

January 1972

Books Received

Denver Law Journal

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.du.edu/dlr>

Recommended Citation

Books Received, 48 Denv. L.J. 597 (1972).

This Indexes is brought to you for free and open access by the Denver Law Review at Digital Commons @ DU. It has been accepted for inclusion in Denver Law Review by an authorized editor of Digital Commons @ DU. For more information, please contact jennifer.cox@du.edu, dig-commons@du.edu.

Books Received

BOOKS RECEIVED

CONTEMPORARY DRUG PROBLEMS. A Law Quarterly. New York: Martin Greenberg, Federal Legal Publications, Inc., Winter 1971-72. Pp. 180. \$6.50 per copy, \$24.00 per year. This publication is a new legally oriented periodical intended to provide current information on the legal, medical, psychological, and social aspects of the drug crisis. While intended for attorneys, it is written so as to be informative and easily understood by others as well. Many articles are designed to make readers more informed community leaders, citizens and parents. For example, this issue includes an article by a physician entitled "Drugs and Drug Therapy: How to Interpret What You Read and Hear." Other articles are specifically tailored to improve the effectiveness of attorneys in court, such as these two articles appearing in this issue: "New Frontiers in the Defense of Drug Cases" and "'Dropsy' Evidence and the Viability of the Exclusionary Rule," both written by experienced attorneys. Transcripts of panel discussions or symposiums in which people of unquestionable expertise examine an important relevant topic are to be regular features. This issue also features a panel discussion on "Methadone Maintenance—Pro and Con." Other regular features are to include brief reviews of significant court decisions, book reviews, and a constantly updated bibliography primarily concerned with the legal aspects of drugs and narcotics.

THE COURT AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT. Neal A. Milner. Beverly Hills, Cal.: Sage Publications, 1971. Pp. 268. \$10.00. *The Court and Local Law Enforcement* is a study which explores the impact of the *Miranda* decision upon local police. The author's express purpose is to outline a methodology for the analysis of policy impact. Milner suggests that the Supreme Court outlined four goals in its *Miranda* opinion: (1) To discourage the use of confessions, which are inherently coercive; (2) To insure that suspects are informed of their rights to remain silent and to have an attorney present; (3) To improve the quality of police officers; and (4) To reduce police anxiety concerning the new procedure. The study is a comparison of the impact of these policy objectives upon the police departments of four Wisconsin cities: Green Bay, Kenosha, Madison, and Racine. The methodology employed consists of the traditional "hard" measures of crime statistics and clearance rates as well as participant-observation, questionnaire, and interview

techniques. Professionalization and participation in decision-making are treated as intervening variables.

Although the book appears to be primarily directed at sociologists who intend to make policy impact studies, the book is easily understood by the laymen. Participants in the criminal justice process should find this study of interest.

DEPRECIATION: ADR SYSTEM. James T. Lyon. Washington, D.C.: Tax Management Inc., 1971. Pp. iv, 105 (paperbound). This is another in a series of Tax Management Portfolios. The author, who is assistant vice president—taxes, Chesapeake, Baltimore & Ohio Railroads, is obviously well-qualified to address this topic. The Asset Depreciation Range (ADR) System is a system for depreciation to be applied to machinery and equipment and other specified types of property. It is new and different enough to warrant the detailed analysis provided by this portfolio. In this work, the author briefly outlines the history and background of the ADR System, compares it with prior depreciation rules and procedures, and explains its provisions with careful emphasis on problem areas. Readers will find textual comments on these problem areas, numerous footnotes to applicable code sections and regulations, and an extensive 42 page worksheet section containing an index of ADR regulations and other valuable working papers. This portfolio is a detailed guide for the tax lawyer and accountants, but its practical and convenient format make it a useful and understandable reference for the less specialized practitioner.

ECONOMIC IMPERIALISM: A BOOK OF READINGS. Edited by Kenneth E. Boulding and Tapan Mukerjee. Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press, 1972. Pp. xviii, 338, \$10.00 (paperbound). This work gathers 15 brilliant essays which portray the more conventional concept of imperialism, i.e. the aspect of imperialism related to functions of production, consumption, and the transfer of exchangeable goods. The works vividly describe the nature of what economic imperialism is considered to be, as well as depict individual case studies. The book is designed to stimulate the intellectual resolution of the controversies created by Boulding's characteristic elements of economic imperialism and of the doctrines that the political left contrives with these characteristics. This book could be considered a basic foundation upon which to make a rigorous analysis of this controversial economic subject.

ENVIRONMENT AND THE LAW. Irving J. Sloan. New York: Oceana

Publications, Inc., 1971. Pp. vii, 120. \$3.25. In a brief and concise manner, Mr. Irving presents a wealth of important information, covering a variety of environmental topics, which range from the cause and types of pollution to the role of the citizen advocate in protecting the environment. Though a lawyer himself, the author has written a non-technical working text which introduces present legislation and examines past litigation dealing with environmental control. Rather than analyze current developments, the book attempts to set forth guidelines for the concerned layman to employ when facing those environmental problems which arise routinely in his daily life. In addition, it contains an excellent bibliography of source material which is valuable to anyone concerned with environmental quality. This compact work is recommended to anyone who is involved, on a lay level, with the battle against environmental degradation.

GETTING JUSTICE: THE RIGHTS OF PEOPLE. Stephen Gillers. New York: Basic Books, Inc., 1971. Pp. x, 228. \$6.95. Mr. Gillers is a New York City lawyer whose "modest book" is meant "to give nonlawyers (and lawyers unfamiliar with the area) an introduction to the *what* and *why* of the criminal process." His effort is successful. With the dual intention of making people aware of their rights and justifying the decisions of the Warren Court, the author explains in a noncasebook manner the basics of criminal procedure. The constitutional elements of the area are introduced in terms of 22 rules, and the exclusionary rule is not addressed until nearly half-way into the book. Laymen may find the frequent references to the specifics of cases unnecessary, but the "unfamiliar attorney" will not.

INTERVENTION AND NEGOTIATION: THE UNITED STATES AND THE DOMINICAN REVOLUTION. Jerome Slater. New York: Harper & Row, 1970. Pp. 245. \$7.95. The swift "gunboat diplomacy" intervention of the United States in the Dominican Revolution of 1965 raised several grave questions about our foreign policy that were largely ignored in the period immediately following the revolution. As noted in the preface to this book, "there is not a single book or article in any language that analyzes the full range of U.S. policy in the Dominican Revolution from the military intervention of April, 1965, to the withdrawal of U.S. troops in September, 1966." In an objective manner and with careful documentation, Professor Slater examines the causes of the revolution, the extent of the communist "threat," our long and short-term policy objectives, and the natures of our successes

and failures. The author incorporates information gained from more than 80 interviews with Dominican, United States, and Organization of American States officials who were closely involved in the crisis. Professor Slater also goes beyond the analysis of the Dominican intervention to apply the lessons of that experience to the possibility of future revolutions or uprisings in Latin America. This is of particular importance in light of the "no more Cubas" policy which dominated the thinking of the State Department in 1965—and may still today. This book should be of particular interest to historians and political scientists, and will also be valuable to anyone who wants a graphic description of the wielding of American power.

JUSTICE DENIED. Stanley Rosenblatt. Los Angeles: Nash, 1971. Pp. 324. \$6.95. Mr. Rosenblatt's work is an overview of the more obvious problems in the criminal justice area. In discussing topics ranging from victimless crimes to court congestion, Mr. Rosenblatt points out the need for reform, and offers some modest proposals to achieve that purpose. Innumerable examples of inequalities and miscarriages of justice illustrate the author's thesis that our legal system is in need of extensive overhaul. Lack of in-depth analysis of causes combined with the simplification of legal problems indicate that *Justice Denied* is intended for a non-legal audience.

THE SOVIET SEA CHALLENGE: THE STRUGGLE FOR CONTROL OF THE WORLD'S OCEANS. Rear Admiral Ernest McNeill Eller, USN (Ret.). Chicago: Cowles Book Company, Inc., 1971. Pp. ix, 315. \$6.95. Admiral Eller's long career experience as a naval officer and Director of Naval History for the U.S. Navy is evident in this intriguing chronicle of the Soviet naval buildup. For many years the U.S. Navy has maintained overall superiority in naval strength among all the nations of the world, but Admiral Eller presents us with a clear and serious message. U.S. cutbacks and Soviet growth over the past several decades have resulted in the present numerical superiority of the Soviet naval and maritime fleets. All Americans who are worried about Soviet armies, ICBM's, and air power are warned to consider yet another increasing threat to U.S. military superiority—Soviet sea power.