorney and later as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court had a profound influence upon American society in this century. Separated into three major areas concerning “Urban Reform,” “People’s Attorney,” and “Progressive and Zionist,” the Brandeis as reformer and as an ardent supporter of Jewish rights is presented to the reader through the primary material of his correspondence. The early germination of his idealism, his activist spirit of reform, as well as the pure genius of one of the leading legal scholars in recent times, is easily discernible throughout these works.

book is a collection of thirteen essays concerning various aspects of the Nixon Administration's policy towards environmental protection and conservation. Published two years ago, it ranges in subject areas from the "Inner City," to "Wildlife" and "Pesticides" and is a work that, in view of the recent energy crisis and pollution problems, merits close public scrutiny. Further, in observing the new Ford Administration take a position on the environment, this book presents a relevant starting point for the understanding of modern federal conservation policy.

**Paroled But Not Free.** By Rosemary J. Erickson, Wayman J. Crow, Louis A. Zurcher and Archie V. Connett. New York: Behavioral Publications, 1973. Pp. xiii, 129. $9.95. This volume is an intriguing first-hand study of sixty paroled felons in the San Diego area, illustrating their attempts to deal with the outside society after long terms in prison. Combining the stories of the primary experiences of the former prisoners themselves with empirical and statistical data concerning parole, this volume offers a detailed set of recommendations for changes in the post-release system in our correctional process. Analyzing the problem in a sociological and psychological consideration, the work effectively brings home the scarring after effects a gruelling prison existence has on the convict.

**Philosophical Perspectives on Punishment.** Edited by Gertude Ezorsky. Albany, New York: The State University of New York Press, 1972. Pp. xxvii, 377. $10.00. As shifting societal mores have brought about changes in what procedures may constitute acceptable societal reprimand for criminal activity, the rationale for punishment has been a frequent subject for debate by legal scholars. This sourcebook presents a survey of important historical and contemporary writings on the issue of justifiable punishment. As the controversy over capital punishment, penal incarceration and social rehabilitation continues among penologists, politicians and the legal community at large, this work provides a lucid overview of this deep-seated moral issue.

**The Political Criminal: The Problem of Morality and Crime.** By Stephen Schafer. New York: The Free Press, 1974. Pp. x, 179. $7.95. Drawing on legal and philosophical source material written in five languages, the author provides a re-
examination of the judicial treatment of the political criminal as compared to treatment of the simple, discontented law-breaker. Analyzing the basis for our criminal codes and their relationship to the pervading societal ethos, this book explores the fundamental connection between accepted morality, justice, and the law. For Professor Schafer, there is no permanent or natural morality by which the political criminal’s acts may be definitively judged; instead, the correctness of a particular political felon’s behavior can be measured only by the mores of the society at that particular time.

**Population, Resources, and the Future: Non-Malthusian Perspectives.** Edited by Howard M. Bahr, Bruce A. Chadwick and Darwin L. Thomas. Provo, Utah: Brigham Young University Press, 1972. Pp. viii, 352. $4.95. This book offers itself as a plea for “equal time” to counter what it maintains are the unmeritorious arguments of those who claim that there is an overpopulation and underproduction crisis in the world today. As such, this collection of essays declares that current economic problems of energy and food shortages as well as those involving environmental waste are not the function of too many people, but instead, are the result of a global failure to properly utilize and dispense “abundant natural resources.” This work urges a reconsideration of the “alarmist” outrages among scientists and governmental officials for zero population growth and strongly maintains that our natural resources, if properly administered, offer more than enough to sustain a population many times greater than that at present. The volume concludes with a discussion of future population problems as well as an analysis of the ethical and moral aspects of mass population control.

**Presidential Power and Accountability: Toward a New Constitution.** By Charles M. Hardin. Chicago: The University Press, 1974. Pp. 257. $7.50. With the historic presidential impeachment activity in Washington this year, this book, concerning the control of the relatively unrestricted powers of the executive branch, is must reading for any citizen interested in understanding our government’s constitutional balance of power. Professor Hardin’s work commences with an historical look at the growth of what he maintains is “uncontrollable presidential power” from the time of Franklin Roosevelt, and illustrates how arbitrary presidential exercise of
authority has been formulated and subsequently accepted over the last several decades. Analyzing the runaway bureaucracy, unbridled lobbyists and the general lack of accountability in the everyday functioning of the executive branch, the author proposes several radical suggestions for a restructuring of the basic presidential scope of authority.

Sex Roles and Society: Cases and Materials. By Leo Kanowitz. Albuquerque, New Mexico: The University of New Mexico Press, 1973. Pp. xiv, 706. $8.50 paper, $20.00 cloth. This case book, designed particularly with law school "Women and the Law" courses in mind, is a complete analytical study of the historical and modern-day status of women in this country. Presenting his sources from judicial decisions, statutes, law review articles and popular commentary, the author allows the reader to confront the glaring inequalities facing women as a result of societal mores established generations ago. Divided into thirteen major sections, ranging in topic from "Sex Roles and Marriage" to "Sex Roles and the Media" to "Sex Roles and the Military," this text is a welcome addition to an area of legal study which until late has been sorely lacking in worthwhile tools necessary to inspire scholarly study.

Should Trees Have Standing?: Toward Legal Rights for Natural Objects. By Christopher D. Stone. Los Altos, California: William Kaufman, Inc., 1974. Pp. xvii, 102. $6.95. In 1972, an essay appearing in the Southern California Law Review strenuously argued that trees, rocks, streams and other natural objects should have the right to sue in court to maintain their existence when threatened by man's destruction. Subsequently, that article became a primary basis for Mr. Justice Douglas' now famous dissent in Sierra Club v. Morton. As a carefully presented thesis which argues that from the standpoint of philosophical, historical, economic and recent legal precedents, environmental objects as inanimate beings require legal protection, this republication of the author's work is must reading for litigants interested in establishing new remedies for civilization's wrongs against nature.

This ambitious textbook undertakes a broad look at the many facets of the legal implications of state and local systems of taxation and finance. Utilizing materials such as scholarly articles, statistical studies, reports of public commissions, as well as cases and statutes, the authors have posed many relevant local taxation questions for the student interested in public-sector financing. Commencing with a general overview of taxation and economics, the work touches upon such topics as property taxes, personal income tax and governmental financing.

**Strife on the Waterfront: The Port of New York Since 1945.**

By Vernon H. Jensen. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press, 1973. Pp. viii, 478. $18.50. Commencing his examination of the collective bargaining relationship between the International Longshoreman’s Association and the New York Shipping Association with the historic 1945 dock strike, the author carefully analyzes the last twenty-five years of turbulent labor history in the New York harbor. Ranging from an inquiry into the various contract issues in twelve separate negotiating periods, to an inquiry into outside governmental interference in the fragile labor-management relationship in this trade, it is a work that carefully dissects a complex area of labor law. Of particular interest are the author’s several innovative suggestions regarding methods for the improvement of employer-employee difficulties in both grievance and contract negotiating procedures on the New York waterfront.

**The Student / The College / The Law.**

By William T. O’Hara and John Hill. New York: The Teacher's College Press, 1972. Pp. 217. $8.50. This book is a streamlined handbook on recent developments in the realm of educational jurisprudence and in particular the intricate legal problems facing college-aged students. Written in a breezy non-legal style, with reference to both judicial and statutory authorities, the authors have presented an informative book for the layman and practitioner alike. Divided into major areas of concern in students’ rights, such as academic due process, demonstrations, admissions and sanctions of the university, this book effectively offers the reader an overall view of the application of the legal process in the academic community.

**The Titanic Effect: Planning for the Unthinkable.**

1974. Pp. xiv, 268. $3.95. In this book, the author, an ecologist, explores the succession of chronic economic crises that have recently plagued America, and argues that the failure to properly utilize vital natural as well as monetary resources has been the reason for cyclical inflation, recession, and a decline in the relative quality of life. Covering a broad range of topics, such as the energy crisis, the rising price of food, the glut of available labor, and market saturation, this work maintains that economic growth will have to be subordinated to more rigorous governmental controls regarding economic stabilization and fiscal planning. Well-documented and carefully written, it is a treatise that demands inclusion in the debate over the fixing of our country's priorities for the last quarter of this century.

**VALUES AND THE FUTURE: THE IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE ON AMERICAN VALUES.** Edited by Kurt Baier and Nicholas Rescher. New York: The Free Press, 1971. Pp. xiv, 527. $4.95. This collection of eighteen essays presents a philosophical and sociological examination of the effect of modern technological and industrial developments on basic American values. In the book, the editors have considered four realms of primary concern—an overview of the social problems of technological advances, trends in American social change, the economic impact of technological change, and possible developments in the shifting of national values as a result of technological advances. Drawing attention to important areas of interaction between technology and values, this work offers some indication of where and in what manner control of pressing social problems may be attempted in the next few decades.

PAPERBACKS


PERIODICALS


Inclusion in the Books Received section does not preclude a full-length review in a later issue.