

## BOOKS RECEIVED

ANTITRUST COUNSELING FOR THE 1980s. By Edwin S. Rockefeller. Washington, D.C.: The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc. 1983. Pp. xiv, 253. This concise volume on the current state of antitrust law attempts to clear up much of the confusion surrounding that law. The author ignores the academic and philosophical issues exhaustively explored in such works as Areeda and Turner's five-volume *Antitrust Law*, and attempts to define simply the scope of current antitrust regulation. The focus is on counseling to avoid litigation, not on aiding companies in preparing for litigation. Each major antitrust violation is discussed, and each chapter includes several "Counseling Considerations": descriptions of what precautions should be taken to avoid potential violations. The most significant antitrust legislation is included in appendices.

THE RIGHTS OF TEACHERS. By David Rubin with Steven Greenhouse. Pp. xii, 350. \$4.95. THE RIGHTS OF EMPLOYEES. By Wayne N. Outten with Noah A. Kinigstein. Pp. xiv, 369. \$3.95. THE RIGHTS OF AUTHORS AND ARTISTS. By Kenneth P. Norwick and Jerry Simon Chasen with Henry R. Kaufman. Pp. xi, 208. \$3.95 New York: Bantam Books. 1984. These three books are part of a series published in cooperation with the American Civil Liberties Union; their purpose is to present, in a concise and practical manner, the legal rights of various groups. Basic legal issues concerning teachers, unemployed persons, and authors and artists are discussed in a question-and-answer format. The primary aim is to inform the members of those groups of their rights, rather than to provide a comprehensive research tool. Thus, the style of writing is straightforward, emphasizing typical problems confronting these persons. An example of some of the questions asked and answered in *The Rights of Authors and Artists* are: "What does the law mean by 'privacy'?" "Who qualifies as a 'public official'?" and "What is meant by libel?" The volumes are authored by practicing attorneys, and present the current legal climate of their respective subject areas.

THE U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY. By Stafford T. Thomas. Lanham, Md.: University Press of America, Inc. 1983. Pp. x, 123. \$7.50. Thomas seeks to present an "objective" description of the intelligence community, with particular emphasis on its general utility and its con-

tribution to foreign policy and national security. Although clandestine operations are the most widely recognized aspect of intelligence work, the author's purpose is to address the community's function as a whole. The historical development of the intelligence community is discussed, as is its current structure and its role in foreign affairs; the most interesting discussions are those concerning internal and domestic problems facing the community. Like any bureaucracy, this group of organizations is difficult to manage and coordinate. Leadership and morale strongly influence its productive capacity, and the environment in which the community must work is to a great extent a reflection of what is considered the proper role of a secret governmental organization within the context of a society controlled by a democratic government.

FIGHTING COMPUTER CRIME. By Donn B. Parker. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1983. Pp. xiii, 352. \$17.95. Mr. Parker describes computer-related crime as the "ubiquitous variant of all crime," and notes that although such crimes are committed by persons, the potential for computer-assisted crime increases as computers themselves become more powerful and our dependence upon them more pervasive. Computers in effect increase a criminal's leverage, because few resources are needed for potentially large gain. In addition to describing some spectacular instances of such crimes, the author explains specific methods of computer abuse. He explores special problems of prosecuting and deterring computer crime, and the difficult ethical questions raised by the use of computers in various contexts. The work concludes with an insightful discussion of future vulnerabilities in computerized societies and suggestions for risk reduction.

LEGAL ASPECTS OF SELLING & BUYING. Phillip F. Zeidman, Ed. Colorado Springs: McGraw-Hill, Inc. 1983. Pp. xiv, 555. According to the editor of this volume, most antitrust litigation deals with the termination of a dealership; the law governing the relationship between sellers and buyers is thus extremely important to commercial attorneys. The format of the book consists of hypothetical questions that frequently arise in business and legal contexts, and answers supplied by eminent legal authorities with expertise in various aspects of antitrust law. The answers are concise, and include annotations to assist more detailed research. The book is well-indexed.

FOLDED, SPINDLED, AND MUTILATED: ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND *U.S. v. IBM*. By Franklin M. Fisher, John J. McGowan, and Joen E. Greenwood. Cambridge: MIT Press. 1983. Pp. xvi, 443. The Justice Department's 1969 antitrust suit against IBM, charging attempted mo-

nopolization of the digital computer industry, occupied thirteen years; the trial on liability alone lasted six years and generated over 104,000 pages of transcript. The authors were heavily involved in the development and presentation of IBM's case, and contend that the government's initiation of the suit was based on a misunderstanding and misuse of economic analysis. Discussing the government's use of market definition, market share, barriers to entry, and profit data as standards for proving anti-competitive behavior, the authors discuss each factor in light of IBM's actions. In each instance they conclude that the government's allegations were based on erroneous or inappropriate economic standards; throughout the period in question, they contend, IBM acted just as a firm in a highly competitive marketplace would be expected to act.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF DEREGULATION: INTEREST GROUPS IN THE REGULATORY PROCESS. By Roger G. Noll and Bruce M. Owen. Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. 1983. Pp. 164. \$7.95. This work originated as a study of the deregulation of network television. The authors realized that the principles germane to that debate were of general relevance to the ongoing controversy over government regulation of industry, and the study was expanded into a comprehensive piece on deregulation. The early chapters provide an explanation of the "interest group model," that the authors feel is an accurate portrayal of the American regulatory environment. The model assumes that most of the participants in the regulatory process are motivated by self-interest, and that it is the competition among such interests that drives the regulatory process. The principal arguments favoring and opposing deregulation are set forth in an effort to clarify the real issues in this controversy, and the latter portion of the book is devoted to case studies of the regulation of various industries such as coal, oil, surface transportation, and the airlines.

LAW AND SCIENCE IN COLLABORATION. Edited by J.D. Nyhart and Milton M. Carrow. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books. 1983. Pp. xii, 306. \$29.95. This collection of articles examines the difficulties involved in the resolution of technical regulatory issues when the venue of decision is transferred from the laboratory to the courtroom, and is aimed at improving the process by which regulatory issues calling for a scientific solution are decided in a nonscientific forum. By means of five case studies, the editors provide a cross section of current processes for fact evaluation and decisionmaking in the regulatory field. They conclude by proposing a model for introducing technological advances into both the regulatory and judicial systems.

