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ANTITRUST AND TRADE REGULATION TODAY: 1969. By John C. Scott, with the assistance of the Advisory Board of BNA's Antitrust and Trade Regulation Report. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of National Affairs, Inc. 1969. Pp. iii, 204. $12.50. In its weekly edition of Antitrust and Trade Regulation Report, BNA periodically includes a short three to five page analysis of an emerging or a particularly pertinent trade regulation development. Each briefing first frames the issue, then evaluates the present posture of the law, and concludes with predictive comments on future trends. The reader is supplied with a short resume of relevant decisions augmented by a concise bibliography of law review articles. The judgments of the reports are shaped by a 28-member advisory board composed mainly of practitioners, with a smattering of academicians. The present volume, a successor to the 1967 edition, is a compilation of these reports, covering nine areas — combinations and conspiracies, mergers, price discrimination, franchising, regulated industries, foreign trade, FTC practice, and private and government relief and enforcement. Rather than serving as a research resource, this book, through a distilled treatment of complex issues, furnishes the bar and the business community with a quick reading on current problems.

ARGUMENT. Edited by Leon Friedman. New York: The Chelsea House Publishers. 1969. Pp. i, 582. $14.95. For anyone interested in legal history and constitutional decision making, Argument provides a compendious source of material for analysis and enlightenment. The work contains verbatim all oral argument before the Supreme Court in the seven cases decided as the landmark desegregation case, Brown v. Board of Education, 347 U.S. 294 (1959). Embodied in these arguments are all the multifaceted and conflicting sociological, educational, and constitutional policies which led to the Court's overturning of the "separate but equal" doctrine. Insightful prefatory analyses by Michigan Law School Professor Yale Kamisar and psychologist Dr. Kenneth B. Clark fit the arguments into their relevant constitutional and sociological contexts. As the issues and policies underlying the Brown decision continue to be reinterpreted and reevaluated, a comprehension of the arguments presented and the constitutional philosophies of members of the Court continues to be essential for an understanding of the impact and expression of the Brown doctrine and rationale.

THE JUSTICES OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT 1789-1969: THEIR LIVES AND MAJOR OPINIONS. Edited by Leon Friedman and Fred L. Israel. New York: R.R. Bowker Co. 1969. 4 Vols. $110.00. Although judicial literature is filled with the names of such giants as John Marshall and Oliver Wendall Holmes, this series of books is the first encyclopedic study of all 97 men who have served on our most powerful judicial institution, the Supreme Court. These volumes enable one to view the Court in a broad historical perspective. The most distinctive characteristic of the Court — that it is a collective institution whose accomplishments are the accomplishments of men who jointly exercise judicial power — is fully explicated by the in-depth studies of the Justices. The variety of disciplines represented by the contributors offer the reader a broad approach in understanding the Court as a social institution. Each of the essays, written by 38 of the country's leading political scientists, historians,
lawyers, journalists, and legal scholars, explores the life and career of a Justice and analyzes his role in the entire political process, as well as the social and political factors affecting his decisions. Following each essay are one or more of the Justice's most characteristic opinions which show the jurist at work and illustrate how his personal history helped to shape his contribution to the law. In addition to a bibliography for each Justice, there is a plethora of statistical data collected in the appendices.

WILDLIFE IN DANGER. By James Fisher, Noel Simon, Jack Vincent, and members and correspondents of the Survival Service Commission of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. New York: The Viking Press. 1969. Pp. 368. $12.95. At the present time 120 species of mammals are in danger of extinction; so too are 187 species of birds, as well as various reptiles, amphibians, fishes, and plants. Numerous legislative proposals have been made in Congress in an attempt to prevent further destruction of wildlife, and on December 5, 1969, the Endangered Species Conservation Act, 83 Stat. 275, was enacted to prevent the importation — either dead or alive — of species which the Secretary of the Interior determines to be threatened with worldwide extinction. While this legislation can not solve the extinction problem, it does represent a meaningful step in the right direction. Wildlife in Danger is an attempt to provide detailed information as to what species are, in fact, in danger of extinction. It provides useful information and excellent illustrations which have heretofore not been generally available, but which had been developed by and recorded in the Red Data Book of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. The text can be recommended to persons — hopefully including the Secretary of the Interior — interested in wildlife and its protection.