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BOOK NOTE

RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT—Frontiers for Research. Edited by Franklin S. Pollak. Boulder, The University of Colorado Press. 1960. Pp. 333.

This collection of papers, some scholarly, some popular and some that are neither, is the first in a series produced by the Western Resources Conference jointly sponsored by the University of Colorado, Colorado State University and the Colorado School of Mines. The second conference on "Water: Measuring and Meeting Future Requirements" was also held at Boulder in August 1960. The third conference is planned for 1961 at Fort Collins. The published material from these conferences will be awaited with impatience. The first conference publication which is carefully edited and well arranged has already proved to be of interest to a growing audience. The conferences are regional in design but there is no doubt that the first two are national in impact. The five major resources—water, land, recreation resources, minerals and energy—discussed in the papers of the first conference obviously are not the sole concern of the West. The authors of the papers come from different areas of the country and from various sections of the social and physical sciences and technology. Contributors from the field of law (11), which discipline may still be properly and historically counted among the social sciences, outnumbered the other fields represented—chemistry and chemical engineering (2), physics (1), geology (1), economics (1), farm management (1), political science and public administration (5) and engineering and planning (4)—although it cannot be said that their contributions are weaker or stronger than several from other fields. The significant fact appears to be that the contributions from the field of law overshadowed a conference dedicated to "Building Toward a Continuing Program of Graduate Study and Research in the Conservation and Development of the Resources of the West."¹ This is some indication that more and better coordinated research in resource problems must include examination of social and legal institutions as well as attention to scientific inquiry, physical conditions and technological potentials. These conference papers, re-read a year later, bear out one speaker's statement that "[T]he basic issues in the wise use of natural resources are only incidentally matters of engineering, of technology—or of science in its narrow sense. . . . The heart of 'the resource problem' lies in the social order. . . ."²

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examination, impeaching on the ground of interest, and the natural cautiousness of a jury in such a case, this type of Dead Man Statute should also be abolished.

Furthermore, McCormick, Evidence § 65 (1954) in a discussion of these safeguards suggests that a surviving claimant seeking to enforce a fraudulent claim who will not stop at perjury also will not be likely to stop short at procuring other false witnesses.

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1. Conference Theme, Frontispiece.

2. Enarson, Inter-University Cooperation for Research in the Resources Field, 307.