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BOOKS RECEIVED

At Any Cost — Corporate Greed, Women, and the Dalkon Shield. By Morton Mintz. New York, NY: Pantheon Books. 1985. Pp. vii + 308. Hard Cover. \$17.95.

In early 1971, A.H. Robbins Company commenced sales of the Dalkon Shield intrauterine device for birth control. The shield was widely distributed in the United States and 79 other countries. What followed in the United States was shocking. What occurred in third world countries is still unknown. Though domestic sales ended in mid-1974, foreign sales continued for nine months, and implantation probably took place beyond that time. A removal program was instituted in the United States to avoid some cases of the life threatening pelvic inflammatory disease. Such a program, however, has yet to be instituted in many of the other countries.

At Any Cost reads like a chilling novel. The award winning Morton Mintz confronts his readers with a story of high pressure business, malevolent tactics and greed that explodes into mismanagement, cover up, disaster for hundreds of thousands of women and seemingly endless litigation. The most horrifying aspect of the account is its truth and how little it differs from other examples of corporate insensitivity bordering on criminality.

Mr. Mintz begins his book by disclosing the scope and consequences of the shield distribution, including the dirty trial tactics and intimidating settlement proceedings. He then discusses the role of Hugh J. Davis, M.D., the father of the Dalkon Shield and undisclosed part owner of the Dalkon Corporation. A third chapter discusses the role that Thad J. Earl, M.D., an investor and director at Dalkon Corporation, had in selling the product to A.H. Robbins.

The fourth through the eighth chapters of the work tell of A.H. Robbins' acquisition of the shield, its false marketing claims to the medical community and its false statements to women. Chapters eight and nine detail the design flaws in the shield as well as its poor contraceptive performance, the infections, the birth complications and the birth defects it caused. Also discussed in chapter nine, but given greater detail through chapter twelve, are the cover ups, dirty tricks, perjury, deception and vanishing documents connected with

A.H. Robbins' attempt to avoid confessing culpability. In the final chapter, the deception comes to an end as plaintiffs prevail and receive large punitive awards.

The epilogue of the book indicates that the Robbins tragedy is not an isolated incident of one corporation's breach of the public trust. The dollars involved in any corporate venture provide motivation for corporate officers to place profit and image above truth and public welfare. Perhaps telling this story of a real life tragedy will remind corporate officers that they hold the public trust. A corporation serves more than its own interest, it serves a community. It is in the corporate interest to protect those it serves.

Police Deviance. By Thomas Barker & David L. Carter. Cincinnati, OH: Pilgrimage. 1986. Pp. 377. Soft Cover. \$18.95.

Torn between individual and societal rights, the traditional debate rages on over the powers vested in police agencies and the constraints society demands. In the late sixties and the seventies, police power was curtailed in deference to personal rights. As the nineties approach, however, the trend has been reversed. Pursuant to concepts like *Leon's* good faith exception,¹ Edwin Meese's sense that *Miranda*² is without historical support,³ and procedural cases decided with ends justifying means,⁴ the powers of the police have been returned or expanded. Yet each of these theories is predicated on the integrity and quality of persons who serve as police officers.

In their book, *Police Deviance*, Thomas Barker and David L. Carter have collected studies, reports and articles which demonstrate the variance in deviant behavior by law enforcement personnel. The authors explain that law officers hold a unique position as enforcers and role models, and conclude that the officers' behavior must be ethical and lawful. The authors define and contrast "abuse of authority" with "occupational deviance." They conclude that "abuse of authority" is an abuse by an officer in pursuit of an occupational goal — improper means employed to achieve proper or job-related ends. "Occupational deviance," however, is that which serves the personal goals of the officer.

Throughout the book, these definitions become less definite and creep rather close together. The work does demonstrate with crystal clarity, however, that police are placed in situations which invite de-

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1. *Leon v. U.S.*, 468 U.S. 897 (1984).
 2. *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436 (1966).
 3. *N.Y. Times*, Jan. 22, 1987, at A1, col. 2.
 4. *Moran v. Burbine*, 106 S. Ct. 1135 (1986).

viant behavior. The various articles in this collection include sexual harassment and deviance such as voyeurism and unwarranted stops, deviance in drug enforcement and deviant use of deadly force as examples for analysis. Each article or study carefully explores the motives, peer pressure and peer conduct of officers.

The authors conclude that a solution to deviant behavior lies primarily in administration. However, the purpose of the book is to reveal a problem that has been largely hidden by officers' reluctance to come forward and speak against their co-workers.

Police Deviance is helpful reading for those interested in gaining insight into the motivation, attitudes and behavior of police. But *Police Deviance* can serve a broader purpose. The book invites the reader to question the wisdom of placing greater powers in the hands of law enforcement agencies, without first ensuring that proper administration of police conduct and duties is in place.

ADDITIONAL BOOKS RECEIVED

Aggression and Crimes of Violence, 2nd Ed. By Jeffrey H. Goldstein. New York, NY: Oxford University Press. 1986. Pp. viii + 230. Hard Cover. \$24.95. Soft Cover. \$9.95.

Distant Replay. By Jerry Kramer. New York, NY: Jove. 1986. Pp. 249. Soft Cover. \$3.95.

Protecting the Vulnerable: A Reanalysis of Our Social Responsibilities. By Robert E. Goodin. Chicago, IL: The University of Chicago Press. 1985. Pp. vii + 235. Soft Cover. \$9.95.

