ton and Monica Lewinsky and the infamous stained dress; Anthony Weiner's raunchy selfies; and lest readers forget: Donald Trump. The major takeaway from all these episodes is that successful, powerful men tend to have monstrously large egos that make them susceptible to horridly stupid lapses in judgment. With every scandal recounted, one wants to shake one's head at the idiocy and weakness of these otherwise (mostly) admirable men. As history, Libertines makes for saucy reading. —Gary Day

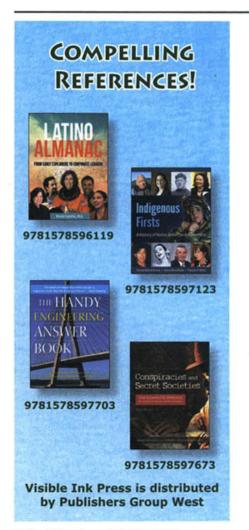
#### Manifesting Justice: Wrongly Convicted Women Reclaim Their Rights.

By Valena Beety.

June 2022. 320p. Kensington/Citadel, \$28

(9780806541518); e-book, \$23.80 (9780806541532). 305.

At the heart of this thought-provoking book about the American justice system is the story of two young women, Leigh and Tami, who are lovers. Accused of unlawful possession of morphine and aggravated assault, the two are brought to trial. It is the latter charge that emerges as the more important. The prosecutor alleges that the two, whom he regards as violent, vicious lesbians, have sexually assaulted a third young woman, Kim. But did they? Beety, an innocence litigator and former federal prosecutor, does an excellent job in telling the dramatic story of the ensuing trial-itself riddled with injustices-with minimum legalese. The two women are found guilty and are sentenced to 44 years in prison. A dozen years pass before exculpatory evidence that the pros-



ecution had hidden is revealed, and the author and her associates at the Mississippi Innocence Project succeed in having the verdict reversed, freeing Leigh and Tami. Beety concludes her important book by proclaiming "Let's manifest justice now!" — Michael Cart

### No More Police: A Case for Abolition.

By Mariame Kaba and Andrea J. Ritchie. Aug. 2022. 400p. New Press, \$29.99 (9781620976784); paper, \$18.99 (9781620977323); e-book (9781620977309). 323.

America has a policing problem. The billions of dollars poured into police depart-



ments have failed to produce safety for the most marginalized individuals and communities. Kaba (We Do This 'til We Free Us, 2021) and Ritchie (Invisible No More, 2017), dedicated advocates of police abolition, argue that the system as it

stands cannot be reformed, and that we cannot achieve safety without divesting from the police industrial complex that has wrought so much violence and deprivation. Instead, the authors argue, we must invest in policies to ensure that every person can access housing, education, adequate food and clean water, and health care (including mental health care). The abolitionist vision does not aim to identify broad or universally applicable policy solutions to problems like domestic violence or child sexual abuse. Recognizing that these problems cannot be solved by more policing, the authors encourage individuals to form communities of mutual aid to dream of and work for solutions that draw on transformative justice principles rather than punishment: "We don't need to have all the answers right now in order to start building the world we want." No More Police is a passionate, eloquent condemnation of the carceral policies and mindsets that have long governed America. —Jenny Hamilton

#### Nobody Is Protected: How the Border Patrol Became the Most Dangerous Police Force in the United States.

By Reece Jones.

July 2022. 288p. Counterpoint, \$26 (9781640095205). 363.28.

The average perception of a border patrol is that officials police the immediate land on either side of a line. Readers may be surprised to learn that the U.S. Border Patrol is allowed to travel up to 100 miles away and still be within their jurisdictional rights. This is just one of many examples in Jones' book that shows the way this government entity has become a law unto itself. In fact, Jones shows how Supreme Court cases have weakened the Fourth Amendment, inculcating an ethos that has overshadowed illegal immigration and morphed into anti-terrorist activities and "unbridled surveillance" that are clearly cases of overreach. Two cases in point: Border Patrol's

authorized presence at George Floyd's funeral, and their kidnapping of a Black Lives Matter protester in front of a Portland Starbucks in the summer of 2020. Jones also provides a comprehensive history lesson in how the western U.S. was often settled by vigilante justice, and how today's Border Patrol retains that legacy. This eye-opening read concludes with signs of hope and suggestions for change. —Joan Curbow

## ProQuest Statistical Abstract of the United States, 2022: The National Data Book.

By Bernan Press and ProQuest.

2022. 1,024p. Bernan, \$225 (9781636710020). 317.3.

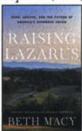
Since 1878, Statistical Abstract (formerly published by the Census Bureau; published by ProQuest since 2013) has presented a snapshot of life in the U.S. This year's edition includes 40 new tables, including "Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Vaccinations by Week: 2020 to 2021," "Average Class Size in Public and Private Schools by Selected School Characteristics: 2018," and "Customs and Border Patrol Drug Seizures: 2018 to 2020." As in previous editions, the book begins with a guide to reading the tables, helpful for statistical newbies, and each section opens with an essay that breaks down what data is collected and how. Every one of the 1.416 tables is clearly labelled with a source. Information covered includes population; health and nutrition; labor force, employment, and earnings; construction and housing; and international statistics. The volume ends with a thorough index. Though there is an online version, libraries may wish to have the print edition on hand as a ready reference. -Susan Maguire

# Raising Lazarus: Hope, Justice, and the Future of America's Overdose Crisis.

By Beth Macy.

Aug. 2022. 400p. Little, Brown, \$30 (9780316430227). 362.29.

This sequel of sorts to journalist Macy's Dopesick (2018), a Carnegie Medal for Non-



fiction Finalist, is a passionate account that splits its attention between the legal cases brought against the Sackler family and Purdue Pharma as a result of their aggressive marketing of OxyContin, and the attempts of individuals in communities afflicted

by problems with opioid addiction to help their neighbors. While the courtroom coverage can be overheated and muddled, Macy excels at vivid, detailed depictions of the day-to-day struggles of dealing with addiction in several small towns in West Virginia, Indiana, and North Carolina during a period when those communities were also confronting the pandemic. She argues persuasively that substance abuse should be treated as a medical condition rather than a crime, and focuses on treatments with the potential to help, emphasizing the efforts of people who are necessarily skirting the