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Books Received

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BOOKS RECEIVED

LAWYER'S ETHICS: A SURVEY OF THE NEW YORK CITY BAR. By Jerome E. Carlin. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1966. Pp. 267. The author, through more than 800 interviews with New York City lawyers, explores in detail the influence on ethical conduct arising from the nature of the lawyer's clientele, the courts, the governmental agencies, and the office colleague group with which he deals. The author also analyzes the operation of formal disciplinary measures and the role of the legal profession in the administration of justice.

FRAME-UP: THE INCREDIBLE CASE OF TOM MOONEY AND WARREN BILLINGS. By Curt Gentry. New York: W. W. Norton and Company, Inc., 1967. Pp. 496. 50 years after the event occurred, the author relates the story of what happened behind the scenes in "America's Dreyfus case," the official conspiracy that became labor's *cause célèbre*. It is a fully-documented account of political intrigue, official corruption, and thwarted justice which set the stage for the Sacco and Vanzetti trials and involved such figures as Woodrow Wilson, Felix Frankfurter, James J. Walker, Earl Warren, Theodore Roosevelt, and Lenin.

THE DYNAMICS OF LAW. By James L. Houghteling, Jr. New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, Inc., 1968. Pp. 237. The book deals with how legal rules are made and remade by the continuous interaction of legislatures, courts, administrative agencies, private persons, and groups. It contains an analysis of the nature of legal rules, adjudication, and law making processes with the emphasis on civil rather than criminal law. The book is an adaptation of one section of a casebook co-authored by Houghteling.

THE RECONSTRUCTION AMENDMENTS' DEBATES: THE LEGISLATIVE HISTORY AND CONTEMPORARY DEBATES IN CONGRESS ON THE 13TH, 14TH AND 15TH AMENDMENTS. Edited by Alfred Avins. Richmond, Virginia: The Virginia Commission on Constitutional Government, 1967. Pp. 764. This collection of debates and speeches is for the stated purpose of restoring the original understanding and intent of the framers of the Reconstruction Amendments in order to extract therefrom the applicable constitutional principles. The debates are arranged in chronological order and include the appropriate bills, records, and indexes.

THE STRATEGY OF WORLD ORDER: VOLUME I, TOWARD A THEORY OF WAR PREVENTION. Edited by Richard A. Falk and Saul H. Mendlovitz. New York: World Law Fund, 1966. Pp. 394. This collection of selected writings introduces the subject of world order from a broad range of disciplinary perspectives with the central focus on war prevention. The full four volume set also includes the titles of International Law, The United Nations, and Disarmament and Economic Development.

LAW AND THE BALANCE OF POWER: THE AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS AND THEIR DEALERS. By Stewart Macaulay. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1966. Pp. 224. The author investigates the automobile dealers' struggle to alter the bal-

ance of power between themselves and the large manufacturing corporations. Macaulay reconstructs conferences and negotiations between the dealers and the manufacturers. He documents the part that the legal system plays in implementing, regulating, and hindering economic relationships.

A LAWYER'S PRACTICE MANUAL. By the Prentice-Hall Editorial Staff. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1964. Pp. 259. This practical manual is based on the Missouri Bar—Prentice-Hall Survey. It explores all of the economic aspects of the practice of law and probes into public attitudes towards, and practices of, the legal profession. The book also suggests methods of coping with unfavorable attitudes and situations. Of particular interest are the sections dealing with time-sheets, lawyer-client memos, tax aspects, and partnership practice.

THE JURY AND THE DEFENSE OF INSANITY. By Rita James Simon. New York: Little, Brown and Company, 1967. Pp. 246. This is a factual study of how a jury actually behaves in the jury room, and its findings deserve the scrutiny and attention of lawyers, of behavioral scientists, and of all citizens who are interested in the process by which our juries mete out justice. Many fascinating facts about jury behavior are revealed by recordings of the reactions of individual jurors to their fellows and their evaluation of the quality and effectiveness of the deliberations. It is also interesting to note the degree to which religion, sex, social status, education, and like factors affect the course of the deliberations. This book provides compelling evidence of the wholesome effectiveness of our jury system.