

Mr. Goldberg presents the reader with all phases of tax planning, namely, income, gift and estate taxes and the interaction of each in a condensed fashion. His checklists, forms and procedural guides, as well as practical hints on how to do it techniques, are valuable.

The detail subjects covered are best illustrated by setting forth a summary of the table of contents which includes:

Part I — General Lifetime Planning

- Chapter 1—Family Planning
- 2—Lifetime Planning
- 3—Inter-Vivos Gifts
- 4—Joint Tenancy
- 5—Gifts in Trust
- 6—Family Partnership
- 7—Life Insurance
- 8—Death Bed Gifts
- 9—Private Charitable Foundations

Part II — Specific Planning

- Chapter 10—Specific Planning in Business
- 11 - 17—Planning for Specific Entities
- 11—Individuals
- 12—Partnerships
- 13—Corporation
- 14—Trusts
- 15—Estates, Income Tax
- 16—Estates—Decedents Final Return
- 17—Estates, Estate Taxes
- 18—Exchange and Sale
- 19—Securities, Capital Gain
- 20—Wills
- 21—Tax Audit Procedures

An appendix that contains the various forms and agreements is also included.

The book is readily comprehensible and can be read with a minimum of technical proficiency. However, in one instance, in dealing with the basis of property in the hands of the recipient, confusion may result. The author states that the basis is the lower of (a) donor's cost or other basis to the donor and (b) fair market value at date of gift. His illustration

does show, however, that the lower value applies in the case of sale of the property by the donee at a loss.

The volume is written by a man whose thoughts are worth comprehending. In spite of the "thinness" of the presentation, this must be classified as one of the better presentations of this vital subject.

JOSHUA WACHTEL, CPA  
*Bernard M. Baruch College  
City University of New York*

• **Information Systems for  
Modern Management**

*By Robert G. Murdick and Joel E. Ross,  
Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, 1971.  
Pages: XVIII + 572; \$11.95*

This book is intended for managers and students of management and is an attempt to bridge the information gap between management and the specialists in Computer Technology, Management Information Systems and Management Science. Major sections of the book are devoted to discussions of computer-based Management Information Systems, Decision Making and Management Science, and the planning, design and implementation of Management Information Systems.

Since each of these topics could easily be the subject of an entire book, they are obviously not discussed in depth. However, the authors have managed to reduce each subject to its essential elements without being superficial. In addition, they have supplemented the text with an ample number of illustrative charts and graphs as well as detailed references to source materials. Overall, a complex technical area has been covered more than adequately.

The book seems best suited for use in a graduate-level course in management. It would also be worthwhile as a guide for the CPA who intends to develop a consulting practice directed toward medium or large sized clients.

DONALD R. WHITNEY  
*Hurdman and Cranstoun, Penney & Co.*