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Accordingly, during the six week session at The Hague Academy of International Law last summer, several persons from Africa and Asia inspected the *Bibliography*, and they were very impressed with its contents; therefore, it may have a circulation in areas not presently feeling the direct force of the EEC or the Council of Europe. Of course, it must be recognized that any critique of a general-type bibliography will largely depend on the object of the research. This reviewer was concerned, almost entirely, with public law, regional organization, and the protection of human freedoms and economic interests.

Though it is not completely comprehensive, this reviewer is of the opinion that the Luxembourg Bibliography is an essential item for every American law library and also for every person seriously concerned with the expanding European Regional Movement. Furthermore, the additional supplements—along with the specialized materials frequently prepared in mimeographed form—will keep the researcher and practitioner current with the more important foreign publications. It can only be regretted that the book's circulation is still fairly limited.

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Reviewed by Robert J. Bogus*

DENTAL JURISPRUDENCE: by Harvey Sarner. Publisher: W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 156 pp. (1963).

As this little volume states in the preface, it represents "an attempt to familiarize the dentist with the legal aspects of his relationships with state, patients, and commercial associates." The work is divided into six headings and twenty sub-chapters, ranging from "Introduction" through "Dental Jurisprudence," "Professional Responsibility," "Contracts," "Practice Agreements," and "Dental Practice Acts," to "Miscellaneous Laws Affecting Dentistry." The approach to each topic is made in broad terms.

In his effort to be non-technical and non-legalistic Mr. Sarner has oversimplified the problem. Granted that simplification was his main intent, yet, in his own words, "because of the diversity

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of law which exists among states and because the law is fluid, no text on dental jurisprudence can adequately answer all questions." Accordingly he makes generality his theme.

The declared purpose of the book is "to appraise the dentist of the legal problems that could arise in his practice. It is not intended to be a substitute for retaining legal counsel." While it is true that a full legal education for the dentist is neither feasible nor necessary, nevertheless, a more detailed presentation would have been valuable for producing a greater appreciation of the very real danger of "self-taught law for dentists." Even so, Mr. Sarner has produced a useful book which can afford to the average dentist a general appraisal of his legal responsibilities, duties, and relationships.

A comparison with other dental-legal works does place this book in the classification given it by the author: a primer.

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Reviewed by Jack F. Smith*

MODERN TRIALS (Abridged Edition) by Melvin Belli. Published by Bobbs-Merrill Co. Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., 1963. 903 pages.

This abridged edition of the six volume *Modern Trials* is, according to the author, "for the law student still in law school." Unfortunately, the law student still in law school, while perhaps interested, cannot devote much time to demonstrative evidence, which subject is the raison d'etre of the book.

The recent graduate, just out of law school, will find the book interesting and, perhaps, helpful if care is taken to ascertain the extent to which local rules permit demonstrative evidence, particularly in the use of a blackboard. The man just out of law school, with his head full of theory, is usually abysmally ignorant of the practical applications of that theory. To a limited extent, *Modern Trials* explains how to apply some of that theoretical knowledge.

The phrase "to a limited extent" is applicable because the book furthers the author's crusade for a greater acceptance and utilization of demonstrative evidence. True, a portion of the work ostensibly treats of investigation and preparation of a