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Deviance: The Interactionist Perspective. By Earl Rubington and Martin S. Weinberg. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1973. Pp. xii, 452. $5.50. The purpose of this book is to present students of deviant behavior with the recent work in this rapidly growing field. It includes sections discussing public regulation of deviance e.g., police work, the deviant in court, and the effect of formal sanctions on the deviant.

America's Public Lands: Politics, Economics and Administration. Edited by Harriet Nathan. Berkeley: Institute of Governmental Studies, 1972. Pp. xiv, 395. $7.00. The book begins with the premise that it is imperative to think carefully before arriving at decisions on major transfers of ownership or alterations of land use. This is especially true of the federal public lands which total 755.3 million acres, or one-third of the nation's entire territory. Unanswered questions concerning the future of federal lands prompted a 1964 act establishing the Public Land Law Review Commission. This book is the commission's most recent report.


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preventing crime and delinquency in the United States. The nature and causes of criminal law violations are discussed first, and then specific, practical proposals are made for effective prevention on three levels: (1) actions that can be taken to change the social system and the individual before crime occurs; (2) actions that can be taken during police and court processing to decrease further crime; and (3) rehabilitation of convicted offenders.

NEPA IN THE COURTS. By Frederick R. Anderson. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1973. Pp. xv, 324. $15.00 ($6.95 paper). Congress through the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) of 1969, has established a national policy requiring all federal agencies to give full consideration to environmental effects in planning their programs. This work confines itself primarily with an analysis of the cases that have thus far arisen and have been adjudicated pursuant to that requirement.

DISCRETION TO DISOBEY: A STUDY OF LAWFUL DEPARTURES FROM LEGAL RULES. By Mortimer R. Kadish and Sanford H. Kadish. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1973. Pp. x, 241. $8.95. The past few years have seen an increasingly strong sentiment to the effect that the mandatory rules of a legal system are too often incapable of responding quickly or adequately to the pressures of time and circumstances. The authors analyze in detail the justified rule departures of citizens and officials: e.g., a policeman's decision not to arrest an offender, a citizen's deliberate violation of the law to create a test case, and a jury's departure from the court's instructions in reaching a verdict. The book then covers the philosophical and legal basis for justifying such acts; their function in the American legal system; their accommodation in different models of a legal system; their implications for the legal obligations of the individual; and their consequences to our legal system.

PATENT AND ANTITRUST LAW: A LEGAL AND ECONOMIC APPRAISAL. By Ward S. Bowman, Jr. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1973. Pp. xii, 272. $10.50. An admittedly policy oriented book which attempts to describe and explain how the legal system defines the rights of patent holders; what changes have occurred recently in this area; what effect these changes have had on the economic system; and what conflicts have arisen between patent law
and antitrust law. Professor Bowman is highly critical of the long and accelerating trend toward proscription of the means by which patentees may impose conditions of use upon licensees.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972. Washington: The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1973. Pp. vii, 423. $12.50. The purpose of this volume, which was prepared by the BNA editorial staff, is to provide a guide to the 1972 changes made in the Civil Rights Act of 1964. In addition to an editorial analysis, the volume includes the text of the Act as amended and pertinent excerpts from the legislative history.


The Future of Foundations. Edited by Fritz Heimann. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1973. Pp. v, 278. $6.95. In this volume, nine authors, including writers, scholars, a tax specialist and two foundation presidents, grapple with some of the basic questions affecting the status of American foundations in the 1970's. They examine the impact on foundations of increasing government involvement in areas that were once primarily the domain of foundations, public outcries against tax incentives for foundations and the punitive provisions of the 1969 Tax Reform Act.

The New Red Barn: A Critical Look at the Modern American Prison. By William G. Nagel. New York: Walker and Company, 1973. Pp. 196. $12.50 ($5.95 paper). The author attempts to answer some basic questions: How valid are today's prisons? Should we continue to build prisons and if so how should they be constructed? Does the physical design of a correctional institution have a direct bearing on the success of the program within its walls? In answering these questions, author Nagel states that a moratorium should be called on all correctional construction.
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This book contains approximately one hundred photographs and architects' renderings of modern penal institutions.

**The Right to Know: Censorship in America.** By *Robert A. Liston*. New York: Franklin Watts, Inc., 1973. Pp. x, 150. $5.95. Censorship is the topic of numerous contemporary news stories that flood the media. The burning question that remains is: Where are the boundaries beyond which America's citizens cannot go? Author Liston deals with both censorship of obscenity and that of information. He writes neither as an advocate of total freedom of expression and information nor of complete restraint. The book exposes these conflicting ideas to national consideration and shows how they strike at the essential meaning of freedom in our society.


**Arrest, Search and Seizure.** By *Calvin W. Berry*. Charlottesville: The Michie Company, 1973. Pp. xv, 234. $20.00. With the advent of *Mapp v. Ohio* and *Kerr v. California* numerous rules dealing with arrest, search and seizure not heretofore applied in the state courts have been made applicable in state courts of record as well as in state courts not of record. The purpose of this work, which cites and discusses all important United States Supreme Court cases since *Mapp*, is to enable attorneys and judges of courts not of record to recognize and apply the ordinary rules relating to the
subjects discussed and to take cognizance of and act upon violations that may occur with respect to arrest, search and seizure in connection with criminal cases.

**Landmark Supreme Court Decisions on Public School Issues.** By E. C. Bolmeier. Charlottesville: The Michie Company, 1973. Pp. vii, 233. $10.00. It is the purpose of this book to present clearly and concisely the most significant information concerning the landmark Supreme Court decisions on school issues since 1923.

**Manual for Complex Litigation.** New York: Clark Boardman Company, Ltd., 1973. Pp. xxi, 446. $23.50. The increasing burden of preconviction and postconviction criminal proceedings in recent years has necessitated an increased expenditure of judicial time on many cases. To help cope with the problems created by more complex and multi-district litigation, the Federal Judicial Center was created. Its Board of Editors prepared this volume for use in pretrial and trial of complex litigation. It also includes the Rules of Procedure of the Judicial Panel on Multi-district Litigation.

**Franchising: Realities and Remedies.** By Harold Brown. New York: Law Journal Press, 1973. Pp. ix, 301. $20.00. This book fully treats the economic, litigational, legislative, contractual and business developments of franchising, including: protective devices for franchisees such as the many new state statutes on the subject and the effects of lack of uniformity; potency of class action suits; creative remedies by the judiciary to correct wrongs; franchise as an "investment contract"; problems of advertising and selling franchisees; contractual factors including good faith, fiduciary and equitable considerations and fraud, concealment and full disclosure; federal remedies and regulations including antitrust suits; procedural and courtroom requirements for franchising suits.

**Outside Counsel: Inside Director—Lawyers on the Boards of American Industry.** Compiled by William J. Hudson, Jr. New York: Law Journal Press, 1973. Pp. vii, 235. $35.00. Compiled from a study of over 12,000 files at the Securities and Exchange Commission, the tables in this book include detailed information on more than 1,175 law firms which have members serving on the boards of over 1,900 public companies in the United States. The material is organized to show companies with directors from the
ranks of outside legal counsel and fees paid to the firm involved. Tables are cross-indexed to illustrate by law firm those companies on which members serve as counsel and the amount of fees received from the companies.

TRANSPORTATION LAW. By John Guandolo. Dubuque: William C. Brown Company, 1973. Pp. xxii, 1159. $18.75. According to the author, the first edition of this book which was published in 1965, was intended to meet the pressing need by members of the bar and others intimately connected with and interested in transportation regulations for an all-inclusive treatise on transportation law. There have been many changes and developments in the intervening years since that publication. This revised edition is intended to meet those changes and developments.