

10-1-1972

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Buffalo Law Review

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Recommended Citation

Buffalo Law Review, *Books Received*, 22 Buff. L. Rev. 367 (1972).

Available at: <https://digitalcommons.law.buffalo.edu/buffalolawreview/vol22/iss1/20>

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BOOKS RECEIVED

THE BOOK OF WOMEN: THE CODE OF MAIMONIDES, BOOK 4. Translated by Isaac Klein. New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 1972. xxxvii + 506 pages. \$20.00. This nineteenth volume of the Yale Judaica Series is a most impressive work by a renowned Biblical and Judaic scholar. Rabbi Klein has carefully translated The Book of Women which presents norms as set down in the Talmud and as codified and augmented by the rabbinic scholar Maimonides in the 12th century. "Talmudic law represents a continuous development of the status of woman from . . . chattel of her father . . . to that of a free person . . ." The relationships dealt with in this book bear no small resemblance to the modern concepts dealt with in the area of family law and domestic relations. This work consists of five treatises dealing with the laws on marriage, divorce, entrance into and release from levirate marriage, the virgin, and the wayward woman. The emphasis placed by Rabbi Klein upon the social aspects of familial relationships and the reasons for the development of these legal precepts, still observed in some traditional Jewish communities today, provides a valuable scholarly basis for both the study of comparative jurisprudence and pure Talmudic law.

DRUGS AND THE PUBLIC. By Norman E. Zinberg and John A. Robertson. New York, New York: Simon and Schuster. 1972. 228 pages. \$2.95. The authors contend that society, instead of approaching the issue objectively, has condemned drug use for emotional reasons and thus made it a very serious matter. In the hope of altering this situation, these writers have attempted to identify and analyze these emotional responses to non-medical drug use. An understanding of these responses, they feel, may lead to a more rational approach to the entire question with the eventual result of placing drugs back into a social framework where harm can be minimized and their benefits enjoyed.

IMPEACHMENT: TRIALS AND ERRORS. By Irving Brant. New York, New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 1972. 202 + vii pages. \$5.95. Rather than lightly dismissing the abortive attempt at impeaching Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, the author sees embodied in

this action a grave threat to basic constitutional principles and to the independence of the judiciary. Examining each of the twelve impeachments voted by the House of Representatives since its inception and comparing them with the attempt against Justice Douglas, the author concludes that there has been a gradual expansion of the grounds of impeachment. He asserts that they have been extended beyond Constitutional requirement for commission of "Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors." In the course of the House debate about Justice Douglas, Rep. Gerald Ford claimed that the majority of the House had absolute discretion in determining what constitutes an impeachable offense. The author contends that the ultimate effect of such thought is the destruction of the independence of the judiciary and the grant of virtually unlimited power to Congress. Calling impeachment without Constitutional mandate a bill of attainder, the author suggests that the misuse of the power to impeach can be corrected by granting to the Supreme Court original jurisdiction over impeachments of the President, Vice President, or any Justice of the Supreme Court, along with the power to review all other impeachment proceedings.

IN THE NAME OF PROFIT: PROFILES IN CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY. By Robert L. Heilbroner & Others. Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Co., Inc. 1972. xi + 273 pages. \$6.95. In a marked departure from the standard treatment of the misdeeds of "impersonal corporations," the authors have attempted to portray corporate irresponsibility in human terms. Through a series of detailed accounts which reveal particular instances of corporate action they are able to highlight the decision making process as it affects executives in various positions of authority. Although the essays basically describe the ugly side of corporate affairs we are nevertheless reminded that corporations have positive attributes which demand our coexistence with them. The book concludes with an examination of possible solutions to the problem of controlling irresponsible acts, yet recognizes that there is no simple answer.

THE JUSTICE MACHINE. By Don Holt. New York, New York: Ballantine Books, Inc. 1972. 218 pages. \$1.25. The author, a reporter for the Chicago bureau of *Newsweek* magazine, offers eighty-four

BOOKS RECEIVED

pages of analysis appended to an unofficially transcribed record of one recent Cook County criminal conviction. The effort is intended as an indictment of the American justice system, and the method chosen was to focus upon one crime and one defendant as an example of the system's failings. The book is clearly intended for a popular audience with little sophisticated perception of the workings of the criminal system.

THE LAWS OF INNKEEPERS. By John H. Sherry. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press. 1972. xix + 510 pages. \$17.50. The author has provided a handbook primarily intended for the use of hotel, motel, restaurant and club operators and executives as well as for attorneys not specializing in this field of law. The volume is an update of Professor Beale's standard work, *The Law of Innkeepers and Hotels*, and has retained much of the organization and some of the text of the earlier work. The book surveys basic common law principles, but limits its discussion of statutory material to that of New York. The volume should prove to be a handy reference guide for its intended audience.

THE LAWYER, THE PUBLIC, AND PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY. By F. Raymond Marks, Kirk Leswing and Barbara A. Fortinsky. Chicago, Illinois: American Bar Foundation. 1972. xii + 305 pages. \$7.95 (paper \$2.95). Although originally begun as a study of *pro bono* legal activity in the United States, this book reflects the authors' recognition of a larger phenomenon at work which is not adequately characterized by the limited and sanguine term, *pro bono*. That phenomenon is, rather, the "public interest response" by the private bar. Public interest response is seen as efforts both to democratize participation in the legal process and as policy efforts addressed to the overall good of the community. The authors examine this development both from the perspectives of its historical evolution, and through the compilation and analysis of data gathered largely through interviews with public interest lawyers. Special emphasis throughout is placed upon the relationship between the public interest and professional responsibility. This work is an excellent primer for those students and lawyers interested in this expanding area of law.

THE SUPERLAWYERS: THE SMALL AND POWERFUL WORLD OF THE GREAT WASHINGTON LAW FIRMS. By Joseph C. Goulden. New York, New York: Weybright and Talley, Inc. 1972. 407 pages. \$8.95. The author portrays the Washington, D.C. legal establishment as an ethnic and political mixture of "ambassadors" to government on behalf of billion-dollar clients. The author traces the ascendancy of famous individuals (i.e. Clark Clifford, Tommy "The Cork" Corcoran) and firms (i.e. Covington & Burling, Arnold & Porter) whose high-level friendships and elbow-in-the-eye tactics make their influence felt around the world. The anecdotal narrative rises above the familiar in several instances. These include notable accounts of the late-sixties dual between Automobile Manufacturers Association representative Lloyd Cutler and consumer ombudsman Ralph Nader and also the recent emergence of *pro bono* firms which are comprised of defectors from the powerful firms and who now provide the opposition to their former employers.

THE VIETNAM WAR AND INTERNATIONAL LAW: VOL. III—THE WIDENING CONTEXT. Edited by Richard A. Falk. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press. 1972. xi + 951 pages. \$9.50. The war in Vietnam has been at the center of public controversy for several years. This volume, the third in the series *The Vietnam War and International Law*, focuses on some of the recent legal issues arising out of that conflict: the Cambodian invasion in May-June 1970, and the war crimes debate stemming from the disclosure of the Son My massacre. This collection contains some of the most significant work on the subject, and attempts to provide a balanced presentation of opposing points of view.

WINNING ELECTIONS. By Dick Simpson. Chicago, Illinois: The Swallow Press. 1972. 194 pages. \$6.00. The author draws on his own experience as a precinct worker, campaign manager and successful candidate. His advice to those interested in changing American politics concerns the manner in which to proceed without resorting to the techniques of the political machine. The advice is basic—*what* to do, *why* to do it, *when* to begin and *how* to obtain maximum results—and of proven worth if judged from the victories Simpson and his fellow workers have scored against the Daley machine in Chicago.

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