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BOOKS RECEIVED

ANTI-SLAVERY AND REFORM PAPERS. By *Henry David Thoreau*. Montreal: Harvest House, 1963. Pp. xiii, 155. This chronological compilation of "anti-slavery papers" and "reform papers" effectively summarizes Thoreau's sincere concern for the moral, intellectual, and political rights of the individual. The editor's helpful explanations of the historical circumstances under which these essays were written aid the reader in comprehending the transcendental reverence Thoreau maintained for individual rights. Although written over a century ago, this collection of essays retains its vitality and relevance while offering an historical perspective with which to view the modern American quest to attain personal freedom and fulfillment.

DISSENT WITHOUT OPINION: THE BEHAVIOR OF JUSTICE WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS IN FEDERAL TAX CASES. By *Bernard Wolfman, Jonathan Silver, and Marjorie Silver*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1975. Pp. xvii, 204. \$9.50. Concentrating on Justice William O. Douglas' conduct in tax cases, the authors divide the Justice's career into four distinct behavioral periods. The first period, 1939-1943, is marked by Justice Douglas' strong support for the Government as reflected in his numerous opinions which stressed a broad view of the statutory scheme of the Internal Revenue Code and largely ignored the hardships worked on the taxpayer. The period beginning in 1943, however, indicates a clear shift away from this attitude toward one of antipathy towards the I.R.S. A dramatic acceleration of this trend is established in the third identified period. Justice Douglas, during these years, increasingly voted for the taxpayer in solitary dissents without opinion. The final period, though not as extreme as the prior one, similarly projects Douglas' hostility toward the Government as manifested in dissenting opinions stressing unfairness to the taxpayer and ignoring the larger issues of statutory design and congressional purpose. The authors' ascertainment of this shift in attitude and their explanation for it in light of the Justice's work in other areas of the law afford fascinating insight into Justice Douglas' career.

- DRUG PRODUCT LIABILITY.** By *Marden G. Dixon*. New York: Matthew Bender, 1974. Pp. xxii, 143. This is a useful reference manual for the attorney involved in drug litigation. The author includes a wide range of material from basic information about pharmacology to trial techniques in drug liability cases. Perhaps the most valuable aspect of the text is the placement of older decisions and doctrines into historical context to aid the attorney in avoiding the pitfalls of stare decisis.
- THE HISTORY OF CITY PLANNING: A SURVEY.** By *Michael Hugo-Brunt*. Montreal: Harvest House, 1972. Pp. xvi, 340. \$12.50. Professor Hugo-Brunt has compiled a history of the urban centers of early and modern civilizations, focusing on the evolution of what today may be termed the profession of city planning. The author explores the architectural, environmental, economic, and social characteristics of city life throughout history, culminating in an analysis of the contemporary city, its problems, and its future. In a time when some of our greatest cities are grappling with overwhelming social problems, including potential economic disaster, the value of urban planning becomes apparent. Students of urban affairs and municipal government will find the broad scope of the material enlightening as an historical study and as an aid to a better understanding of the problems of the modern city.
- THE JUDICIAL RECORD OF JUSTICE WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS.** By *Vern Countryman*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1974. Pp. viii, 418. Professor Vern Countryman offers a wide-ranging survey of the opinions of one of the Court's most controversial Justices. Although edited by one of Justice Douglas' first law clerks, the book is an honest attempt to present a summary of the Justice's record on numerous and diverse issues undertaken by the Court during his 36-year tenure. The scholar, practitioner, and layman may well utilize this interesting evaluation of Douglas' career.
- JURISPRUDENCE: THE PHILOSOPHY AND METHOD OF THE LAW.** Rev. Ed. By *Edgar Bodenheimer*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1974. Pp. xii, 463. This revised edition of the author's well-received 1962 work offers worthwhile reading for lawyer and layman alike. Part I sets forth the historical

development of jurisprudential thought. The section begins with a discussion of Greek and Roman legal theory and is organized along chronological lines with little evaluative comment. Part II is concerned with the role of law in society, and sets forth the relationships—and the inconsistencies—between notions of justice, order, freedom, morality, and power. The author has departed from a strictly historical and philosophical approach by using psychological and sociological considerations in his analysis. Part III is a survey of basic legal method. The section provides the professional with the historical background of familiar principles of legal analysis and will give the layman an idea of why lawyers claim that the study of law begins with learning a new way of thinking.

LEGAL PERIODICALS IN ENGLISH. By *Eugene M. Wypyski*. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Glanville Publishers, Inc., 1976. Pp. 400. \$60.00. This work is designed primarily for the law librarian who faces the challenge of maintaining familiarity with the ever-expanding number of legal periodicals published in the United States and other English-speaking nations. This first volume condenses pertinent bibliographical information for each of 400 entries by including the title, the publisher, the place and frequency of publication, any variations in title, the subjects covered, where the journal is indexed, where it is reprinted, where it is cited in *Shepherd's Citations*, and, if available, the Library of Congress card. The looseleaf format assures that the information will remain current. Subsequent volumes will contain subject and geographic indexes which will complement this volume.

THE MORALITY OF CONSENT. By *Alexander M. Bickel*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1975. Pp. viii, 156. \$10.00. This book, a collection of essays by a highly respected authority on constitutional law, represents the core of the author's political and legal philosophy. Through analysis of events and trends in American history, the author perceptively demonstrates the interrelationship between law and morality. While distrusting the illogic of absolutes, from the radical left to the radical right, the author observes that defiant self-help is regarded as a legitimate means of producing change in the American legal fabric. He suggests that the American political system will remain viable only so long as

the social order is able to accommodate the individual conscience and so long as ordered civil disobedience is a prime mover in producing legal and political evolution.

NEW YORK PRACTICE. VOLUME I: PERSONAL TAXES. By *Robert S. Taft and Arnold S. Anderson*. St. Paul: West Publishing Co., 1975. Pp. xxi, 743. This book is a valuable tool for attorneys practicing tax law in New York State. In addition to an exhaustive text, there are several appendices which include many New York State tax forms and the rules of practice before the New York State Tax Commission. Future volumes in this series will cover the areas of real property and corporate tax.

PRESIDENTIAL SPENDING POWER. By *Louis Fisher*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1975. Pp. xiii, 345. \$12.50. In recent years there has been increasing concern over the manner in which congressional appropriations to the executive branch are spent. This book, through a critical and detailed analysis of the means used by Presidents and their assistants to secretly transfer funds from specified congressional objectives to questionable activities, reveals serious abuses of the Chief Executive's discretionary spending power. The background of this power is carefully traced from the limited budgetary authority assigned to the first executive offices created in 1789 to the present-day, virtually uncontrollable discretion given to the President and his administration. This history culminates in an illustration of a devious scheme employed by a President to manipulate appropriations to a clearly unauthorized activity—the diversion of certain foreign-aid funds by President Nixon to finance the invasion of Cambodia in 1970.

PRISON LIFE AND HUMAN WORTH. By *Paul W. Keve*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1974. Pp. vii, 199. \$9.75. In a work whose focus is primarily the inadequacies of our present peno-correctional practices, Mr. Keve takes a well-balanced approach to analyzing the plight of both administrators and inmates in a typical prison environment. Beginning with an examination of the goals of correctional institutions, the author explores such practical problems as management, staff training, communications, and parole. A separate chapter is devoted to the special problems of

women's institutions. The book concludes with a constructive—through partly utopian—sketch of proposals to gradually reform the corrections process, with an eye toward displacing our present institutions with a more positive and personalized system of rehabilitation.

THE VISION AND THE DREAM OF JUSTICE HUGO L. BLACK: AN EXAMINATION OF A JUDICIAL PHILOSOPHY. By *Howard Ball*. University, Alabama: The University of Alabama Press, 1975. Pp. vii, 232. \$8.50. This book is an exhaustive biographical study of the late Justice Hugo Lafayette Black. Through analysis of his opinions and discussions with his law clerks, the author examines and traces the development of Justice Black's convictions, his passionate devotion to the Constitution, and his "unwavering vision" of law and democracy. The author reveals Justice Black's "literalist" judicial philosophy in four areas of public concern—the economy, social relations, due process, and first amendment rights.

THE WILD MAN FROM SUGAR CREEK. By *William A. Anderson*. Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Louisiana State University Press, 1975. Pp. 268. \$11.95. It is easy to simply categorize Eugene Talmadge, four-times elected Governor of Georgia, as another product of "Old South" thinking. This study, however, is written with the scientific objectivity appropriate in historical analysis. Talmadge was a self-characterized champion of the poor white farmers of rural Georgia and an arch-enemy of integration, communism, and welfare. Through dispassionate observation, Mr. Anderson allows the reader to draw his own value judgments of this man's career, based on an objective understanding of the political and social structure prevalent in Georgia at the turn of the century.

PAPERBACKS

THE CALIFORNIA LAND: PLANNING FOR PEOPLE. By *The California Land-Use Task Force*. Los Altos: William Kaufmann, Inc., 1975. Pp. 96.

THE CAPTIVE CONSUMER: PRESCRIPTION DRUGS AND CONSUMER RIGHTS. By *The Special Committee on Consumer Protection*. New York: Community Service Society of New York, 1975. Pp. 36. \$1.50.

DETOUR TO EDUCATION: THE TRANSPORTATION TROUBLES OF HANDICAPPED SCHOOL CHILDREN. By *Florence Flast*. New York: Community Service Society of New York, 1975. Pp. 56. \$1.50.

HOW THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM FAILS THE SPANISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITY OF NEW YORK CITY AND WHAT SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT IT. By *The Special Committee on Penal and Correctional Reform*. New York: New York County Lawyers' Association, 1975. Pp. 13.