Books Received
BOOKS RECEIVED


THE CHILDREN’S RIGHTS MOVEMENT: OVERCOMING THE OPPRESSION OF YOUNG PEOPLE. Edited by Ronald and Beatrice Gross. Garden City, New York: Anchor Press/Doubleday, 1977. Pp. xvi, 390. $3.95. This book is a collection of essays by respected and outspoken figures in the growing movement on behalf of youth, a minority oppressed by the institutions and attitudes of adult society. Child advocates, psychologists, teachers, writers such as Nat Hentoff, Robert Coles, Margaret Mead, Urie Bronfenbrenner, Benjamin Spock, John Holt, Paul Goodman, and young people contributed to this volume. Included are discussions of the history of childhood, child abuse, child neglect, adoption and foster placement, age as a criterion for discrimination, and other subjects which reveal the delusion in the American belief that ours is a child-oriented society.

DEALING WITH THE RIGHTS OF PEOPLE. AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION HANDBOOK SERIES. Edited by Norman Dorsen and Aryeh Neier. New York: Avon Books, 1973. $.95-$1.75 (paperback). This continuing series of paperbacks is published in cooperation with the American Civil Liberties Union. Specialists were commissioned to write these basic, inexpensive guides to the rights of such societal groups as aliens, candidates and voters, gay people, hospital patients, the mentally retarded, the poor, reporters, servicemen, students, suspects, teachers, women, and young people. These books are written in a question-and-answer format and are quite readable. Al-
though primarily intended for members of the above groups, these books also serve as valuable primers for attorneys researching related questions of law.

**The Great Rights of Mankind: A History of the American Bill of Rights.** By Bernard Schwartz. New York: Oxford University Press, Inc., 1977. Pp. x, 279. $11.95. This book presents the development of the Bill of Rights, asserting that the document is uniquely American, despite its origin in the Magna Carta. Included is detailed discussion of the colonial struggles for the guarantee of individual liberties and the circumstances surrounding the adoption of the first ten amendments. Finally, there is an analysis of the current judicial construction of the Bill of Rights.

**Hugo Black and the Judicial Revolution.** By Gerald T. Dunne. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1977. Pp. 492. $12.50. In this portrayal of the life and thought of Hugo Black, the author provides insights into the final years of the New Deal and the formative period of the Warren Court. Mr. Dunne's study is sensitive to the many paradoxes that pervade the character and career of this great constitutional expositor. It is also a well-rounded and thorough consideration of Justice Black's antagonists.

**Injustice for All.** By Anne Strick. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1977. Pp. 282. $8.95. The author strikes at the heart of the judicial system by challenging its underlying tenet, the adversary ethic. This ethic is deeply rooted in our pre-Christian, trial-by-ordeal mentality which ordains that only right will win. The ethic thus subverts our judicial process. In lieu of our present legal system, underscored by the premise that the lawyer's first duty is to his client, the author presents a revised legal system characterized by what she terms "a leap beyond the adversary ethic."

**Jury Selection Procedures: Our Uncertain Commitment to Representative Panels.** By Jon M. Van Dyke. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Ballinger Publishing Company, 1977. Pp. xviii, 426. The author explores the ever-present burden on the judicial system of maintaining jury impartiality. Based on extensive investigation into the process of impaneling a jury, the book exposes prevalent roots of the problem. An in-depth analysis is provided as to matters such as the judicial
system's inherent inability to select from a fair cross section of the population, excuses available to prospective jurors, and attempts by adversaries to "shape" the jury to their needs. The author advocates a random jury selection process to assure fair representation at trial. Included in the appendices are United States Supreme Court decisions on jury selection, demographic data on jury composition, and relevant statutes.

**MR. DISTRICT ATTORNEY. By Barry Cunningham with Mike Pearl.**
New York: Mason/Charter Publishers, Inc., 1977. Pp. 290. $10.95. Combining a biography of the controversial figure, Frank Hogan, and a history of the thirty-two-year period during which Hogan served as Manhattan District Attorney, the author examines over three decades of criminal justice in New York City. The book presents a panoply of legal celebrities, from Lucky Luciano, Carmine deSapio, Louis Lepke Buchalter, and Frank Serpico to Lenny Bruce. It examines their history in light of Hogan's commitment to a quasi-judicial prosecutorial role. Hogan's personal experiences are entwined with a legal vignette of the corruption of the times on both sides of the law.

**THE POWER PEDDLERS. By Russell Warren Howe and Sarah Hayes Trott.**
Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1977. Pp. 569. $12.50. An intriguing behind-the-scenes look at the power and influence of lobbyists in Washington, this book details the motivating forces behind major foreign and domestic policies. Through interviews with a number of lobbyists, Congressmen, and congressional aides, the authors explore the legal and ethical problems arising out of lobbying activities. Despite these problems, the authors credit lobbyists with providing crucial informational services to Congress. Revisions of the 1946 Regulation of Lobbying Act and the 1938 Foreign Agents Registration Act, which would require more stringent registration and financial disclosure by lobbyists and more efficient enforcement mechanisms, are proposed. This book is especially important in view of the current investigation of the South Korean lobby.

**THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY. Edited by Grant S. McClellan.**
the emergence of privacy as a major federal legal issue. After beginning with philosophical essays, the remainder of the book deals with controversial issues such as FBI and CIA surveillance, police searches without warrants, computerized banking systems, release of student records, and the Privacy Act of 1974. The book is an intriguing introduction to the scope of the right of privacy. In addition, its bibliography provides a useful research tool.

STONEMALL: THE REAL STORY OF THE WATERGATE PROSECUTION. By Richard Ben-Veniste and George Frampton, Jr. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1977. Pp. 410. $11.95. Written by two former assistant special prosecutors under both Archibald Cox and Leon Jaworski, this book traces the political and legal problems created by the Watergate break-in and coverup. What emerges is a unique portrayal of investigative lawyers under intense political pressure by the executive branch. Included are firsthand accounts of the “Saturday Night Massacre,” the hearings on the Nixon tapes, the indictment, and the events leading up to disclosure of the grand jury’s decision to name President Nixon as an unindicted coconspirator. The authors also present detailed accounts of the legal techniques and maneuvers which were used to obtain the release of desired information.

TESTAMENT OF INTENT. By J.D. Lee. Hicksville, New York: Exposition Press, 1977. Pp. xi, 233. $10.00. The author recounts how his vigorous efforts to reform the American Bar Association’s Canons of Ethics culminated in disbarment proceedings against him by the Tennessee Bar Association. By presenting the complete record of the proceedings, Mr. Lee provides the reader with a vivid account of his battle against disbarment. Although the book relates his personal experiences, it is of interest to layman and lawyer alike. The public will appreciate Mr. Lee’s attempts to make lawyers more accessible through limited advertising by attorneys, reasonable legal fees, and legal clinics. In light of the recent Supreme Court decision allowing restricted advertising, lawyers will find this book especially informative.

graphical account of the “power game” with anecdotal allusions to Senators, Representatives, and Presidents whose terms have spanned three decades. The author often allows the politicians to remain anonymous in this episodic foray into the world of Capitol Hill maneuverings, sometimes illicit and clandestine, and sometimes visible and policy-determinative. The book proves an informative and enlightening offering from an experienced insider.

WOMEN: THE NEW CRIMINALS. By Richard Deming. New York and Nashville: Thomas Nelson Inc., 1977. Pp. 191. $6.95 (paperback). The student of criminology should find this study of female crime an interesting and valuable resource. The author gives an historical account of women criminals, exploring “male” crimes committed by women of the past and shattering the popular belief that women are less prone to violence than men. The causes of the rise in female criminality are examined and the ramifications of this alarming phenomenon are discussed. Of particular interest is the author’s study of delinquent girls, black female criminals, female terrorists, and women in prison.