

BOOKS RECEIVED

The books listed below have been received by *High Technology Law Journal* within the past year for potential review. Books presently being considered for review in the next issue of *High Technology Law Journal* do not contain annotations, and will thus either be reviewed or annotated subsequently.

The books are catalogued by subject and are listed alphabetically by title within each subject. Each annotation begins with a citation to the book received, including publisher and price information. All prices listed are for cloth editions except where noted.

I. COMPUTER LAW

A. Computer Technology and Law

BERNACCHI ON COMPUTER LAW: A GUIDE TO THE LEGAL AND MANAGEMENT ASPECTS OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY, 2 vols., by Richard L. Bernacchi, Peter B. Frank, and Norman Statland. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1986. Pp. 1,056; \$160.00 (looseleaf).

This two-volume treatise is a comprehensive guide to the legal issues involved in acquiring, marketing, and managing computer hardware, software, and telecommunications. It attempts to provide guidance to corporate executives, managers of information systems, lawyers, accountants, and consultants. Beginning with an overview of the basic concepts and legal and technical issues involved in computer law, the treatise presents materials on such diverse topics as: a systems approach to contracting; the role of senior management in controlling data processing and procurement activities; the acquisition of packaged or preconstructed software, maintenance, service bureau, and facilities management contracts; and tax and other financial considerations. The extensive appendices include a sample GSA/FAR contract, a checklist of contractual terms, a sample project timetable, materials on the use and misuse of microcomputers in business, and information on the arbitration of contract disputes.

COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY AND THE LAW by John T. Soma. Colorado Springs, Colo.: Shepard's/McGraw-Hill, 1983. Pp. xviii, 486; 1985 Supp. Pp. iii, 145; \$80.00.

A cross between a user's guide and a treatise, this book attempts to deal with legal problems associated with computers in a manner tailored to practitioners. Most of the major issues involved in computer law are examined, including those involving software

protection, contracts for computer services, antitrust, privacy protection, and computer crime. Also covered are problems involving the regulation of the telecommunications industry, the importing and exporting of high technology products, and the use of computers in the banking industry. The book includes a glossary of computer terms, comprehensive indices of cases, statutes and regulations, and an extensive bibliography.

COMPUTER ETHICS by Deborah G. Johnson. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1985. Pp. xv, 110; \$13.95.

As part of a series of books by the publisher on occupational ethics, **COMPUTER ETHICS** considers the moral dilemmas which computer professionals face and the philosophical tools needed to resolve them. The book begins with a brief review of ethical theory, followed by an examination of the Association for Computing Machinery Code of Professional Conduct. The book then treats a variety of computer ethical dilemmas, including problems involving liability and responsibility in the creating and marketing of computer products, the effects of computer use on privacy and the distribution of power in society, and various problems involving ownership and copying of computer programs. Although **COMPUTER ETHICS** provides an interesting overview of some select problems, it is not, nor is it meant to be, an exhaustive treatment of all the philosophical questions suggested by the increased use of computers in today's society.

COMPUTER LAW ANNUAL 1985 edited by Miles R. Gilburne, Ronald L. Johnston & Allen R. Grogan. New York: Law & Business, Inc./Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1985. Pp. xi, 413; \$60.00.

This anthology on recent developments in computer law contains twenty articles previously published in **THE COMPUTER LAWYER**. The articles, written by attorneys practicing in the computer law field, are grouped together by subject area with each section accompanied by a short introduction written by the editors. The issues covered include proprietary rights, antitrust, product distribution and marketing, computer contracts, venture financing, and taxation.

COMPUTER LAW DEVELOPMENTS: 1985 edited by Computer Law Reporter. Wash., D.C.: Computer Law Reporter, Inc., 1986. Pp. vii, 424; \$110.00 (paper).

COMPUTER LAW DEVELOPMENTS contains a collection of materials previously published in **COMPUTER LAW REPORTER** during 1985. The materials selected reflect the broad scope of computer law, and serve as an update for the practitioner on the many ways in which computer technology has affected private, business, and government

affairs. Included are the transcript of a panel discussion from a symposium on the Semiconductor Chip Act of 1984, an article on protection against counterfeit semiconductor imports, and selected case law summaries.

LAW OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY by Raymond T. Nimmer. Boston: Warren, Gorham & Lamont, Inc., 1985. Pp. xxxii, 641; \$79.50.

This treatise is a comprehensive legal resource on computers and information technology. Copyright, patent, trade secret, and unique issues of ownership are covered in depth. Additionally, the book provides extensive coverage of computer system transactions, tort liability stemming from the sale or use of computer systems, antitrust considerations, and international trade issues. There are also chapters on electronic funds transactions and electronic publishing, as well as on other "information age issues." Professor Nimmer was honored by the American Association of Publishers which named this treatise Best Law Book of 1986.

B. Intellectual Property Rights and Unfair Competition

COPYRIGHT FOR THE EIGHTIES: CASES AND MATERIALS, 2d ed., by Alan Latman, Robert Gorman & Jane C. Ginsburg. Charlottesville, Va.: Michie Company, 1985. Pp. xxii, 624; 1985 Supp. Pp. iii, 150; \$50.00.

This is a general casebook on copyright law. It has sections defining the purpose of copyright protection, describing the nature of materials to which copyright is available, and examining the rights and formalities involved in obtaining a copyright. It also has a brief section on the international dimension of copyright law and on the preemption of state law by the federal Copyright Act. A section devoted to computers is included as well as a section on the copyright of typeface designs.

DRAFTING PATENT LICENSE AGREEMENTS by Harry R. Mayers & Brian G. Brunsvold. Edison, N.J.: BNA Books. Pp. xv, 252; \$40.00.

This guide combines practical instruction on the technical aspects of drafting license agreements with textual discussions of relevant case law. The book also contains chapters on legal issues concerning patents which are often the source of litigation, such as problems involving the construction, execution, and termination of license agreements. This book concludes with a chapter on foreign patent license agreements. Its appendices contain sample license agreements.

FAIR USE PRIVILEGE IN COPYRIGHT LAW by William F. Patry. Edison, N.J.: BNA Books, 1985. Pp. xxv, 544; \$75.00.

This comprehensive study reviews the development of the fair use doctrine in copyright law from its origin in 18th century cases through its modern statutory manifestations. Part I presents chronological case-by-case summaries and analyses of the leading English and American cases. Part II discusses the legislative history of fair use, analyzing the various bills, hearings, and reports which resulted in the final version of the 1976 Copyright Act. Legislative and administrative actions affecting fair use between 1976 and 1981 are also examined. Part III presents an analysis of the fair use doctrine as applied to specific types of works and uses. Finally, Part IV considers the relationship between fair use and the first amendment. The book concludes with a brief survey of the procedural issues involved in fair use litigation.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW DICTIONARY by Stephen R. Elias. Berkeley: Nolo Press, 1985. Pp. ix, 222; \$17.95 (paper).

This is a legal dictionary which defines and discusses words and phrases dealing with intellectual property law. It attempts to explain commonly used legal terminology in an uncomplicated, straightforward manner comprehensible to users outside the field of law. The book also provides the context in which various terms commonly arise, and contains a brief overview of the principal legal issues in major intellectual property subject areas.

LEGAL PROTECTION OF COMPUTER HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE MARKETED IN EUROPE by JJ&J Consultants (The Netherlands). Sudbury, Mass.: Technology & Business Communications, Inc., 1986. Pp. 222; \$950.00 (paper).

This guide provides the legal practitioner with what the authors claim is the only currently available, thorough English compilation of European law on the subject of marketing and protecting computer technology. By segmenting its treatment of the law into easily identifiable issues and jurisdictions, the work provides a useful checklist of issues and precedent that practitioners unfamiliar with the panoply of European litigation will no doubt find helpful. The authors collect and condense a vast array of material not otherwise readily available. Readers will find that the work competently catalogues the pre-1985 state of the law as it applies to software protection, computer contracts, and computer crime for the United Kingdom, the Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands, France, and the Federal Republic of Germany. The section on Belgian law is particularly valuable in so far as only one other secondary English source addresses the subject. An introductory chapter on computer-related

legal topics provides an overview of international transactions and dispute resolution in Europe, while a section on data protection deals with the concomitant privacy issues. A selected bibliography of related English references concludes the work.

PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IN COMPUTER PRODUCTS by Computer Law Reporter. Wash., D.C.: Computer Law Reporter, Inc., 1985. Pp. iv, 277; \$100.00 (paper).

This resource is a collection of materials from recent issues of the COMPUTER LAW REPORTER regarding intellectual property and computer products. It includes articles written by practitioners and scholars addressing copyright, trade secret, patent, trademark, and international trade issues as well as a discussion of the Semiconductor Chip Act of 1984.

SEMICONDUCTOR CHIP PROTECTION ACT OF 1984, 2 vols., edited by Gary Rinkerman. Wash., D.C.: Computer Law Reporter, Inc., 1985. Pp. iii, 271; \$140.00 (paper).

This work contains proceedings from a symposium sponsored by the COMPUTER LAW REPORTER on the Semiconductor Chip Act of 1984. Included are the text of the Act, excerpts from the House and Senate hearings, and other legislative and informational materials.

THIRD PARTY PROTECTION OF SOFTWARE AND FIRMWARE by John J. Borking. New York: Elsevier Science Publishing Company, Inc., 1985. Pp. xx, 521; \$74.00.

This book examines protection of computer software throughout Europe, Japan, and the United States. It begins with a technical analysis of the operation of computers and software. The book then discusses the various forms of software protection applied in different countries, making recommendations for legal, commercial, and technical improvements in the protection of international proprietary rights.

TRADE SECRETS LAW HANDBOOK by Melvin F. Jager. New York: Clark Boardman Company, Ltd., 1985. Pp. xx, 667; \$85.00 (looseleaf).

This "handbook" aims to be both a scholarly treatise and a practical guide for trade secrets litigation. It begins by reviewing the history and development of trade secrets law from its Anglo-American common law source to its modern day statutory conceptions. Subsequent chapters analyze issues which arise in trade secrets litigation: procedural issues such as the proper forum, choice of law, and the burden of proof; the elements necessary for establishing a trade secrets cause of action; remedies; and the termination of trade secrets by disclosure. One chapter is devoted specifically to trade secrets

protection for computer programs. Other chapters deal with trade secrets in a variety of legal contexts, including issues involving anti-trust, restrictive covenants, taxation, and the Freedom of Information Act. The appendices, which comprise one-third of the book, contain sample pleadings and jury instructions, sample confidential disclosure agreements and licenses, excerpts of pertinent statutes, a comprehensive bibliography, and other materials which a practitioner would find useful.

TRADEMARKS AND UNFAIR COMPETITION, 2d ed., 2 vols., by J. Thomas McCarthy. Rochester, N.Y.: Lawyer's Co-operative Publishing Company, 1984. Pp. xlvi, 1116 (vol. 1), xl, 1153 (vol. 2); \$169.00; 1985 Supp. Pp. 81 (vol. 1), 103 (vol. 2); \$28.00.

This two-volume treatise is a comprehensive study of the law of trademarks and unfair competition. The initial chapters introduce the basic principles and policies behind these areas of law, with some emphasis on their historical development, and discuss the scope and nature of the protection afforded different types of trademark formats. Aimed primarily at the practitioner, the book contains several chapters on legal transactions, such as the assignment, licensing, and registration of trademarks, and on administrative proceedings. Litigators will find useful the chapters devoted to the issue of trademark infringement and those on the incidence of unfair competition arising from false advertising, from competitive restrictions on the sale of businesses and property, and from employment contracts. Of equal interest to litigators are the chapters outlining remedies and defenses, and the chapter on procedural issues involved in trademark infringement and unfair competition litigation, which includes sample pleadings and forms. The book concludes with checklists of legal claims and defenses and an appendix containing excerpts from relevant statutes. The author is Professor of Law at the University of San Francisco.

C. Artificial Intelligence

BUILDING EXPERT SYSTEMS edited by Frederick Hayes-Roth, Donald A. Waterman & Douglas B. Lenat. Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, Inc., 1983. Pp. xvi, 444; \$38.95.

This book is an anthology of studies written by researchers and developers of expert computer systems. The book begins with an introductory section presenting an overview of the history and nature of expert systems. Following this introduction, the book is organized into several sections involving the building and evaluating of expert systems. The work concludes with a case study describing a system that manages inland oil and hazardous chemical spills. The editors intended this book to be a teaching tool aimed at computer science

and decision-support students. Thus, exercises appear at the end of each chapter and an extensive bibliography is included.

COMPUTING POWER AND LEGAL REASONING edited by Charles Walter. St. Paul: West Publishing Company, 1985. Pp. xiv, 871; \$36.75.

A review of this book will appear in the next issue of HIGH TECHNOLOGY LAW JOURNAL.

INTRODUCTION TO ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE by Eugene Charniak & Drew McDermott. Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, Inc., 1985. Pp. xvii, 701; \$36.95.

This textbook serves as an introduction to basic artificial intelligence concepts and their underlying theories. The authors assume that readers have a background in computer programming. However, because the authors stress the interdisciplinary nature of the artificial intelligence field, readers may find a background in formal logic, calculus, and linguistics helpful for the chapters devoted to theory. The first seven chapters of the book introduce and build on ideas surrounding the concepts of internal representation and reasoning, as well as the use of the programming language LISP. The final four chapters examine reasoning under uncertainty, robot planning, and language comprehension.

D. Legal User's Guides

AMERICAN STANDARD HANDBOOK OF SOFTWARE BUSINESS LAW by John C. Lautsch. Reston, Va.: Reston Publishing Company, Inc./Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1985. Pp. xxi, 417; \$34.95 (cloth), \$13.95 (paper).

This book is intended to be a user's guide for software writers. It attempts to give software writers a "broad survey of the legal scenery that surrounds [them]." It includes chapters which give an overview of the American legal system, tort law, and contract law. The bulk of the book is devoted to the laws relating to patent, copyright, and trade secret protection of software. The book also includes a large section on warranty liability and products liability. The book has a twenty-page appendix listing software publishers interested in freelance submissions. Primary markets, desired specifications, and other marketing information is given for each software publisher listed.

COMPUTER USER'S LEGAL GUIDE by R. Lee Hagelshaw. Radnor, Pa.: Chilton Book Co., 1985. Pp. viii, 232; \$17.95 (paper).

This book is written both to acquaint the non-lawyer with legal issues to consider when acquiring computer supplies, and to aid the software developer in marketing and protecting software. It provides

general explanations of contract terms as well as copyright, trade secret, and patent protections, and gives hypothetical and real examples of how problems arise. One chapter of the book is devoted entirely to "Computers and Taxes," and describes income tax deductions and credits available for personal and business purchasers of computer supplies, as well as for developers and sellers of software. Another chapter is devoted solely to how computer professionals can limit their liability by offering some practical suggestions for avoiding legal problems. A section is also included on organizing a company and raising capital, describing partnerships and corporations and giving examples of a general partnership agreement, articles of incorporation, and an outline of what may or should be included in corporate bylaws. Of particular interest to the software developer are three chapters and appendices containing information and examples regarding work-for-hire agreements, license agreements, marketing contracts, copyrights and patents, and warranties. The book ends with a postscript on hiring an attorney.

LAW OFFICE GUIDE TO SMALL COMPUTERS by Forrest Dean Rhoads & John Edwards. Colorado Springs, Colo.: Shepard's/McGraw-Hill, 1984. Pp. xxvi, 431; 1985 Supp. Pp. v, 32; \$22.00.

This book serves as a survey of computer technology available for use in the modern law office. The authors provide basic information on how computers work and what they are capable of doing as well as advice on the selection and use of a computer system and software. The book also contains discussions of on-line database research services and office management programs, all in non-technical language easily comprehensible by lawyers and law office personnel. The appendices include a glossary of computer terminology and a list of computer resources.

LEGAL ASPECTS OF COMPUTER USE by Stuart R. Wolk & William J. Luddy, Jr. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1986. Pp. xii, 192; \$19.95 (paper).

This book was written by two professors of management and is aimed generally at both software developers and computer users. The book contains chapters on protecting proprietary rights, computer crime, and personal liability related to computer use arising in tort and contract. The appendices include model software license and development agreements, as well as texts and analyses of selected state computer crime statutes.

LEGAL CARE FOR YOUR SOFTWARE by Daniel Remer. Berkeley: Nolo Press, 1984. Pp. 272; \$24.95 (paper).

This manual is written largely for a lay audience and describes pertinent legal concerns for software developers. The introduction of the work provides perhaps the best description of what the book includes: "[t]his book covers hiring programmers, understanding trade secrets, establishing a trademark for your program name, copyrighting your work, protecting yourself from irate customers, [and] negotiating and writing contracts" The book also contains sections on contracts, test agreements, license agreements, patents, limiting liability, remedies, and international software law. The book makes very few references to statutes and other legal materials and is therefore limited as a research tool. The extensive appendices provide examples of the various forms and contracts discussed in the text.

II. BIOTECHNOLOGY

BIOTECHNOLOGY AND THE LAW by Iver P. Cooper. New York: Clark Boardman Company Ltd., 1982. Pp. xxv, 723; \$86.50 (looseleaf).

This treatise presents an overview of legal issues involving biotechnology. The book begins with an introduction to the patent system, followed by chapters on the patentability of biological inventions, the policy and philosophical questions implicated by such patents, and problems involved in applying the "law of nature" doctrine to biotechnology. Of particular interest to practitioners is the chapter on claiming and enforcing utility patents for microbiological inventions, which includes sections on the drafting of claims and available defenses. Another chapter of practical interest contains guidelines for complying with disclosure requirements. Several chapters are devoted to the statutory protection of new plant varieties. The book also contains a chapter discussing statutory protection of biological inventions in Eastern and Western Bloc nations and in the Third World. The book concludes with a discussion of available trade secret protection for biotechnology. The appendices include United States Utility Patent Law materials and excerpts from relevant international treaties and conventions.

GENE BUSINESS: WHO SHOULD CONTROL BIOTECHNOLOGY? by Edward Yoxen. New York: Oxford University Press, 1983. Pp. ix, 230; \$7.95 (paper).

This book begins by describing some of the potential uses of biotechnology, such as creating new medicines, increasing crop yield, and developing new energy resources from biodegradable wastes. The author argues that, despite this potential, biotechnology is not currently being used beneficially to solve world problems. The reason for this, the author explains, is that biotechnology is currently

controlled by "short-sighted" multinational corporations who are motivated purely by profit and who ignore the long-term potential of this new technology. For example, the author notes that the creation of sugar substitutes in laboratories has caused a decrease in the world price of sugar, resulting in further economic problems for the already poor sugar-growing nations of the Third World. The author argues for greater government involvement in the future development of biotechnology, both through the use of affirmative measures, such as offering research support to biotechnology corporations in exchange for input concerning planning and development decisions, and through the use of negative measures, such as withholding patents in order to control the direction and pace of biotechnological development.

III. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

DEREGULATION OF INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS by Ronald Eward. Dedham, Mass.: Artech House, Inc., 1985. Pp. vii, 425; \$50.00.

This is a detailed study of the series of actions taken by the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") between 1979 and 1980 which were intended to benefit consumers by increasing competition in the area of international record services. The main purpose of the study is to assess the potential impact of the FCC actions on the international telecommunications market. The author attempts to explain the policy goals behind the FCC actions, the strategy used to implement those goals, and evaluates the overall success of the FCC actions. Parts of this analysis were originally commissioned by the United States Department of Commerce.

PROTECTING PRIVACY IN TWO-WAY ELECTRONIC SERVICES by David H. Flaherty. White Plains, N.Y.: Knowledge Industry Publications, Inc., 1985. Pp. viii, 173; \$34.95.

In this book, the author examines the ways in which consumers' privacy can be compromised in the course of using new forms of information technology, including interactive television services delivered over cable or telephone lines into individual homes. The personal data collected in the course of using interactive services could be translated into user profiles and sold to interested parties, such as market research firms. Also, the government could conceivably obtain information on citizens from such profiles. The author evaluates various government and industry remedies that are proposed (or which already exist) for protecting privacy through the use of such means as corporate policy and software design. The author favors a combined industry and governmental approach in order to protect the privacy of consumers, stressing the minimal cost of self-regulation at an early stage in the development of the new

technologies. He also recommends that cable subscribers be made aware of what information will be collected from them and what it will be used for. The appendices include the text of selected privacy codes and the pertinent sections of the Cable Communications Policy Act of 1984.

IV. ANTITRUST AND CORPORATE VENTURES

ANTIMONOPOLY LAWS OF JAPAN by Hiroshi Iyori & Akinori Uesugi. New York: Federal Legal Publications, Inc., 1983. Pp. xxv, 356; \$85.00.

Japan is today one of the most powerful and important nations in the world economy. In this book, the authors argue that one explanation for Japan's extraordinary economic development and competitiveness in the world market since World War II is the degree of competition among Japanese firms caused by economic democratization measures imposed after the War. Beginning with an examination of the Japanese economy prior to World War II, when economic power was concentrated in cartels and monopolies (in the so-called *Zaibatsu*), the authors outline the development of Japanese economic policy with respect to competition, tracking the development of the Antimonopoly Act, its amendments and its enforcement.

CALIFORNIA ANTITRUST LAW AND PRACTICE by Ralph H. Folsom & Robert C. Fellmeth. Seattle: Butterworth Legal Publishers, 1983. Pp. xxi, 271; 1985 Supp. Pp. 35; \$65.00.

This treatise on California antitrust law begins with a discussion of California's Cartwright Act and the Unfair Practices Act, including analyses of applicable case law. The work then proceeds to a discussion of other California statutes related to antitrust, such as those laws which regulate specific industries. The authors, both professors from the University of San Diego School of Law, intended this book to be a practice guide in addition to being a scholarly treatise. Therefore, the authors provide a chapter comparing antitrust litigation in California courts to litigation in federal courts, and devote a chapter to antitrust trial tactics. The book concludes with an appendix containing model litigation forms.

INTERNATIONAL LAW OF TAKE-OVERS AND MERGERS: ASIA, AUSTRALIA & OCEANIA by H. Leigh Ffrench. New York: Quorum Books, 1986. Pp. ix, 457; \$65.00.

This book is intended as a reference tool for companies, law firms, and regulatory bodies concerned with foreign merger and acquisition activity. It examines securities law and the regulations governing mergers and acquisitions for the nations in northern and southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, Australia, and Oceania. The author, a professor of commerce at the University of Queensland, Australia,

also discusses antitrust laws, foreign investment laws, labor laws, regulatory institutions, and potential legislative changes.

R & D PARTNERSHIPS: STRUCTURING THE TRANSACTION by Lee R. Petillon & Robert Joe Hull. New York: Clark Boardman Company, Ltd., 1985. Pp. xii, 212; \$85.00.

This book is a practical guide on tax and legal issues involving research and development partnerships. It is intended for those who are charged with structuring and preparing the documentation necessary to complete the formation of a research and development partnership (e.g. private placement memoranda and collateral agreements). The authors devote chapters to financial planning and document drafting. The advantages and disadvantages of research and development partnerships, and alternatives to such partnerships are also discussed. The appendices comprise over two-thirds of the book and contain relevant tax provisions and securities regulations, accounting materials, sample financial projections charts, and numerous sample agreements involving such matters as licensing options, joint ventures, technology purchases, employee confidentiality, and patent transfers.

SHERMAN ACT INDICTMENTS: 1955-1980, 2 vols., by James M. Clabault & Michael K. Block. New York: Federal Legal Publications, 1981. Pp. xxxv, 1070; \$135.00.

Volume One contains a case chart for every criminal indictment instituted under the Sherman Act from the time of the amendment of Section One in July of 1955 through December 31, 1980. Each indictment is classified by Blue Book Number and is accompanied by such information as the specific charge(s) brought, the defendant's plea and the penalty imposed, if any. Volume Two contains texts of various speeches made by officials in the Antitrust Division of the United States Department of Justice expressing the Department's official positions on plea bargaining, sentencing, prosecutorial discretion, and on other related issues. Volume Two also contains numerous statistical tables including, for example, a table of the average fines imposed and the volume of antitrust cases heard by the courts between 1955 and 1980.

V. SCIENCE AND THE LAW, AND OTHER ISSUES

HIGHEST COST OF HIGH TECH: THE DARK SIDE OF THE CHIP by Len Seigel & John Markoff. New York: Harper & Row, 1985. Pp. 247; \$16.00.

This book is presently being considered for review in the next issue of HIGH TECHNOLOGY LAW JOURNAL.

HIGH TECH REAL ESTATE by Alan D. Sugarman, Andrew D. Lipman & Robert F. Cushman. Homewood, Ill.: Dow-Jones-Irwin, 1985. Pp. xxi, 639; \$50.00.

This book is presently being considered for review in the next issue of HIGH TECHNOLOGY LAW JOURNAL.

LAW, SCIENCE & MEDICINE by Judith Areen, Patricia A. King, Steven Goldberg & Alexander Morgan Capron. Mineola, N.Y.: The Foundation Press, Inc., 1984. Pp. lxxxiii, 1494; \$34.50.

Recent developments in science and medicine, such as those involving genetic engineering and nuclear energy, have fostered important new legal and public policy questions. This book is the first edition of a casebook which aims to cover this emerging area of law. The casebook editors approach this topic by organizing the readings (most of which are excerpts from works written by scientists, doctors, philosophers, and sociologists) around issues of private and public policy interests in the control of science and medicine. The second half of the book examines specific problems in science and medicine, such as human experimentation and euthanasia.

OUTER SPACE: NEW CHALLENGES TO LAW AND POLICY by J.E.S. Fawcett. New York: Oxford University Press, 1984. Pp. 159; \$29.95.

The author divides his work into two basic areas. The first section of the book explores space as an international frontier and analyzes the international documents which have been developed thus far to regulate the usage of space. Also included is a discussion of international conflict resolution. The author discusses in detail the roles of the principal space operators: private enterprise, government agencies, and international joint ventures. The second section provides a detailed look at the specific uses of space and the international regulation of these particular areas. Subject areas discussed include telecommunications, remote sensing, space stations, and strategic uses of outer space. However, because the book was published in 1984 this latter section makes no reference to President Reagan's SDI/"Star Wars" program.

SOLAR LAW by Sandy F. Kraemer. Colorado Springs, Colo.: Shepard's/McGraw-Hill, 1978. Pp. ix, 364; 1986 Supp. Pp. 103; \$75.00.

The book begins with a "solar perspective," evaluating present solar technology and its potential. The text then reviews the law relating to easements, covenants, zoning, land use regulation, public and private nuisance, eminent domain, the approbation doctrine, transferable development rights, air pollution, and building codes. Extensive recommendations for application of these bodies of law to the further development of solar energy are made by the author.

Proposals for new public laws and private agreements are included, with detailed explanations. The supplement includes a new chapter devoted to "Solar Consumer Protection." The appendices include a glossary of solar terminology, a summary of potential legal issues, and materials on tax incentives, financing of solar energy systems, insurance and warranties, a social acceptance survey, and a bibliography.

TRADEOFFS: IMPERATIVES OF CHOICE IN A HIGH-TECH WORLD by Edward Wenk, Jr. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1986. Pp. xii, 238; \$19.95.

This book is presently being considered for review in the next issue of HIGH TECHNOLOGY LAW JOURNAL.

WORLD OF SCIENCE AND THE RULE OF LAW by John Ziman, Paul Sieghart, and John Humphrey. New York: Oxford University Press, 1985. Pp. vi, 343; \$37.00.

This book examines the human rights policies of the thirty-five nations which signed the Helsinki Accords in 1975 in order to determine the impact of human rights violations on scientists. The authors do not propose that scientists should receive more rights and privileges than average citizens, but warn that the denial of human rights by a government to its population will have a disproportionate effect on the scientific community, which in turn will ultimately slow down the progress of science. The authors conclude that the Communist nations have been far more violative of the human rights of scientists than have the other signatories of the Helsinki Accords, and argue that there is a need for greater enforcement of international human rights agreements.