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CHILDREN IN THE COURTS—THE QUESTION OF REPRESENTATION. George G. Newman, ed. Ann Arbor, Michigan: Institute of Continuing Legal Education. 1967. Pp. 571. $12.50. As the Preface aptly states: “Only a moment’s reflection is required to assure ourselves that we have made considerable progress in the development of the rights of children . . . .” However, the reader is admonished that only the threshold of progress has been reached. In this practical work the lawyer is offered guidelines in representing the child in divorce, delinquency and neglect litigation.

CONGLOMERATE MERGERS AND MARKET COMPETITION. John C. Narver. Berkeley, California: University of California Press. 1967. Pp. 155. $5.00. In a concise but well documented book, Mr. Narver first establishes an historical and definitional foundation for his later analysis of the competitive implications of conglomerate mergers. Utilizing two market structure variables—concentration and barrier to entry—the author demonstrates that a conglomerate merger, while generally lessening competition, may actually increase competition, the crucial factor being the acquired firm’s market position rather than the acquiring company’s size.

THE CONTROL OF POLICE DISCRETION: THE DANISH EXPERIENCE. Thomas J. Aaron. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas. 1966. Pp. 107. $5.75. The Control of Police Discretion focuses upon one of the more pressing problems of modern police administration: the delicate balance between the power and discretion necessary to insure competent law enforcement and the adequate protection of citizens against police abuses and
misjudgments. The author provides an authoritative background on the Scandinavian institution of Ombudsman, suggesting consideration of the Danish scheme as a solution to the police problem in the United States.

EARL WARREN: A POLITICAL BIOGRAPHY. Leo Katcher. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co. 1967. Pp. 502. $8.50. This biography presents the personal and political background of the Chief Justice. Earl Warren has been both the victim of spiteful personal attacks and a surprise to many of his peers. He is a man whose criterion for justice lies in the simple question: "Is it fair?" As well as the man, Katcher considers the role of the Chief Justice in establishing the minority philosophy of Justice Black as the majority position of the Warren Court in the areas of civil rights, reapportionment and protection for the criminal defendant. Warren emerges from this work as a jurist whose major concern is with the rights of the individual rather than with legal concepts based on precedent.


the diversity of the lawyer's experience in modern society, the author presents a pungent cross-sectional view of life in the law.


**PRESIDENTIAL SEIZURE IN LABOR DISPUTES.** John L. Blackman, Jr. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press. 1967. Pp. 253. $10.00. Professor Blackman analyzes seventy-one presidential seizures of private companies in deadlocked labor disputes over the last one hundred years. The problem posed is the dilemma facing the President, who must act for the public welfare while avoiding unfairness to either of the disputants. The primary focus of the book is on presidential policy during government possession and the examination of other coercive measures used to force uninterrupted production.

**PRIVACY AND FREEDOM.** Alan F. Weston. New York: Atheneum. 1967. Pp. 487. $10.00. This thorough study of the concept of privacy and the recent advances in surveillance technology attempts to resolve a dilemma for the preservation of a free and independent society. The author explores the scientific development of public and private surveillance devices—hidden cameras, eavesdropping mechanisms, lie detectors, and computers for recording and disseminating personal data by electronic impulse. While acknowledging the necessity of maintaining maximum security for the state through less restrictive use of such devices, Mr. Weston concludes by examining the exigency of implementing protections against further erosion of the right to privacy.

1967. Pp. 349. $10.95. In Psychiatry and the Dilemmas of Crime, Dr. Halleck concisely and articulately guides the reader through the labyrinth of crime and punishment as it presently exists in the United States. Special emphasis is placed on the biological, psychological and sociological causes for not only the commission of crime, but also for the deliberate punitiveness which assertedly permeates our antiquated system of criminal procedure. Dr. Halleck suggests a procedure consistent with his basic proposition that criminal rehabilitation rather than punishment should be society’s goal.

THE RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS. Carl Bakal. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co. 1966. Pp. 392. $6.95. Every half hour a death occurs in the United States due to bullet wounds. Since 1900, more than 750,000 Americans have been killed by guns and bullets, a figure made doubly appalling by comparison with the total number of our military who have died in all our wars—530,000. Yet in this highly protective society of ours—where one can be fined for crossing the street against the light, where every puppy has a license—there are no laws to control the ownership of firearms. Why? Mr. Bakal discusses and attempts to answer this question.

STORM OVER THE STATES. Terry Sanford. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co. 1967. Pp. 212. $5.95. To most Americans their state government is an irritating puzzle—an expensive archaisrn that stands in the way of national progress. According to former North Carolina Governor Sanford, after a two-year research project, this prevalent opinion is wrong and actually complicates and prolongs problems that afflict our Nation. The book expresses Mr. Sanford’s thoughts on how the states’ governments might be fashioned by the people “to whom they belong” so that they might serve both the immediate desires of the people and their enduring principles of government.

privilege against self-incrimination, and indicates that the logical conclusion to the present trend lies in the prohibition of questioning suspects. The suggestion is proffered that a fair and workable system of criminal procedure can be established by interrogating the accused only in the presence of a magistrate, with the proviso that unanswered questions may later be commented on at trial.

AN UNHURRIED VIEW OF COPYRIGHT. Benjamin Kaplan. New York: Columbia University Press. 1967. Pp. 142. $5.00. This work contains the James S. Carpentier Lectures given in 1966 at Columbia University. The three lectures deal with the development of attitudes toward ownership of literary, musical and artistic work from the sixteenth century to the copyright statute of 1909; current public policy toward copyright protection; and possible reforms of copyright law in light of modern methods of communication. Professor Kaplan believes that greater emphasis should be placed on easy public access to and use of products of the mind than protection of individual ownership in these products.


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