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Written as a Virginia supplement to Moore's Federal Practice, this book is intended to be both a history and a practitioner's manual. The author traces the development of interrogatories and discovery from Roman law through the courts of England and the colonies. Modern statutory and decisional application of discovery devices is then analyzed with references to source materials. The book also contains appendices containing Virginia Rules of Court, and parallels to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.


After first conceding that women need the law's special assistance in areas where differences in physique and other biological factors warrant, the author proceeds to explore areas where the law "protects" women based on needs which arise "from a constellation of cultural, sociological and legal conditions—all products of a long prior history of open subjugation of women by men." Kanowitz points out areas where the law discriminates as to the rights of single women and married women. He examines Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the Equal Pay Act of 1963 and their inter-relationship. Finally the constitutional aspects of sex-based discrimination in American law are covered. The author states that one explanation of the apparent indifference among American women in regard to the continuance of sex-based legal inequality is the relative lack of information about the extent to which such discrimination exists. It seems that Mr. Kanowitz's book has taken a significant step in filling this void and in achieving its avowed purpose of stimulating courtroom and legislative attacks upon the injustices of sex-based legal discrimination as well as a much needed national examination of the respective rules of the sexes in every sphere of American life. By
way of conclusion, the active and continuing participation of all Americans in bringing about the needed changes is discussed.


This book grew out of a conference on estate and gift taxation held at the Brookings Institution where a group of experts reviewed the major controversial issues, analyzed the provisions of the present law, and clarified differences of opinion on this part of the tax system. The volume contains the background study and a summary of the conference of experts prepared by Mr. Shoup, and appendix material prepared under the auspices of the Brookings Institution.


This book is based on a series of six lectures at the Hartford College for Women about the six great trials in terms of the issue of justice versus the law. The six trials involved are those of Socrates, Galileo, John Brown, Dreyfus, Scopes, and Sacco and Vanzetti. Each trial raises a different question but each deals with an issue of individual freedom in the face of established authority—military, ecclesiastical, civil, or social. The book throws new light on the relationship between society and the individual, the function of law and justice, and the role of a trial as a dramatic means of forcing the community to face difficult human questions that often have no immediate solution.


This is a term by term review of the United States Supreme Court decisions of the past decade which have precipitated fundamental changes in criminal law and procedure. Included topics of examination are the exclusionary rule, cruel and unusual punishment, right to counsel, right against self-incrimination, immunity from prosecution, right to confrontation of witnesses, right to speedy trial, production of witnesses, right to jury trial, and prohibition of double jeopardy. The book is a useful analysis of the Warren Court as it affected criminal law.

This volume is a transcript of the contempt citations, sentences, and responses of the Chicago Conspiracy Ten. The publisher’s purpose in this book is to let the record speak for itself. The contempt transcript is presented without deletions or additions except where noted. Included are a foreword by former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, and an introduction by Harry Kalven, Jr., Professor of Law at the University of Chicago.


This second volume of a two volume work by Professor Swindler traces the evolution of Constitutional Law through three cycles: first, the decade of crisis in which new constitutional concepts clashed with and overcame the old constitutionalism of laissez-faire; second, the Stone and Vinson Courts during which a new dichotomy of conservatives and liberals emerged; and, finally, the Warren Court where the conception of federalism emerged placing the individual in a new relationship with government.