

BOOKS RECEIVED

Scottsboro, A Tragedy of the American South. DAN T. CARTER. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University, 1969. Pp. xiii, 431. \$10.00. *Scottsboro* is a narrative account of one of the most celebrated cases in the history of American law, a case that received international attention and attracted the interest of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and famous trial lawyers Samuel Leibowitz, Arthur Garfield Hayes, and Clarence Darrow. The author traces the case through nineteen years of trials and appeals, examining every aspect of the case, including the private lives of the individuals involved. Special attention is paid to the major issues that the Scottsboro trial raised: radicalism, racism, and the operation of the Southern court system.

On Communism. J. EDGAR HOOVER. New York: Random House, 1969. Pp. x, 158. \$4.95. J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation since 1924, is a recognized authority on crime and subversion. He has studied Communism in America for fifty years. In this book Mr. Hoover presents his views on the subject, via selected quotations from his writings and speeches. The twenty four topics covered include Communism and Religion, Front Groups, Communism and Youth, Espionage, Agitation Tactics, and the Communist Party. The introductory essay discusses the Party's "new look" and the threat of Communism today.

Counterplot. EDWARD JAY EPSTEIN. New York: The Viking Press, 1969. Pp. ix, 182. \$4.95. In his first book, *Inquest*, Mr. Epstein was concerned with the question of establishing "the truth about an event in a charged environment." Its subject was the report of the Warren Commission. *Inquest* found the Warren Commission investigation "superficial"; *Counterplot* finds New Orleans District Attorney Garrison's much publicized probe "suspect." This book scrutinizes the manner in which Garrison used his office and mass media to affect public opinion. The author examines the facts and the people—Oswald in New Orleans, Garrison, the CIA, David Ferrie, Clay Shaw—and concludes that "a demagogue who demonstrates a willingness to alter elements of the truth when it serves his purpose may temporarily excite public opinion, but can never establish his version of the event as truth."

Maximum Feasible Misunderstanding. DANIEL P. MOYNIHAN. New York: The Free Press, 1969. Pp. xxi, 218. \$5.95. The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 requires that anti-poverty programs be carried out with the "maximum feasible participation" of the residents of the communities involved. Reaction to the program has been manifest on all levels, ranging from the Deputy Mayor of New York calling the poverty program a "ghastly mess," to welfare mothers announcing a massive rent revolt. The origin, nature and internal contradictions of a great national effort at social change, conceived under the Kennedy Administration and continued during the Johnson years, is the subject of this book.

Materials and Cases on Computers and Law. ROY N. FREED. Boston: Available Boston University Bookstore, Pp. \$13.00. This material was assembled to provide information on topics where computers and law interact. Included are the possible uses of electronic information in the legal, judicial, administrative and legislative processes, and the variety of legal considerations arising from the use of computers elsewhere in society. The author intends that the course materials should indicate how lawyers should view the rapidly evolving developments that comprise what he calls the Second Industrial Revolution. The book contains materials gleaned from speeches, articles, research papers, American Bar Association committee reports, and cases.

The Case That Will Not Die. HERBERT B. EHLMANN. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1969. Pp. xxix, 576. \$12.50. The sole surviving defense attorney relates the story of a case which he says holds a unique place in the annals of injustice. The author calls the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, "the case that will not die." He views the events, their trial, conviction, unsuccessful appeals and their execution as significant in the evolution of criminal justice because of the manner in which the trial was conducted. The author believes that Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent; the client he purports to serve now is historical truth.

The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society. A Report by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1969. Pp. 814. \$10.00. Nineteen commissioners, sixty-three staff members, one hundred seventy-five consultants and hundreds of advisers worked inc-

santly, calling national conferences, conducting surveys and interviewing tens of thousands of Americans, to gather the information for this astounding exposé of crime in America. This study presents a comprehensive view of crime, including trends in crime, its economic impact, victims, offenders, public attitudes toward crime and law enforcement, the role of police, courts, and corrective institutions, the problems of organized crime, narcotics, drugs, and firearms. Most significant are the committees recommendations—more than two hundred specific directives—for crime control, a goal which the Commission believes America can achieve.

The Occasional Papers of Mr. Justice Burton. EDWARD HUDAN, editor. Brunswick, Maine: Bowdoin College, 1969. Pp. xiv, 161. \$. . . In 1945, Harold Burton was appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States. This book is a compilation of his writings on various subjects, including the case of *Marbury v. Madison*, John Marshall at the trial of Aaron Burr, the site of the Supreme Court building, the Dartmouth College case, an independent judiciary, *Ex parte Mulligan*, *Ex parte McCardle*, John Marshall, and the independence and continuity of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Regulators, Watchdog Agencies and the Public Interest. LOUIS M. Kohlmeier, Jr. New York: Harper & Row, Publishers, 1969. Pp. xi, 339. \$8.95. The promises made to the consumer, including the assurance of a dollar's value for a dollar spent, have been made, says the author, "ever since the dollar was called the 'Continental'." The plight of the consumer is illustrated through case histories which indicate that the regulators have too often abandoned their role as consumer protectors for that of promoters of industry. The subjects of this book are the major independent administrative agencies Congress has created, and their relationship with other federal laws and agencies. Mr. Kohlmeier uses examples—the Northwest Airlines route scramble, the growth of the L.B.J. Company, the American Stock Exchange manipulation, the Yak Fat Hoax—to show how public interest succumbs to business interest when pressure is exerted. The regulatory planning of the nation's air, rail, highway, power, communications, and waterway networks is examined. The author urges reform, but concedes that reform of the regulators will not be quick or easy.

The Victims. BERNARD LEFKOWITZ and KENNETH G. GROSS. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1969. Pp. 510. \$6.95. This account of the brutal slaying of two New York career girls, Janice Wiley and Emily Hoffert, describes the murder and investigation of the crime. From the killing and investigation emerge issues which five years later would divide American society: law and order, racial equality under the law, the quality of justice, the rights of the accused and the accuser. During three years of research, the authors dissected many facets of the event which although a man has been convicted and imprisoned for its commission, they suggest is a mystery not entirely resolved.

The F.B.I. in Our Society. HARRY and BONARO OVERSTREET. New York: W. W. Norton & Co. 1969. Pp. , . \$6.95. This study of the structure and operation of the F.B.I. focuses on its function in the United States. Included in the evaluation is a developmental history of the Bureau from its inception in 1908 to the present time. The impact of this controversial agency has been so great that "the dedicated commitments, angry cross purposes and passionate partisanship of our age are mirrored in what people have said about the F.B.I." The Overstreets discuss the F.B.I.'s image and the complex problems currently confronting it, including protection of civil rights and curtailment of the activities of organized crime.

