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BOOKS RECEIVED

THE DISCONNECTED. By Penn Kimball. New York and London: Columbia University Press. 1972. x+317 pages. \$2.95 (paper). This book describes the systematic exclusion of large numbers of the lower classes from "democratic" American politics, especially the exclusion by means of the voter registration process. The author makes clear that "[v]oting in America is enmeshed in a spider's web of prior constraints."

ENVIRONMENTAL LITIGATION. By James B. MacDonald and John E. Conway. Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin Extension Department of Law. 1972. xvii+438 pages. \$20.00.

Environmental Litigation comes onto the environmental scene as a comprehensive and potentially valuable tool for both the specialist and the practicing attorney who might litigate an occasional case in this area.

The book, whose ten chapters range over the length and breadth of the field, presents its wealth of information in a format which is a combination of the ordering/annotation of a text and the statement of rules via case summaries, an approach which is both informative and conducive to sustained interest. Of special note is a lengthy chapter containing a complete set of trial documents from a recent case, a thoughtful addition which might, in some cases, prove as important to a litigator as any other part of the book.

THE FUTURE OF FOUNDATIONS. Edited by Fritz Heimann. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc. 1973. v+278 pages. \$6.95. Although grants from privately funded foundations have supported significant advances in science, the humanities and the arts, these institutions are currently the subject of controversy and public scrutiny. Now, nine authorities—including writers, scholars, two foundation presidents, and eminent tax specialist Boris Bittker—explore the rationale of the estimated 25,000 grant-making foundations and their capacity to make a continuing contribution to American society. Editor Heimann concludes that foundations' freedom from the internal and external constraints that plague other organizations allows them the potential to address problems that remain otherwise unattended.

THE IMPLOSION CONSPIRACY. By Louis Nizer. Garden City, New York: Doubleday and Company. 1973. 495 pages. 21 photos. \$10.00. A psychological rather than analytic approach to the terroristic execution of the Rosenbergs. The book is primarily concerned with the court processes and the personal lives of those who took part in the trial.

JUSTICE IS THE CRIME: PRETRIAL DELAY IN FELONY CASES. By Lewis Katz, Lawrence Litwin and Richard Bamberger. Cleveland, Ohio: The Press of Case Western Reserve University. 1972. 386 pages. \$6.95. Pretrial delay is the prime factor in the present deterioration of the American court system. The authors examine the role of delay in the various steps of the criminal process. Finally, they present a detailed recommendation for change that would reduce delay while safeguarding the rights of both defendants and the community.

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS. By Jerome G. Rose. New Brunswick, New Jersey: Transaction Books. 1973. viii+288 pages. \$9.75 (cloth); \$3.95 (paper). "The legal relationship between landlords and tenants is an outmoded, unworkable and mischievous anachronism that is dangerously maladjusted to the social, economic and political needs of an urban democracy, for it is a relationship that was created to meet the needs of an agrarian and feudal society." So begins this treatise which generalizes and clarifies landlord-tenant law as much as possible. It will be extremely valuable as a defensive weapon for the average tenant against the arcane irregularities in the law which favor the landlord, and perhaps also as a beginning towards progressive codification of landlord-tenant law.

WHO RUNS CONGRESS? By Mark J. Green, James M. Fallows and David R. Zwick. New York, New York: Grossman Publishers. 1972. x+296 pages. \$1.95. This first volume of Ralph Nader's Congress Project confirms many of the suspicions the American people have regarding the way Congress operates. The loss of power in various ways to private industry and the executive branch is made clear. A brief but complete outline of steps citizens may attempt to obtain responsible representation is offered in the concluding chapter. Finally, Nader's Congress Project, in conjunction with Grossman Publishers, offers individual profiles on all members of Congress who held office in 1972.