

next chapter presents a profile of the lawyer in the United States, including his education, ethnic background, income, location, and type of employment, whether in private practice or as an employee of Government or business. The lawyer's work tasks are then realistically and comprehensively described to include not only advice, negotiation, drafting, litigation, and legal and factual research and analysis, but also lobbying, brokerage, public relations, financing, referring, business getting, providing emotional support, and acting as a scapegoat. These beginning chapters should be of special interest and aid to students considering a career in the law and to law school curriculum planners. But the part of the book likely to attract the most attention is the final one where the authors offer specific proposals to improve the functioning and welfare of the legal profession. The suggestions to encourage standardization and specialization, lessen restraints on advertising, solicitation, and unauthorized practice, set mandatory maximum fee schedules for high-volume type service, and dispense with the requirement of adversary proceedings and lawyers in some types of routine matters, while seemingly supported by the authors' study, are likely to be met with a skeptical reaction, at best. Professors Johnstone and Hopson are aware of the practical impediments to the adoption of their proposals, but they hope to at least inspire debate and discussion of the issues.

There is much of interest and significance in this book for practicing attorneys, law professors, law students, bar association leaders, and laymen interested in the law whether as competitors, observers, or reformers; but few among these groups will find the entire book enlightening or engrossing. The present work is one of a number of studies of lawyers which has recently appeared. It is not as interesting and readable as *The Lawyers* by Martin Mayer but probably more accurate and informative. It is more comprehensive than, and not as sociologically oriented as, Carlin's studies of the New York and Chicago bars, *Lawyers Ethics* and *Lawyers on Their Own*, but not as a comprehensive nor as stimulating a law school coursebook as *The Lawyer in Modern Society* by Countryman and Finman. Each of these books was written for a slightly different purpose, and while there may be some overlap, *Lawyers and Their Work* has a definite place in all law libraries, large and small.

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Kuh, Richard H. *Foolish Figleaves? Pornography in —and out of—Court*. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1967. Pp. xi, 368. \$7.95.

The author of this book is currently practicing law in New York City, after having served for eleven years as an assistant district attorney. His target is the half billion dollar business (annually) of pornography in books, magazines, theaters, and pictures. He begins by surveying the decisions of the United States Supreme Court which have made this business possible, continues with an account (in much detail) of the problems of enforcing such law as now remains effective on the matter, and finally proposes three remedial statutes to deal with the situation. They cover, respectively, the protection of minors, public displays offensive to good taste, and the general reading and viewing material of adults.

Unquestionably this is a good, well-written book. Equally unquestionably, it could have been a far better one. Its defects reveal themselves in the third section, and especially the passages where the author discusses censorship of material designed for adults. They spring from his failure to probe adequately just what values anti-pornography laws should protect. Instead, he relies extensively on Miss Katherine Anne Porter and Lord Devlin, and accepts their view that there is a common public morality which should be enforced. And he does not seem to realize that their propositions in truth identify their own (and his) private views with that "common public morality." This line of thought forces him to make no distinction between the *Ballets Africains*, the *Folies-Bergère*, and burlesque striptease. As a result, many who would agree with much of his argument may find themselves forced to repudiate the thesis when taken as a whole.

This reviewer believes that there are important values in this area which are worthy of legal protection, but that they emphatically do not stem from a mythical "common public morality." There is a good case to be made from some form of protective legislation. It is a pity that Mr. Kuh has not made it.

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Kuhlman, A. F. *A Report on the Consumer Survey of New Serial Titles Made for the Joint Committee on The Union List of Serials, Inc., and the Library of Congress*. [n.p.] 1967. Pp. vii, 84.

The *Report* is the result of a survey directed by

A. F. Kuhlman, Director Emeritus of the Joint University Libraries, for the Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials and the Library of Congress. As stated in the forematter, "the purpose of the survey was to determine with the help of the users of *New Serial Titles* how useful it is as a comprehensive current union list of new serials and how it can be improved." Financed by a grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., the study was begun in August 1966 and completed a year later.

A questionnaire sent to users of and contributors to *NST* was used as the basic data-gathering instrument, together with interviews which are casually mentioned in the text but not tabulated. The *Report* stated that of the 1428 questionnaires sent to libraries, 769 usable questionnaires were returned by 749 institutions. No explanation was given for the relatively small response, nor was there comment on the possible bias resulting from the small return. An attempt to obtain a better response led to a "follow-up request sent to 106 libraries of institutions whose Ph.D. offerings were considered to be important. . . ." That seems to indicate that the original questionnaire and the response thereto had proven inadequate for the purposes of the survey.

The statistical summary presented in the study indicates that the majority of the respondents expressed satisfaction with the scope and general nature of *NST*, though several worthwhile suggestions for its improvement resulted from the study. Such suggestions, when they seemed to be of sufficient recurrence, have been incorporated in the *Report* in the form of recommendations for possible improvement in scope (specifically, inclusion of municipal documents), frequency (more frequent cumulations than are now published), and comprehensiveness, or more complete listing of more serials. An interesting suggestion for improvement in respect to using upper and lower case print-outs involves the question of adopting the system to the machine or the machine to the system. The original tabulating machine used required all upper case. Now use of both is mechanically possible, but use of both cases is delayed over the simple question of the appropriateness of a mixed format.

One of the more practical recommendations resulting from the survey report is that the agencies responsible for the publication of *NST* should increase their efforts to make serials librarians aware of the relatively simple and inexpensive procedure for reporting to and participating in *NST*. Hope-

fully the *Report* itself, which has been mailed to all libraries and agencies that subscribe to and/or participate in and contribute to *NST* and to graduate library schools that are accredited by the ALA, will inspire librarians now using but not contributing to *NST* to do so, thereby enhancing the degree of comprehensiveness of *NST*. One respondent suggested that cooperation with *NST* is a professional responsibility of a serials librarian.

The recommendations and implications of the survey report emphasize the conclusion that final responsibility for the success and desired improvement of *NST*, as with all union lists, rests ultimately with the contributors who are also in large part the users of *NST*.

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Library Technology Project, American Library Association. *Development of Performance Standards for Binding Used in Libraries, Phase II*. Chicago: Library Technology Project, 1966. Pp. viii, 53. (Paper) \$3.00.

"Not how a book is held together but how well it holds together"—this thought was the beacon used by an advisory committee of librarians in a project to sanction broader and more modern selection of book bindings for library use.

More than one hundred libraries of all types participated in the project, either by answering questionnaires or supplying worn books, or keeping circulation records on individual books bound in trade, Class A or publisher's reinforced covers. Even so, the suggestions published are considered provisional and minimal by the Advisory Committee on Development of Performance Standards for Binding Used in Libraries. A need for further research to make standards more complete is underscored in the book's preface.

Mindful of technological advances by the binding industry, of outdated recommendations by the American Library Association's binding standards (some drawn up in 1923), and of a questioning attitude by librarians trying to reconcile the two, the Library Technology Program of the American Library Association started remedial action in 1960. It initiated this project sponsored jointly by the Special Libraries Association and the American Library Association. Efforts to develop standards have resulted in two paperback reports, of which this is the second. It explains what has been accomplished and what remains to be done. Also,