

Denver Law Review

Volume 49 | Issue 2

Article 7

March 2021

Books Received

Denver Law Journal

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Recommended Citation

Books Received, 49 Denv. L.J. 288 (1972).

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BOOKS RECEIVED

IN THE NAME OF PROFIT. Robert L. Heilbroner & Others. Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Co., 1972. Pp. xi, 273. \$6.95. This book approaches a familiar subject (corporate social amorality) in a novel fashion (via personalized accounts of actual events). Through a series of profiles in corporate irresponsibility written by investigative journalists, the work attempts to dramatize and bring to life for the reader the ubiquity of moral bankruptcy in the modern corporate structure. No punches are pulled in the process. Actual events are detailed, and responsible executives are identified by name. The work concludes with a thoughtful and provocative essay on the corporate institution by the distinguished economist, Robert L. Heilbroner. The book is very readable, and obviously intended for a wide audience which it should gain; the questions which it raises deserve the thoughtful attention of all concerned citizens.

IS LAW DEAD? Edited by Eugene V. Rostow. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1971. Pp. 415. \$8.95. This symposium addresses itself to two issues: first, the citizen's moral relation to the law in a society of consent; and, second, the capacity of the American legal and political order to meet the felt needs of our people for social justice. Eugene V. Rostow has collected a formidable group of legal scholars to discuss this important and thought-provoking topic. Representative authors include Patricia Roberts Harris, Robert L. Heilbroner, and William H. Riker. These scholarly articles discuss law and government as they function under the modern pressures of civil disobedience, urbanization, demand for higher education, and preservation of civil rights. Contemporary America, perhaps now more than in recent history, presents an exciting arena for examination of our basic institutions. This book is a valuable reference for any student of the American political system, and provides a thoughtful analysis of the respective roles of citizens and government.

JUDICIAL REVIEW IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD. Mauro Cappelletti. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1971. Pp. xv, 117. (price not set). This small, readable book provides a current assessment of judicial review as it exists in nations other than the United States. The historical development of inflexible consti-

tutions is noted as an outgrowth of a search for higher values against which legislation may be measured. The comparative method is used as an instrument of deriving internationally accepted values in the law. Types of judicial review are analyzed by their functional organs and techniques of control. The effects of political control are briefly noted. The author has included extensive references and an adequate index. This book is recommended for legal scholars in search of an effective comparative discussion of judicial review.

LAW AGAINST THE PEOPLE: ESSAYS TO DEMYSTIFY LAW, ORDER AND THE COURTS. Edited by Robert Lefcourt. New York: Random House, 1971. Pp. viii, 347. \$10.00. This book is an anthology of radical views on law by both lawyers and non-lawyers, including William Kunstler, Gerald Lefcourt, George Jackson, Robert Lefcourt, Diane Schuder, and Kenneth Cloke. The collection of essays compiled herein is primarily concerned with aspects of the law which relate to the rights of individuals, the pressures and movements for social change, and the roles of the lawyer and citizen in confronting the law and its institutions. The editor has collected these writings in the attempt to present to the reader the law as seen both by those who practice it and those who suffer by it. These essays and the comprehensive bibliography are a valuable asset to the reader who wishes to understand the necessity for demystification of the law.

THE LOGIC OF LAW. Gordon Tullock. New York: Basic Books, Inc., 1971. Pp. 268. \$7.95. This book presents both a suggestion—that the foundations of law need restructuring—and an answer—that the most efficient legal system is one based on modern welfare economics rather than ethics. Analogizing to the fundamental economic principle that market-related changes should be such that substantially everyone benefits, the author would similarly structure law on logic. After making certain basic assumptions about men and scientific procedures, Tullock presents his concept of civil and criminal law, which he sees to be grounded in a system of behavioral norms. While understandably enthusiastic about his innovative application of the tools of social science to develop a logical legal structure, the author also compels the reader into his own reconsideration of the foundation and justification of law. This book is recommended for legal practitioners and academicians alike.

THE MONEY GIVERS. Joseph C. Goulden. New York: Random House, 1971. Pp. 341. \$8.95. The charitable foundation and its

status and function in modern American life, is the subject of this extremely interesting book. Goulden recounts the history of the endowment while giving the reader a quick look into the colorful lives of many of the philanthropists who created them. The author then proceeds with a careful analysis of the nature and function of the foundation today. A detailed discussion of who spends these charitable moneys, on what, raises several interesting questions as to the freedom allowed tax-exempt entities to meddle in the public sector of society. The author suggests that only public participation in the operation of foundations can keep their purpose essentially charitable. The work is an excellent guide to the possible uses and misuses of this very important institution in today's society.

PRESIDENTIAL POWER: HOW MUCH IS TOO MUCH? Robert A. Liston. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1971. Pp. 160. \$4.95. Robert Liston has taken a timely but complex subject and presented it in a brief and interestingly understandable form. The book traces the development of the vast presidential war powers and then compares them to the relatively limited presidential domestic powers. Liston's emphasis is on the war powers exercised by all presidents since 1940 in various international crises. He suggests that the differing combinations of restraints upon the executive power in the domestic and international arenas produce a national need for a strong, willful man in the domestic area and a strong, restrained man in foreign matters. Such a chief executive is very difficult to find. In short, this book is particularly suitable for those interested in a brief appraisal and analysis of the power of the Presidency and the differing limitations upon that power.

THE SCHOOL PRAYER DECISIONS. Kenneth M. Dolbeare and Phillip E. Hammond. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1971. Pp. xi, 164. \$6.50. This book presents an empirical study of the American socio-political life, with a specific focus on the impact of the Supreme Court's "School Prayer Decisions" of 1962 and 1963. The authors conducted extensive research in the fictitious midwestern state of "Midway" by means of mailed questionnaires and personal interviews, examining issues such as: How can decisions be rendered at the national level and be without effect at the local level? What factors determine the reception given by a local government to a policy handed to it from above? How can decisions of the United States Supreme Court be systematically controverted? The book is a product of sociological research and statistical analysis, and, therefore, is some-

what technical in nature. However, it is within the grasp of the average layman who might be interested in the subject matter. The book is an interesting examination of social reaction to the law.

TO ENACT A LAW: CONGRESS AND CAMPAIGN FINANCING. Robert L. Peabody, Jeffrey M. Berry, William G. Frasure & Jerry Goldman. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1972. Pp. 217. (price not given). Using the attempted Congressional enactment of the Political Broadcast Act of 1970 as a model the author guides the reader through the intricacies of the legislative process. Robert Peabody, professor of political science at Johns Hopkins, has joined with three doctoral candidates in this effort to make the subject of "how a bill becomes a law" more realistic and interesting. The discussion begins with an examination of the problem of mounting campaign expenditures which led to the drafting and introduction of the bill, and traces the bill's course through committees, veto by the President, and final demise when it failed in the Senate by 4 votes to override the presidential veto. The methods employed by various interest groups are considered and their success or failure is examined. The authors' orderly approach and careful analysis combine to produce a work which should be of interest to a wide audience.