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## BOOKS NOTED

THE REHABILITATION PLANNING GAME. BY LANGLEY CARLETON KEYES, JR. Cambridge, Massachusetts: The M.I.T. Press, 1969, Pp. 253.

This book is directed to the urban renewal programs and the basic necessity for local hearings on the specific needs of the populace. The basis for this conclusion, the author states, is that people are not willing to follow all the programs of city hall and that parts of a city differ materially as to social characteristics. This work focuses upon the redevelopment program in Boston. In the "planning game," representatives of the community and city hall are brought together in a give and take session with both parties entering into negotiations on a parity as to the rehabilitation of the neighborhood. By using this procedure, residents of the neighborhood are deemed more likely to approve a planned rehabilitation which has been passed upon by these representatives. This relatively recent approach to urban renewal is the subject of this in-depth study which will prove of particular interest to anyone looking for remedies for some of our cities' problems.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION IN LATIN AMERICA, AFRICA, AND ASIA. EDITED BY MIGUEL S. WIONCZEK. Cambridge, Massachusetts: The M.I.T. Press, 1969. Pp. 566.

Because nations are now becoming economically integrated, the importance of a comparative study is evident. The importance of this book lies in the fact that, by collecting all the major multinational agreements and other legal documents the reader will gain an insight into the knowledge of what has been accomplished by groups of developing nations. Furthermore, because the basic conditions that precede economic integration are strikingly alike around the developing world—this book should be a basic handbook with universal applicability.

The author is Advisor to the Center for Latin American Monetary Studies (CEMLA) in Mexico City. He aided in the establishment of the Latin American Free Trade Association and has advised the East African Common Market.

DECISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT, 1967-68 Term. BY EDITORIAL STAFF, UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT REPORTS, LAWYERS' EDITION. Rochester, New York: Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Co., 1968. Pp. 412.

This volume offers the reader in capsule form summaries of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court for the 1967-68 term. Immediately preceding this series of summaries is a short survey of the term and the major points of law determined by the Court. Included with the summaries and survey of the term of court are biographical sketches of each Justice serving during the term. Rounding out the volume are a glossary, table of cases, and general index. The work is recommended as a means of retaining a condensed history or "yearbook" of the 1967-68 term of the Supreme Court.

THE POSITIVE SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY: THREE LECTURES BY ENRICO FERRI. EDITED BY STANLEY E. GRUPP. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1968. Pp. 112. \$5.95.

These three lectures by Enrico Ferri, the Italian criminologist (1856-1929), define the core of his philosophy of punishment and criminal behavior. The first is a frontal assault on the classical school of criminology; the second stresses causes of criminality and Ferri's classification of criminals; the third is directed toward the remedies and programs proposed by Ferri and the positive school. Dr. Grupp's introduction places the lectures in historical perspective and considers them in terms of their significance for the 1960's. The book includes a reprint of Thorsten Sellin's distinguished essay on Ferri's life and work.

FAIR TRIAL AND FREE PRESS. BY PAUL C. REARDON AND CLIFTON DANIEL. Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1968. Pp. 181. \$4.50.

Mr. Daniel, managing editor of the *New York Times*, and Justice Reardon, an associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, create one of the sharpest confrontations in the Rational Debate Series. Their learned analysis of the delicate balances between the fair trial and free press guarantees of the Constitution have become especially timely after the recent trials following the tragic assassinations of 1968. The book is divided into four sections, the first two consisting of statements by each of the two debaters of their fundamental position.

The third and fourth sections consist of rebuttals and discussion respectively. Not only members of the bar and of the press, but interested readers of newspapers, listeners of radio, viewers of television, and followers of trials can find in these pages the means to judge for themselves how the news media and the courtrooms are safeguarding the constitutional rights of all our citizens.

**CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS ON EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES.** BY B. JAMES GEORGE, JR. New York: Practising Law Institute, 1969. Pp. 351.

Professor George's book traces with scholarly thoroughness the Supreme Court's assumption of the task of supervising state criminal procedure. Its listing and analyses of the relevant cases, both in the Supreme Court and in the lower federal courts, enables the reader to participate vicariously in the process of fleshing out the fourteenth amendment as it affects searches and seizures, confessions, the right to counsel, and many other areas of recent constitutional decisions. There is also a useful discussion of the problem of retroactivity, which is an inevitable concomitant of the Supreme Court's effort to spell out a detailed state code of criminal procedure by means of enunciation of constitutional limits on the state's police power. This book should prove to be a handy desk reference for the practitioner of criminal law and a useful guide for the civil practitioner who is interested in familiarizing himself with the Court's work in this area.

**PRODUCT SAFETY IN HOUSEHOLD GOODS.** EDITED BY F. REED DICKERSON. New York: Bobbs-Merrill, 1968. Pp. 177. \$7.50.

This book was originally published as a report for the use of the President's Committee on Consumer Interests and the recently established National Commission on Product Safety. It is divided roughly into two parts. The first centers around a thorough discussion of thirteen of the more common product hazards, *e.g.*, power lawn mowers, electrical appliances, and wiring. The second part attempts to provide solutions for the product safety problem from the standpoint of improving and regulating the product and from the standpoint of improving and informing the consumer. The book also discusses the possibilities and desirabilities of "consumer counsel" and "consumer insurance." It is an authoritative work, discussing and citing cases and statutes (state as well as federal) and other materials. Statistics and the results of special studies

concerning the incidence and type of injuries, safety features and safeguards, and the kinds of hazards encountered are often included. Especially in light of current concern over this product safety problem, the book should be interesting and useful to a large variety of readers.

**ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES TO CAPITAL GAINS TAXATION.** BY MARTIN DAVID. Washington, D. C.: The Brookings Institution, 1968. Pp. 267.

There has been growing concern over capital gains taxation as it operates in our system. A conference of experts met at the Brookings Institution in 1966 to help clarify the issues in this important area of tax policy and possibly to find some solutions to those issues. This book is based primarily on the proceedings at the conference.

The author, in a well-documented manner, briefly describes our present capital gains policy and the weaknesses in that policy. He then discusses the equitable and economical framework in which either the capital gains tax or an alternative must be considered. After establishing this background, he devotes approximately half of this book to proposals for reform, *i.e.*, approaches alternative to capital gains taxation. Mr. David acknowledges that there must be agreement as to basic economic and equity objectives before any meaningful reform can be had. He admits that there were differences between the conferees on this point just as there is disagreement between policy makers and the public. The book should be interesting and authoritative to the laymen or lawyer generally interested in the subject or specifically interested in legislative reform in this tax area.

**DOUBLE JEOPARDY.** BY JAY A. SIGLER. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press, 1969. Pp. 264. \$9.75.

Here for the reader, both layman and lawyer, is an in depth study of the concept of double jeopardy. Gathered together in the work are a series of legal, political, and sociological materials which concern the subject matter under consideration. The author examines not only the history of double jeopardy, but also covers federal and state policy concerning double jeopardy and the concept of double jeopardy in international law. Dr. Sigler offers his own criticisms and suggestions for reform in the conclusion to his book.

ROLES OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES. BY LUTHER A. HUSTON, ARTHUR SELWYN MILLER, SAMUEL KRISLOV, AND ROBERT G. DIXON, JR. Washington, D. C.: American Enterprise Institute, 1968. Pp. 153. \$2.00. (Paperback).

This short yet highly informative work outlines the background and influence of the office of Attorney General of the United States. The book is a compilation of papers prepared by several authors who concern themselves with a particular area of study. Included in this survey of the Office of Attorney General is material on the origins, history, and growth of the office; the place of the office in the political arena; the role of the attorney general as *amicus curiae*; and the activities of the office in the field of civil rights. For casual reader and researcher alike, this book offers a valuable insight into the background and operation of this office of the United States which runs "the largest law office in the world."

STRUCTURE AND RELATIONSHIP IN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. BY CHARLES L. BLACK, JR. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1969. Pp. 98. \$3.95.

This volume consists of a series of three lectures by Charles L. Black, Jr., Henry R. Luce Professor of Jurisprudence at Yale Law School. In the first such lecture Mr. Black expounded his basic premise—that judicial construction of the Constitution be founded more on the structural relationship of nation, states, and people than on strict textual interpretation. He did not suggest that the latter, more traditional approach had produced unsound results or that it should be replaced; rather, he explained why the former would produce more meaningful reasoning. In his second lecture, Mr. Black demonstrated his theory with a hypothetical example. He showed that the status of a citizen would probably be little different had we been without the privileges and immunities, due process, and equal protection clauses of the fourteenth amendment. Finally, the author discussed the possible impact of structural considerations on judicial review generally, and on the Supreme Court in particular. In total, Mr. Black expressed interesting ideas concerning this new form of "structural and relational" reasoning. His book should be read by every student of the subject, and would be informative and interesting to others.