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BOOKS

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ANTITRUST LAW & ECONOMICS REVIEW, Vol. 1, No. 1. Edited by Thomas M. Hiura. McLean, Virginia: Antitrust Law & Economics Review, Inc., 1967. Pp. 142. Subscription rates: \$25 per year. University students, teachers, and government employees, \$10 per year.

The editors state that they hope to bring together the disciplines of economics and law in the pages of their journal, disciplines that are becoming welded together more and more in developing antitrust law to a point such that economic theory may be more important to a decision than precedent. The journal is designed to present both economic theory and facts of various industries in accord with a standard of attempting to aid lawyers and judges in reaching economically sounder judgments in antitrust cases or at least expediting those judgments in terms of time and effort.

BILL OF RIGHTS CITATOR. By Meiklejohn Civil Liberties Library. Berkeley, 1967. Pp. 78. \$5.00.

The Citator is designed to facilitate finding precedents and checking citations in the areas of civil liberties, due process, civil rights, and law of the poor. In addition, the Citator may suggest previously unperceived relationships between cases and issues. Materials included cluster around the three concepts of freedom, fairness, and equality. The work consists of lists of cases filed in the United States Supreme Court and other courts presenting issues with respect to constitutional rights, including criminal cases involving questions of defendant's rights, and many administrative proceedings. Citations in the work include cases for which opinions were never written, and also cases with reported and unreported opinions.

THE CHALLENGE OF CRIME IN A FREE SOCIETY. A report by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1967. Pp. 340. \$2.25.

The most significant work on the subject in over thirty years, comprising the findings and recommendations of three national conferences, five national surveys, hundreds of meetings and thousands of individual interviews, the report calls for a revolution in America's attitudes towards crime, criminals, victims, and the steps needed to reduce crime. The Commission makes over 200 specific recommendations which it believes will lead to a safer, more just society. The burden of implementing these recommendation falls on everyone; the Federal Government, the States, the counties, the cities, civic

organizations, religious institutions, business groups and individual citizens. Well researched, and technically accurate, the report is presented in a lucid and concise manner. It should not be ignored by the legal profession.

CRIME AND PUBLICITY. By Alfred Friendly and Ronald L. Goldfarb. New York: Twentieth Century Fund, 1967. Pp. 335. \$5.00.

The authors, a newspaper editor and a trial lawyer, have collaborated to present a probing analysis of the issues posed by the handling of crime news by the press. They point out that the juxtaposition of the public's right to essential information to the individual's right to a fair trial cannot be resolved absent consideration of the role publicity often plays in obtaining justice rather than hampering it. The book presents a fresh approach to adjustment of the societal need for public scrutiny of criminal trials and the inevitable distortion of the various impartial procedures decreed for judging criminal defendants.

ECONOMIC EVALUATION OF URBAN RENEWAL. By Jerome Rothenberg. Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, 1967. Pp. viii, 276. \$6.25.

At present, with the status of the nation's cities in quandary, the federal urban renewal program has important and diverse social, political, and economic implications for the nation. In his evaluation of the program the author emphasizes residential redevelopment, the largest facet of the program; analyzing the complex economic relationships in terms of benefit-cost analysis. He gives careful consideration to criticisms levied upon the program, sets forth alternative means to the same ends, and concludes with suggested broad guidelines for future policy in the field.

ESSAYS ON EXPROPRIATIONS. Edited by Richard S. Miller and Roland J. Stranger. Ohio State University Press, 1967. Pp. ix, 165. \$5.00.

International law has not been able to provide the means for settling disputes arising from expropriation by the new independent nations of alien property and rights. Witness the present dichotomy; the state of the dispossessed alien, supported by rules of law developed under colonialism maintaining the supremacy of private property, demands "prompt, adequate, and effective" compensation while the taking state asserts it owes nothing, supported by the argument that as a new state it is not bound by rules of international law to which it has not consented. These essays seek to replace this dilemma with persuasive and well reasoned rules.

ORGANIZING AND THE LAW. By Stephen L. Schlossberg. Washington, D.C.: The Bureau of National Affairs, 1967. Pp. xiii, 254. \$8.50.

Designed as a handbook for union organizers, the book provides a practical guide for the union organizer through the complexities of

the Taft-Hartley Act. The work is useful not only to unions but to others interested in a concise summary of the rules applicable to organizing campaigns and in a picture of tactics employed by the powerful unions in organizing.

POLITICAL REPRESENTATION IN ENGLAND AND THE ORIGINS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC. By J. R. Pole. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1966. Pp. xvii, 606.

Spanning a period from the early seventeenth to the early nineteenth century, this work is the first major comparative treatment of the forces behind the development of majority rule in England and America. It represents a close study of politics and institutions derived largely from primary source materials. Through his comprehensive research and original interpretation the author contributes to an understanding of the form of majority rule which underlies modern democratic polity.

PRIMER OF LABOR RELATIONS (16th Ed.). By the editorial staff of Labor Relations Reporter. Washington, D.C.: The Bureau of National Affairs, 1967. Pp. 94. \$1.25.

PROPERTY LAW INDICTED. By W. Barton Leach. Lawrence: The University of Kansas Press, 1967. Pp. 94. \$2.25.

The substance of this volume was delivered as a series of lectures at the University of Kansas. While lively and entertaining in approach, the book comprises a devastating attack upon the "settled law" of property. This book should be added to the reading list of scholar, student and practitioner as Professor Leach sets the issues to be faced if property law is to continue to develop in conformity with the demands of the times.

RELIGION IN A FREE SOCIETY. By Sidney Hook. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1967. Pp. xi, 120. \$4.00.

The author believes the American public school to be in jeopardy as a result of the religious separation of students. Conceding the constitutionality of this continued separation he questions the practice from an educational and political standpoint. Professor Hook presents the case for secular humanism and strikes at the confusion between historical and theoretical questions which heretofore has marred discussion of church-state affairs. He states that this confusion has found expression in recent Supreme Court decisions "in which conclusions following from an acceptance of present day democratic principle are presented as if they were derived from the facts of history. This failure accounts in part for the uproar which greeted recent court decisions on prayer and Bible reading."