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BOOKS NOTED

INTERNATIONAL TRADE, INVESTMENT, AND ORGANIZATION. EDITED BY WAYNE K. LAFAYE AND PETER HAY. Chicago, Illinois: University of Illinois Press, 1967. Pp. 506. \$7.50.

In his Independence Day address in 1962 President Kennedy spoke of "interdependence" with Western Europe, and America began to think in terms of an "Atlantic community" and of an "Atlantic partnership." The impact on American law has been significant. American business is expanding abroad as never before, and foreign legal systems have become of vital interest to American legal practice.

The editors' selection of writings is intended to serve as a useful text for practitioners and students, and the selection, reflected in the three-part organization of the book, was guided by three objectives: (1) to give detailed information on current practical problems of international trade and investment; (2) to take into account the regulation of international trade by regional international organizations; and (3) to give attention to methodological problems, both legal and economic, raised by increased international cooperation.

DEBATERS AND DYNAMITERS: THE STORY OF THE HAY-WOOD TRIAL. BY DAVID H. GROVER. Corvallis, Oregon: Oregon State University Press, 1964. Pp. 297. \$6.00.

In December of 1905, ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg of Idaho was killed when a dynamite bomb shattered his home in Caldwell, Idaho. The dynamiter's confession implicated four officials of the powerful Western Federation of Miners, a militant union which had figured prominently and violently in the labor wars which had marred Steunenberg's term as Governor.

The trial of the union men became a subject of national interest, and the issues became rapidly obscured by the larger confrontation between Socialists and other pro-labor forces and those who opposed the growth of unionism. The prosecution was handled by a U.S. Senator and a future governor of Idaho; counsel for the defense included a rising attorney from Chicago named Clarence Darrow. Needless to say, the trial was as explosive as the dynamite which took the life of Governor Seunenberg.

Against this background, author Grover has told an engrossing tale of the violent rise of unionism in the American West; the book is not so much the narrative of a trial as it is a bit of American history, taken from a time with which the present generation has little familiarity. Mr. Grover began his book as a study of the effect of counsel's rhetoric upon a jury, but his work expanded into an historical masterpiece, for which he won the 1962 McClain Award for the best manuscript on Pacific Northwest history.

CORPORATE INSURANCE AND THE CORPORATE OFFICER.

By JACK STROH. New York: Exposition Press, Inc., 1966. Pp. 96. \$4.00.

Intended to fill a vacuum in useful and practical information in the field of corporate insurance policy, this small volume presents basic material in a compact and yet comprehensible form. Emphasized are the importance of a careful and intelligent corporate insurance program to stability and growth within the corporate structure. The book's focal point is the corporate officer who is responsible for the success and stability of the corporation, as indicated by the book's subtitle, *How to Protect Assets and Lessen Liabilities*. Mr. Stroh brings his legal background and breadth of experience in the field of corporate insurance to bear, although his treatment appears somewhat superficial at times.

THE BANKRUPTIANS. By DAVID R. EARL. New York: Exposition Press, 1966. Pp. 178. \$6.00.

Mr. David Earl discusses a difficult subject in a fluid and very readable style. His examination of the Federal Bankruptcy Act and the various aspects of bankruptcy in the United States is informative as well as unique. The subject of bankruptcy as it relates to the American economy is not most lawyers' idea of bedside reading, but *The Bankruptians* conveys textbook ideas in short story style. The book which was obviously a product of extensive research is recommended for lawyers, economists, and anyone with a credit card.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. By LUTHER A. HUSTON. New York, N. Y.: FREDERICK A. PRAEGER, 1967. Pp. 260. \$5.95.

One of a series of books published by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, dealing with U. S. Government departments and agencies, this

book begins with a brief history of the Justice Department, which originated with the establishment of the office of Attorney General. The Department's organization and functions are described, explained, and related to those of the other Executive Departments.

Included is a discussion of the operating divisions of the department, which deal with anti-trust laws, tax, internal security, civil rights, lands and natural resources, crime, prisons, immigration and naturalization among other areas. It is shown how the divisions are related to Congress and the general public.

The author discusses how the Attorney General handles the dilemma of having to enforce a law according to the intent of Congress at the time of passing the law; having to interpret and follow the holdings of decisions of the Supreme Court; and having to conform to the policies of the administration.

An appendix describes opportunities for employment, and provides information useful to anyone considering a career in the Justice Department.

MANUAL OF FEDERAL PRACTICE. BY RICHARD A. LAVINE AND GEORGE D. HORNING, JR. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1967. Pp. 726. \$24.50.

The *Manual of Federal Practice*, is a new kind of professional law-book for the practising lawyer. The *Manual* provides a clear and practical explanation of the fundamentals of federal civil practice and discusses in chronological sequence each step from deciding to take a case into a federal trial court through the preparation for appeal. The 1966 revised Federal Rules of Civil Procedure are incorporated throughout the text. Although the book is scholarly and is documented to U.S. Code sections, court rules, law review articles and court decisions, it employs a practical, how-to-do-it approach. The book provides an easy research tool to lawyers who may not have time to elaborately research every question which arises in a federal problem or trial, and it supplies a chronologically arranged "time guide" for each procedural step, which is not readily available elsewhere.

HOUSING FOR THE POOR: RIGHTS AND REMEDIES. 1967 Project on Social Welfare Law. New York: New York University School of Law, 1967. Pp. 261.

Written under contract with the U.S. government's Office of Eco-

conomic Opportunity, this compendium of articles, essays and appended material suggests the implementation of one of several alternatives in expanding the legal rights of the poor to achieve the goal of better city housing. The several sections of the study discuss the possibilities for improvement in the concept of the landlord-tenant relation and in housing code enforcement, as well as the efficacy of tenant unions and the expansion of tenants' rights in the field of public housing. While the authors themselves express no preference among the suggested approaches to the problem, they point out that "none of these approaches—standing alone—promises a complete solution." This carefully-detailed study should provide invaluable reading to anyone interested in general urban problems, and serves as an impetus to attorneys striving to provide effective legal assistance to the cities' ghetto inhabitants.

EQUALITY: NOMOS IX. EDITED BY J. ROLAND PENNOCK AND JOHN W. CHAPMAN. New York, N. Y.: Atherton Press, 1967. Pp. 313. \$6.95.

Equality—the battle cry of the French Revolution—has come to be accepted as everyone's birthright. But what is equality? To this eternally fascinating subject, eighteen outstanding political scientists, jurists, and philosophers address themselves with vigor and profundity in this ninth yearbook of the Society for Political and Legal Philosophy. The writings as reflected by the book's three parts deal with: (1) the fundamental concepts of Equality; (2) Egalitarian Implications and Consequences of Belief Systems; and (3) Political and Legal Equality.

CONVICTION: THE DETERMINATION OF GUILT OR INNOCENCE WITHOUT TRIAL. BY DONALD J. NEWMAN. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1966. Pp. 259. \$8.50.

The second volume of the American Bar Foundation series on the Administration of Criminal Justice, this book discusses plea bargaining, judicial discretion in granting acquittals, and the lawyers' role in this process. The importance of this book is underscored by the fact that almost ninety per cent of criminal convictions in this country are by pleas of guilt. Examining the efficiency and propriety of this nontrial adjudication, the author emphasizes the necessity of accuracy, fairness and consent in the plea of guilt process. The author also relates the conviction process to the overall system of criminal justice and points to areas of needed improvement.

THE CORRECTIONAL COMMUNITY: AN INTRODUCTION AND GUIDE. EDITED BY NORMAN FENTON, ERNEST G. REIMER, AND HARRY A. WILMER. Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1967. Pp. 119.

Of the many new developments concerning the conduct of correctional institutions, none has attracted greater interest than those which aim at using the social forces in the peer group of the offenders. *The Correctional Community* describes the use of these group methods in the resocialization of inmates. Serving as an introductory account, the book focuses on such phases as the program introduction, institutional preparation, administrative considerations, the nature of the community group, the functions of the small group, and inmate growth in responsibility. Those who study this optimistic, yet restrained, account will find it not only intriguing and relevant, but also of great practical value.

A TALE OF TWO COURTS. BY WILLIAM GORHAM RICE. Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin Press, 1967. Pp. 133. \$6.00.

A Tale of Two Courts compares the settlement of controversies between member states of the two countries, the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation. In this compact survey, the author shows how the two courts have exercised their authority in an area in which few national courts operate, the settlement of disputes that arise among powerful political corporations: the component states of the United States and the component cantons and half cantons of the Swiss Confederation. The author surveys the handling of hundreds of these conflicts and in addition discusses briefly the political history of the countries as it bears on his subject.