
This yearbook, the fifth of a series, provides a record of recent developments in the area of labor-management relations. It is a compendium of labor statistics, trends, studies, contract settlements and government policy statements. The book is divided into the following categories: Chronology of Major Events; Collective Bargaining; Labor Relations Conferences; Labor Organization; Role of the Federal Government; Role of State Governments; and Economic Data. Recent judicial decisions affecting labor relations are referenced throughout and tabulated at the end of the book.


This paperback report is a record of the unedited transcript of talks and panel discussions sponsored by the Union of Concerned Scientists at M.I.T. on March 3 and 4, 1969. The objective of the convocation was to provide a positive protest of governmental exploitation of scientific knowledge. The result was fairly predictable and the speakers adopted a humanitarian, anti-establishment posture. Popular topics included the responsibility of intellectuals, non-military research opportunities, arms limitation and academic freedom.


During the past five years considerable law has evolved through the administrative process and judicial decisions which affect labor-management practices. This book lists the major areas of litigation, focusing on important issues, and gives the holding as well as a short comment de-
scribing the impact of the decision on existing law. Cases involving anti-trust, arbitration enforcement, equal employment opportunity, the Railway Labor Act and the Taft-Hartley Act are included, providing the reader with an up-to-date overview of the current problem areas in labor law.


The author presents a sociological study of criminology emphasizing the need for a reorientation of thinking in light of contemporary times. A reinterpretation of existing studies on crime is suggested, based on a composite theory which includes: (a) the formulation and application of criminal definitions; (b) the development of behavior patterns in relation to criminal definitions; and (c) how criminal conceptions are construed.

Germane to the approach taken in the book is the contention that criminal conduct is defined by the dominant interests in society reacting to the existing pressures of the times—the social reality of crime. The author adopts a libertarian position calling for the protection of individual freedoms balanced against the legitimized violence to which society resorts in preserving its interests.


This book contains papers given at a symposium at M.I.T. in 1969 on "The International Corporation" by a blue ribbon panel of academicians and businessmen. Papers dealing with the corporation as an entity are grouped according to theory, finance, technology, law and politics, and the future of the multinational company. The book is worthwhile reading for those interested in international trade. Of particular interest are two sets of case studies of the international company, three selected industries, and three selected countries.


This volume provides a ready source of the leading articles on government procurement published during 1969. If numerical frequency may
be used as a gauge of present interest, subject areas high on the list in-
clude the General Accounting Office, Truth in Negotiations, Patents,
and Minority Employment. The yearbook includes a major subject
index and table of leading cases referenced in the articles.

THE POLITICS OF LOCAL JUSTICE. Edited by: James R.
Klonski and Robert I. Mendelsohn. Boston, Mass.: Little,

Law and justice and their relationship to politics at the local com-
munity level are the subjects of the twenty essays included in this book.
The essays are chosen to reflect the central theme that law and politics
are interdependent, and that local political preferences and values in-
fluence the quality and effectiveness of the legal system. Theoretical
considerations and case studies are employed to investigate the impact
of politics in both criminal and civil law.

MILITARY LAW, A HANDBOOK FOR THE NAVY AND MA-
RINE CORPS. By Edward M. Byrne. Annapolis, Maryland:
The United States Naval Institute, 1970. Pp. 396. $7.50.

Until the publication of this handbook-textbook on military law, no
single source document was available describing the legal duties of the
military officer. Written primarily for the layman, it is of interest to
anyone wishing to study military legal procedure. The book, in the
author's own words, is a "nuts and bolts" approach to the mechanics of
preliminary inquiry procedure in military courts and the duties of the
trial and defense counsel. Common military offenses are described in
detail. The author concludes each section with sample cases and self-
quizzes.

WORLD PATENT LITIGATION. Edited by Hobart N. Durham.
Pp. 258.

The legal formalities of patent law vary considerably among the na-
tions of the free world. This work, in capsule form, presents the legal
systems and procedures in the United States and seventeen foreign coun-
tries regarding patent infringement and the right of the patentee. Since
each article is individually authored by a leading expert, the format of
each varies; but all include a study of remedies, jurisdiction, pretrial and
court procedure, civil and criminal liability and costs. The book provides
a valuable reference for the practicing attorney faced with patent liti-
gation in a foreign country.

THE LEGITIMACY OF THE BUSINESS CORPORATION. By
JAMES WILLARD HURST. Charlottesville, Va.: The University

This book, consisting of three well documented essays, deals with
public policy and the regulation of the business corporation. The work
traces the legal history of the corporation from its favored position of
special privilege in 1780, when it was first treated as an important ques-
tion of public policy, to the present, when public policy dictates the
need for stricter regulation. Considerable attention is given to the legis-
lation, judicial and executive efforts in shaping public policy. The author
develops the hypothesis that a corporation must be legitimate; and to be
legitimate it must have utility and act responsibly. Public regulation is
required because the corporation is unable to fulfill this vital requisite
internally.

ANTITRUST AND TRADE REGULATION TODAY—1969. By
JOHN C. SCOTT. Washington, D.C.: The Bureau of National Affairs,

Selected BNA analyses of current interest in the field of antitrust and
trade regulation are reprinted in this volume. In-depth studies provide
a wealth of information concerning new developments in the following
topic areas: combination and conspiracies, mergers, price discrimina-
tion, franchising, regulated industries, foreign trade, relief in govern-
ment cases, FTC practice and private enforcement. Specific problem
areas are introduced through questions raised by key cases and FTC
rulings. The analyses include illuminating background material germane
to the question, appropriate conclusions and suggestions as to the prob-
able effect on the business community.