

## BOOKS RECEIVED

*AMERICA FOR SALE.* By Kenneth C. Crowe. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1978. Pp. 297. \$10.00.

Kenneth Crowe's book summarizes the facts behind the latest paranoia sweeping through corporation boardrooms and Congressional committees: that the United States is being sold to faceless "eco-invaders" such as oil-rich sheiks, technologically-adept orientals, and sophisticated European businessmen. *America for Sale* aims to alarm the reader with a mass of facts rather than to offer an analysis of the actual effects of foreign investment. Its compendium of information could serve as the basis for research in this area. Notwithstanding this lack of analysis, Crowe argues that legal loopholes improperly shield foreign investors from SEC disclosure rules. He concludes that Congress should pass laws that prohibit foreign governments or their agents from investing in the United States, and should establish mechanisms to closely monitor any foreign investment.

*CHINESE FAMILY LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN HISTORICAL AND COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE.* Edited by David C. Buxbaum. Seattle and London: University of Washington Press, 1978. Pp. 553. \$20.00.

In pre-revolutionary China, emphasis on the importance of preserving the family clan with its male-dominated hierarchy meant that divorces were more easily obtained by husbands, who were also able to take "secondary wives," that the wife's central duties were to bear a son and to serve her in-laws, and that family assets were controlled by the male members. One of the first tasks undertaken by the government of the People's Republic of China was to create a new code of family law that would equalize the economic and social power of men and women and would protect the interests of children.

This volume collects papers presented at a conference sponsored by the University of Washington Law School in 1968 tracing the development of Chinese family law. It provides an overview of the development of Chinese law on marriage, divorce, and inheritance from the early Han dynasties to the changes mandated by the communist regime. In addition, several papers discuss changes brought by modernization to the traditional family law of Taiwan, and compare Chinese law to the family law of the Soviet Union, Indonesia, and India.

*THE HOFFA WARS.* By Dan E. Moldea. New York: Paddington Press, 1978. Pp. 450. \$10.95.

In *The Hoffa Wars*, Dan Moldea argues that a regional split in the ranks of organized crime forces closely aligned with the Teamsters resulted in Jimmy Hoffa's execution when he attempted to return to power in the Teamsters after serving a prison sentence. The author also cites much evidence, admittedly not conclusive, that links Hoffa and his mob associates to the assassination of President Kennedy and the attempted assassination of Fidel Castro. More significant, however, than these controversial arguments about Hoffa and the mob is the book's detailed tracing of Hoffa's career with the Teamsters from his beginnings as a rebel, to partnership with organized crime, through his ascension to a position as one of the most powerful labor leaders in the country, and finally to his downfall. Moldea attempts to show how poorly Hoffa's corrupt Teamsters union served the workers it was supposed to represent.

*HUGO BLACK AND THE JUDICIAL REVOLUTION.* By Gerald T. Dunne. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1977. Pp. 492. \$6.95.

In this book, which was originally released in hardcover and is now available in paperback, Gerald Dunne gives an interesting portrait of a complex judicial figure. Though clearly an admirer of Hugo Black, Dunne treats both the admirable and the less reputable aspects of the life of a man who served as a senator from Alabama, a member of the Ku Klux Klan, and a Justice of the United States Supreme Court for 34 years. Black is generally conceded to have been one of the Court's greatest Justices in terms of the influence he exerted on the shaping of our constitutional law. His most important contributions to the interpretation of the Constitution were his advocacy of the total incorporation of the Bill of Rights into the first section of the fourteenth amendment, and his absolute interpretation of the first amendment provisions on free speech and press. Not only does Dunne describe Black's life and his contributions to our constitutional history, but he also provides insights into the Supreme Court as an institution during the period of time that Black served there. The book, as Dunne notes, represents "an effort to write institutional history in the idiom of personal biography."

*THE MEDIA AND BUSINESS.* Edited by Howard Simons and Joseph A. Califano, Jr. New York: Vintage Books, 1979. Pp. 227. \$4.95.

In late 1977, representatives of the news media and the business community debated the issues involved in their often turbulent relationship. In the exchange, journalists were often accused of being hostile, uninformed, and careless in their reporting of business news, while business leaders were attacked for their secrecy and lack of regard for the public welfare. The exchanges were at

times bitter, often humorous, and always lively. Although little was resolved, the conference appeared to succeed in heightening the awareness of both sides concerning the views and problems of the participants. The resulting book makes for fast, interesting reading.

*STONEWALL: THE LEGAL CASE AGAINST THE WATERGATE CONSPIRATORS.* By Richard Ben-Veniste and George Frampton, Jr. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1977. Pp. 410. \$5.95.

Many have commented on (and thereby profited from) the Watergate scandal. Many have attacked Richard Nixon and his "plumbers" for their reprehensible deeds. Many have laid out the day-to-day drama of how these deeds were uncovered. Few, however, have approached the scandal of Watergate from the perspective of a criminal investigation. In this book, Richard Ben-Veniste and George Frampton, Jr., both former Assistant Special Prosecutors to the Cox and Jaworski Task Force, do just that. Placed in a difficult and demanding situation, and confronted with the power and hostility of the White House, the authors detail the strategies, the setbacks, and the tactical decisions that ultimately led to Richard Nixon's resignation. The authors provide the "nuts-and-bolts" of the sensitive undertaking of investigating a President of the United States and, in so doing, provide a dramatic behind-the-scenes look at a legal system straining to contain previously unopposed forces.

*WHEN LAGUARDIA WAS MAYOR: NEW YORK'S LEGENDARY YEARS.* By August Hecksher with Phyllis Robinson. New York: W.W. Norton & Co., 1978. Pp. 448. \$15.00.

Fiorello LaGuardia was mayor of New York City for twelve years. Those twelve years were a time of great growth and change for the city, the country, and the world; LaGuardia played a major role in the shaping of that growth. He was a leader and statesman as well as a vibrant and fascinating man. This book portrays both sides of LaGuardia, the human being and the politician, and his life of accomplishment and disappointment. From his handling of the severe problems of the Depression to his relationship with FDR, it is the history of both a man and a country on their way to maturity.

*WHY IS THERE NO SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES?* By Werner Sombart. Foreword by M. Michael Harrington. White Plains, N.Y.: International Arts and Sciences Press, Inc., 1976. Pp. 187. \$20.00.

First published in 1906, this book attempts to explain the lack of an American socialist working class. Sombart posits that the high standard of living of

the American worker, both economically and socially, is a powerful barrier to the establishment of a socialist party in the United States. He also cites the costs of successfully forming a new political party, the prominence of the Democratic and Republican parties, and their ability to attract the masses to their respective organizations. Nonetheless, Sombart believes that eventually the United States will produce a socialist movement. It is this prediction that is most relevant to American politics today. The republication of this book provides the reader an opportunity to assess the author's analysis in light of the past seventy-odd year history of socialism in the United States.