

more than one state in a work of this size. Certainly a discussion of the Maryland and Pennsylvania ground rent systems is of little interest to the normal businessman.

As a direct result of the attempt to cover all states in this work, the lawyer will find that it is not a valuable aid in finding the case law. This will be particularly true for the practitioner in a state other than Illinois, as the great majority of the citations are to Illinois cases. Even the Illinois lawyer will be often discouraged when a point in question is discussed and the citation following is to a California, Texas, or Kansas decision.

The material in this book has been well organized and clearly presented. A complete table of contents and a thorough job of indexing make it a valuable reference book. The obviously painstaking work which has gone to make a complex subject more understandable to business men has been well spent.

EDWARD W. SAUNDERS*

The International Secretariat; A Great Experiment in International Administration.

By Egon Ranshofen-Wertheimer. Washington: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1945. Pp. 500. \$4.50.

The United Nations can succeed only if it is able to attract the loyalty of the peoples of the world. National patriotism in every country must give way to United Nations patriotism if the international organization can be expected to act effectively when the peace of the world is endangered.

It is the Secretariat of the United Nations and those of the "specialized agencies" which are best fitted to build this all essential feeling in the hearts of men. The Assembly and the Security Council are composed of national members. The secretariats alone of the divisions of the United Nations will take a purely world view. Their secretaries general and their international staffs will be the symbols of world unity. The secretariats will furnish services not only to nations but to individuals. Through these services the United Nations can reach the peoples of the world and gradually weave the emotional ties which are necessary for a world opinion.

It is thus of first importance to the future of the world that the secretariats function with the highest possible degree of efficiency. How can they best carry out their tasks? One guidepost of first importance will be past experience in international administration. Dr. Egon Ranshofen-Wertheimer has done the whole world a distinct service in writing the first book devoted exclusively to the administration of the League of Nations Secretariat, the world's first major experiment in this field. *The International Secretariat*, moreover, appeared in time to be at the disposal of those who laid the foundation of the United Nations Secretariat at the San Francisco and London conferences. The book is meant to be of practical value, for the author besides being a first-rate scholar is a former international civil servant. Dr. Ranshofen-Wertheimer has written with a high degree of objectivity (a quality, incidentally, of prime importance in an international administrator).

The inclusion of Russia and the United States at the start of the new world organization has perhaps obscured its similarity with the League. The Preparatory Commission, which drew up plans for the establishment of the Secretariat, drew heavily on League experience and indeed on the testimony of former League officials. *The International Secretariat* brings out clearly the League Secretariat's greatest administrative

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triumph. The League gathered a group of extremely capable personnel of highly diverse nationality who were with few exceptions completely loyal to the ideals of the League. In addition the staff maintained a high "esprit de corps" while at times facing heart-breaking difficulties. The feasibility of a truly international civil service was thus established. The author, however, identifies certain deficiencies in League personnel administration, such as the difficulty of promotion, which it is hoped will not be repeated in the United Nations.

The success of the League's Secretariat was achieved primarily because of the quality of its personnel and in spite of its administrative structure and organization. Dr. Ranshofen-Wertheimer's keen eye has caught the primary failures. First among these was the failure of the secretaries general to assume their responsibility for positive administrative leadership. They were indeed all secretary and not at all generals. As an indirect result of this unfortunate abdication the Supervisory Commission was appointed by the Council and later by the Assembly. This body eventually "suggested and even dictated policies." Here was control without responsibility, a cardinal sin of administration. The faults of League administration are as important to know as are its successes and the United Nations administrators will be wiser for this knowledge.

The book goes into considerable detail on many aspects of League administration and it must be made clear that international administration is far more complicated than national and local administration. The experience of twenty-five years of international administration, albeit on a smaller scale and with a number of significant differences, is here at hand for the new international civil service. Dr. Ranshofen-Wertheimer has produced a volume which is of immediate importance and of lasting value.

WILLIAM C. ROGERS*

American Law of Veterans. By Robert T. Kimbrough and Judson B. Glen. Rochester: Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Co., 1946. Pp. xxii, 1277. \$10.00.

The millions of men and women returning from the armed services present an imposing problem to the practicing attorney. While the percentage of veterans seeking the advice of counsel may be small, the actual number will be great. A probable result is that attorneys generally will be confronted with a wide variety of questions concerning a temporary practice in a field of law almost totally foreign to them. In addition, the bulk of the law relating to veterans is not contained in the standard reference materials but rather is to be found in scattered statutes and in a host of miscellaneous and obscure regulations, administrative decisions, pamphlets, and bulletins. In this connection, the present volume, being an encyclopedia of the rights and benefits of veterans, is both timely and invaluable. While other treatises are in preparation, the *American Law of Veterans* is the first comprehensive work of its kind to be made available.

On the whole, the coverage of the handbook is good. It extends to the rights and benefits of veterans of World War II and the procedures pertaining thereto. The volume does not purport to touch on the rights and legal problems of veterans of earlier wars and only incidentally does some of its material relate to the rights and options of those remaining in the service. The scope of the text can best be illustrated by men-

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