

sources, journals and publications, professional sports organizations, international governing bodies, and alternative dispute resolution sites.

¶22 Sports law issues are complex, and providing comprehensive coverage probably would require an entire book for each topic. Practitioners may feel that Epstein's discussion is too cursory and does not provide sufficient information. However, it is important to keep in mind that the target audience is the layperson. With topical discussions that are brief and to the point, the book is best suited for an undergraduate or public library, although it does provide some value to a law library whose patrons are interested in an introduction to sports law.

¶23 One of the stated purposes of *Sports Law* is to introduce nonlawyers to the basics of the legal issues surrounding sports (p.xviii), and Epstein accomplishes this mission. Anyone needing a more in-depth discussion of the topic should seek an alternative, but this is an excellent source with which to start research.

Harcourt, Bernard E. *Guns, Crime, and Punishment in America*. New York: New York University Press, 2003. 436p. \$45.

*Reviewed by Paul E. Howard*

¶24 Gun violence is an issue that has gathered considerable attention, especially in recent years. The public debate over how to address this problem has frequently been emotionally charged and highly polarized, with proponents and opponents of gun control measures reaching radically different conclusions on the efficacy and propriety of various gun policies. *Guns, Crime, and Punishment in America* is a new book that analyzes many of the policy issues raised in this debate. This work is a compilation of essays written by various authors and edited by Bernard E. Harcourt, a professor of law at the University of Chicago. Harcourt explains the goal of the book in his introduction: "to present the most current research on a range of policy interventions in the gun area to enhance our shared understanding of the policy alternatives and to help promote dialogue between the various approaches to guns and gun violence" (p.3). Overall, the book does a good job of advancing the quality of the debate by providing a sophisticated analysis of the effectiveness and societal impact of different gun policies.

¶25 The contributors include many leading experts on the relevant legal and policy issues. For instance, Sanford Levinson authored a chapter focusing on the use of historical research as a means of analyzing the Second Amendment. Franklin E. Zimring contributed an essay that analyzes how gun policy has been debated since the late 1960s. In total, about half of the twenty-two authors are law professors. Most of the other contributors are either professors in other disciplines or are affiliated with research institutions.

¶26 The book is divided into two parts, the first of which provides background information on the debate over gun policy in America. Chapter 1 analyzes the characteristics of the debate over guns since the 1960s, while chapter 2 considers how the debate has been negatively impacted by the rhetorical approaches used by both sides. Chapters 3 and 4 discuss the perception of guns in American culture

and how this affects firearm violence. The final three chapters provide insightful analysis into the meaning of the Second Amendment. The contributors consider the proper interpretation of its legal effect and whether it gives individuals, militias, or both the right to bear arms.

¶27 The second part of the book evaluates the effectiveness and consequences of five different types of public policy interventions aimed at reducing criminal activity involving guns: firearm tracing programs as a means of preventing illicit gun trafficking and as a way of evaluating the effectiveness of gun control laws; police and community programs aimed at reducing gun violence; background checks mandated by the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act<sup>7</sup> and other legislation; enhancement of the federal role in the prosecution of gun-related crimes; and the use of civil lawsuits against handgun manufacturers under such tort theories as public nuisance, negligence, and strict liability for abnormally dangerous activities—whether these torts apply and whether the courts have the institutional competency to decide such cases.

¶28 The work is well organized. Harcourt offers an excellent introduction explaining the purpose of the book and summarizing the major points discussed in each chapter. The narrative is supported with reasonably detailed note sections provided at the end of every chapter. *Guns, Crime, and Punishment in America* also includes a table of contents and an adequate, although somewhat short, index.

¶29 As is often the case with anthologies, many of the chapters are adaptations or reprints of essays published in other sources. For example, five of the chapters are based on articles published in a symposium issue of the *Arizona Law Review*.<sup>8</sup> In all, about half of the chapters have been published elsewhere, mostly in law reviews.

¶30 The most similar recent work comparable to *Guns, Crime, and Punishment in America* is another book of collected essays entitled *Evaluating Gun Policy*,<sup>9</sup> which also provides an in-depth, empirical examination of gun policies and their consequences. While there is some overlap in content,<sup>10</sup> each work has a somewhat different focus. *Guns, Crime, and Punishment in America* concentrates more on legal theory and the social consequences of different policies, while *Evaluating Gun Policy* places more emphasis on the use of statistical studies to evaluate the effectiveness of various policies on reducing gun-related crime. Fewer of the contributors to *Evaluating Gun Policy* have a legal background, and instead come from a wider variety of disciplines such as criminology, economics, and medicine. Another interesting difference is that most of the chapters in *Evaluating Gun Policy* end with commentary from other experts evaluating the methodology used and conclusions reached, while there is no such critiquing of the contributions in *Guns, Crime, and Punishment in America*. Both titles provide very useful coverage of the

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7. 18 U.S.C.A. § 921 (West 2000 & Supp. 2003).

8. Symposium, *Guns, Crime, and Punishment in America*, 43 ARIZ. L. REV. 261 (2001).

9. EVALUATING GUN POLICY (Jens Ludwig & Philip J. Cook eds., 2003).

10. In fact, the chapter written by Franklin E. Zimring in *Guns, Crime, and Punishment in America* was reprinted from *Evaluating Gun Policy*.

gun policy debate and would be valuable additions to libraries interested in this topic.

¶31 *Guns, Crime, and Punishment in America* is well written, interesting, and an excellent resource on gun policy in America. The book is balanced in the range of viewpoints presented, and the contributors provide detailed and insightful analyses of their topics. While the content of most chapters is scholarly and sophisticated, the narrative is easy to understand even for readers with a limited background in this area. I would recommend this book for academic law libraries and other libraries with a criminology collection.

Lindsey, Marc. *Copyright Law on Campus*. Pullman, Wash.: Washington State University Press, 2003. 55p. Paper, \$16.

*Reviewed by Michael B. Reddy*

¶32 Marc Lindsey has been the copyright specialist at Washington State University since 1999. He is a graduate of South Texas College of Law and was an intellectual property lawyer before returning to academia. He begins the preface to his short handbook with a quote from Mark Twain, who was embroiled in numerous copyright suits during his life: "Only one thing is impossible for God: to find any sense in the copyright law on this planet" (preface). Lindsey's goal in writing this book was to make as much sense of current copyright law as humanly possible, using a straightforward, focused approach to the most frequently encountered copyright issues on campus to educate the educators about the basics of copyright law. He succeeds because he provides clear guidelines for avoiding the many pitfalls that await users of copyrighted material, as well as a number of valuable checklists for determining whether or not a proposed use will be within the limits of the various copyright provisions applicable in a university setting. The entire book is written in a clear and concise manner that makes a difficult subject easier to understand than most similar works.

¶33 *Copyright Law on Campus* includes eight chapters and five appendixes. All are short, generally between three to five pages in length, except for that most difficult of all copyright doctrines, fair use. Lindsey quotes a federal judge at the beginning of this chapter: "Fair Use is one of the most unsettled areas of the law. The doctrine has been said to be 'so flexible as to virtually defy definition'" (p.16). This section is thirteen pages long and includes four practical exercises using fact patterns that are typical of those encountered by professors everywhere.

¶34 The chapters cover the following topics: the source and nature of copyright law, copyright infringement lawsuits, copyright law and the Internet, copyright and distance education, and copyright policies on campus. Some of the more thorny issues addressed in these chapters include the work-for-hire doctrine, mitigating the risk of being sued for infringement, working with the Copyright Clearance Center, classroom guidelines for fair use, and plagiarism. The five appendixes provide tables, checklists, and guidelines to consult when trying to

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