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Book Notes

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ADMINISTRATIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS. By Joseph Parker Witherspoon. Austin, Texas: University of Texas Press, 1968. Pp. viii, 581. \$10.00.

The book presents a proposal for improvement of the effectiveness of human-relations commissions as a means for dealing with intergroup problems. After examining the nature of the civil rights problem and the successes of some local and state commissions, the author discusses the appropriate roles of the federal, state and local governments. His conclusion is that the most promising approach to legislative implementation of civil rights for minority groups is one which gives a major role to state and local governments. The final chapters comment upon four model acts for establishing a civil rights program with effective human relations commissions. The concluding appendices offer state by state data on commissions presently in existence categorized according to their enforcement powers.

ADVANCES IN WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT. Edited by Ernest F. Golyzna and W. Wesley Eckenfelder, Jr. Austin, Texas: University of Texas Press, 1968. Pp. xviii, 613. \$15.00.

This collection of essays deals with the problems of waste-water treatment and disposal from the perspective of the scientist and the technician. As the preface to the book indicates, each group of specialists dealing with water pollution control has differing perspectives of the problems involved; and effective water resource management demands that the gaps in understanding and knowledge between the various specialities be bridged. While the book may contain many fine studies of the scientific problems involved in water pollution control, its contribution to "gap bridging" is questionable since the material is, for the most part, highly technical and will probably be of little use to the attorney with no scientific background but who is interested in obtaining a greater basic understanding of the scientific problems in water pollution control.

THE BLACK TIDE—IN THE WAKE OF TORREY CANYON. By Richard Petrow. London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1968. Pp. 256. 35s net UK.

The book is a narrative account of the grounding of the *Torrey Canyon* and the aftermath which is still being felt by the people of Cornwall and Brittany, and the offices of marine insurance underwriter, tanker fleet owners and admiralty law practitioners. The author includes a discussion of the legal aspects of the disaster.

CAUSES OF DELINQUENCY. By Travis Hirschi. Berkeley: The University of California Press, 1969. Pp. 200. \$6.00.

Based on extensive empirical data, the book's thesis is that delinquent behavior is natural and expectable where ties to conventional society are weak. The important ties are commitment to conventional success goals, involvement in conventional activities, and belief in the validity of legal and moral rules.

CONCENTRATION AND PRODUCTIVITY—SOME PRELIMINARY PROBLEMS AND FINDINGS. By Betty Bock and Jack Farkas. New York: National Industrial Conference Board, 1969. Pp. vi, 170. \$12.50.

Based on data published by the Bureau of the Census on concentration in manufacturing, the study compares the productivity of the leading companies in each manufacturing industry with that of other companies in the same industry and then examines the relations between industry productivity and industry concentration. The preliminary results suggest that raw data on concentration or company size are not reliable indicators of anticompetitive behavior. The authors, therefore, argue that antitrust policy should rely on more than such raw data.

CONCERNS OF A CONSERVATIVE DEMOCRAT. By Charles Sawyer. Carbondale, Illinois: Southern Illinois University Press, 1968. Pp. xv, 399. No price available.

The book presents autobiographical notes and anecdotes of an Ohio lawyer whose public service included a stint as a city councilman, a wartime tour as Ambassador to Belgium, and service as Secretary of Commerce under President Truman. One gets a look at events such as the Korean conflict and the steel seizure case through the eyes and correspondence files of a participant. One also senses a quaintness of view in the concluding chapter in which the author advocates preemp-

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tive strikes against Chinese nuclear power and Castro as a means of ameliorating the tensions caused by the threat of nuclear war.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE LEGAL SYSTEM. By Jay A. Sigler. Homewood, Illinois: The Dorsey Press, 1968. Pp. vii, 348. \$7.35.

The book is an interesting effort by a lawyer turned political scientist to cast a description of the legal system in the modern vocabulary of systems analysis. The author sets out a conceptual framework from which an empirical examination of the place of law in social life may be made.

ROLES OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES. By Luther A. Huston, Arthur Selwyn Miller, Samuel Krislow, Robert G. Dixon, Jr. Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1968. Pp. 158. \$2.00.

The book is a collection of four essays. The first essay surveys the history of the attorney general's office. The remaining essays trace the activity of the attorney general as the president's lawyer, as *amicus curiae*, in civil rights efforts of 1870-1964.

STRUCTURE AND RELATIONSHIP IN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. By Charles L. Black, Jr. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1969. Pp. ix, 98. \$3.95.

Professor Black explores the neglected possibilities of an alternative to the usual judicial method of arguing from precedent and textual exegesis. He suggests that judgments should be reasoned from the total structure created by the constitutional text with due consideration being given to the conditions necessary to a functioning political system. *McCulloch v. Maryland* serves as the model for the structure and relationship method of analysis. Black employs this method in surmising what rights might have evolved had there been no Fourteenth Amendment. He then closes with an argument in favor of an activist, dynamic and policy-forming judiciary in the American democracy.

TRAFFIC AND THE POLICE-VARIATIONS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT POLICY. By John A. Gardiner. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1969. Pp. vii, 176. \$6.00.

The author identifies and discusses the factors that determine police decision-making in relation to traffic violations. Rather than finding that "public pressure" is the prime determinant, the author found that a police department's policy is chiefly influenced by internal norms concerning the importance of traffic work and the frequency with which officers should write tickets.

VIENNA CONVENTIONS ON DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS. By Phillippe Cahier and Luke T. Lee. New York: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1969. Pp. 76. Published 5 times a year. \$2.75 per year.

The pamphlet reviews the major provisions, the strengths and weaknesses, and the omissions and problems of the 1961 United Nations Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities and the 1963 Conference on Consular Relations. Among other accomplishments, the resulting Conventions incorporated views acceptable to the emerging nations in Africa and Asia.

WOMEN AND THE LAW—THE UNFINISHED REVOLUTION. By Leo Kanowitz. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1969. Pp. ix, 312. \$8.95.

The book presents a detailed analysis of the sex-based legal inequalities under which women labor. The author's primary goal is to promote an awareness of the areas of legal discrimination in hopes of stimulating courtroom and legislative reforms. The analysis includes consideration of possible legal justifications for differential treatment, discussion of newly developing constitutional principles, and examination of the effects of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the 1963 Equal Pay Act.