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## Recent Publications

Joan W. Garrott

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## Recent Publications

LABOR RELATIONS IN HOSPITAL AND HEALTH CARE FACILITIES. Edited by A. Eliot Berkeley and Ann Barnes. Washington: The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc. (1976). Pp. viii, 102. Paper. \$10.00.

After Congress amended the National Labor Relations Act in 1974 to extend coverage to employees of nonprofit hospitals, a conference, "Chaos or Constructive Change," sponsored by the American Arbitration Association and the Federal Mediation Conciliation Service was held in Maryland in June, 1975. This publication presents the proceedings at that conference.

The background and legal framework of the amendments are explored by representatives of involved areas. The purposes of the amendments are to extend protection to previously exempt hospitals and to regulate the conduct of unions and employees. In effect, the amendments removed exceptions in the NLRA which had previously existed for the health care industry. Members of management, unionized physicians, nurses and other employees explore their divergent views as to the impact of the legislation. The effect on negotiating new contracts is discussed as is the resolution of problems and disputes before boards of inquiry.

This volume presents the varied responses to the 1974 amendments and an insight into the legislative intent behind the amendments.

**MALPRACTICE AND PRODUCT LIABILITY ACTIONS INVOLVING DRUGS.**

Edited by Richard M. Patterson, et al. Indianapolis: The Allen Smith Company (1976). Pp. xi, 409. \$24.50.

This book attempts to provide what the editors believe is a sorely needed reference manual for civil actions involving drugs. Concise and pertinent summaries of cases dealing with particular drugs are also included. In addition, the book provides, for each drug listed, selected references to medical and medical-legal literature which will provide further information. For the attorney with a drug-related case, this volume appears to offer excellent initial reference materials.

Seven Arts Cassette Library. Hollywood: Seven Arts Press, Inc. (1975).

Tape cassettes, \$10.00 each.

This company has produced some cassette tapes of important cases. These tapes were created to be used by blind persons or by lawyers or law students who need to listen to cases or who may find it more convenient to understand oral rather than written form. Two of the cases recorded are *Sheppard v. Maxwell*, 384 U.S. 333 (1966) and *U.S. v. Nixon*, 418 U.S. 683 (1974).

**THE CALIFORNIA LAND: PLANNING FOR PEOPLE.** Sponsored by The Planning and Conservation Foundation. Los Altos: William Kaufman, Inc. (1975). Pp. 96. Paper. \$4.50.

This volume supplements *Land and the Environment* (sponsored by the same foundation) and is a report of the California Land Use Task Force. The report shows that California land use planning is splintered under local control and lacks cohesiveness. The task force points out the urgent need to halt the fragmentation of land controls through single purpose agencies which often work at cross-purposes in the absence of a unified policy. Specific problem areas of cities, housing, agriculture, natural resources, energy, transportation, taxation and compensation for restrictions on ownership are discussed separately; but the effects of each area upon the larger problem of land use planning in general are kept in perspective. The report concludes with 19 specific proposals for action by state and local agencies to create a unified planning policy for the entire state. This report is well-illustrated and presents an attractive and readable digest of an urgent problem.

**DEVIANT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR: MODIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT.** By John Bancroft. London: Oxford University Press (1974). Pp. 256. \$18.95.

This volume is presented as a report on experiences with behavior therapy as it has been used in efforts to modify sexual deviance (violations of societal norms). The author acknowledges the historical confusion of morals and medicine in this area. He also notes a tendency of behavior therapists who, in response to the unscientific approach of those who employ psychoanalytical theories, have failed to design treatments which are responsive to the patients' individual needs.

According to Dr. Bancroft, comparative studies have shown that aversion therapy seems to be more effective than self-regulation. The precise method used appears to make little difference, however, because individual factors such as motivation, age, intelligence, and the degree of deviation involved generally determine the results. Dr. Bancroft emphasizes that a flexible approach will help ensure proper treatment for individual patients. The clinical conclusions of Dr. Bancroft suggest an overall plan of treatment based upon individual needs. The doctor advocates that at the initial contact the goals of treatment be established and defined. The four main areas of treatment, based primarily on studies of homosexual deviance, are treatments to reduce heterosexual anxiety, to increase heterosexual responsiveness, to develop satisfactory heterosexual relationships and to reduce deviant sexual interest.

**THE LOGIC OF SOCIETY: A PHILOSOPHICAL STUDY.** By Laird Addis. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press (1975). Pp. ix, 226. \$12.50.

The alleged purpose of this volume is to present a positivist view of analytic philosophy. An acceptance of the existence of scientific "laws" and of causality is essential to an understanding of his philosophy of science. The reduction of explanations and the attempted reduction of sociology to psychology are explored by the author as a prelude to applying the philosophy of science to historical analysis.

Historians often explain events causally without necessarily referring to scientific laws *per se*. The author asserts that these laws do in fact exist in the science of historical analysis but that they exist in a complex form and on several time levels and that they are seen as an essential key to an analysis of temporal events. The role of ideas in society is seen as a parallel theory and

anthropomorphic concept. Also, the role of individuals is analyzed by psychological and sociological standards.

The author explores the impact of Marxism as a social theory. He sees the greatest contribution of Marxian theory as the development of naturalism, wherein the social world is viewed as part of the natural world. Under this viewpoint, he asserts, everything is "lawfully" explainable. His thesis appears to be that there are no "final goals" in history and that the events studied can best be understood in a framework of naturalism.

**THE FLIGHT FROM REASON.** By David K. Berninghausen. Chicago: American Library Association (1975). Pp. xiv, 175. Paper. \$7.50.

In a series of essays, the author advocates a reaffirmation of the role of the librarian as preserver of the liberal tradition of intellectual freedom. Reiterating the need for neutrality, he emphasizes the dangers of allowing any group or institution to "approve" the content of any publication. The threat to the free exchange of ideas and the necessity of access to all viewpoints in order to provide a balanced perspective of the world are the major themes of these essays.

The threats to liberal values are seen as coming from both the New Left and the New Right. A growing distrust of rationality and objectivity is seen in the schools, in the "Nixon" Supreme Court and in the libraries themselves, as is witnessed by increased attempts since 1947 to ban books from libraries. The danger is also seen as coming from librarians who attempt to censor the contents of books in the name of social progress. This stems from the concepts of the New Left which, in effect, are emotional responses to social "evils." They do not tolerate opposing views, primarily because of their strong feelings of "right" in promoting what they believe to be social justice.

To protect what he sees as the erosion of intellectual freedom, Mr. Berninghausen believes it is time to return to the liberal tradition, to a reasoning approach to ideas rather than to the political "left" of center. This publication presents both a perceptive analysis of the danger of censorship in any form and a compelling argument for a new "age of reason."