

and conflict would result from such a course. It is better to get a declaration from the legislatures as to the entire subject than to allow the courts to treat it piecemeal.

Dean Griswold's historical analysis of the subject by states is desirable, due to the great variety of local rules and because of numerous changes by statute in many states. The book is well equipped with tables of cases and statutes, a good index, and a small form section. Its mechanics and substance reflect the good judgment, thoroughness, and wide knowledge of the law which are well-known characteristics of the author.

The only relevant problem not answered by this excellent work is how the dean of a great and enormous law school ever found time to complete such a scholarly treatise.

GEORGE G. BOGERT\*

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**Guide to National Labor Relations Act.** By B. Fain Tucker. Chicago: Commerce Clearing House, Inc., 1947. Pp. 320. \$3.00.

In a simple and terse way this volume digests the law of collective bargaining as it has developed under the guidance of the National Labor Relations Board since its inception. This dispassionate and objective summary of the Board and the decisions of the courts under the National Labor Relations Act came at a time when there was a vigorous campaign in Congress to overhaul the labor laws of the country. Although there is no attempt to evaluate critically the work of the Board or subject its decisions or the decisions of the courts to analysis, the content of the book reflects the outstanding and constructive contribution made by the Board to sound labor-management relations in this country.

Apart from its success in condensation, the book is an achievement in organization. It is divided into two parts. The first part is concerned with representation proceedings, "R" cases; the second part with complaint proceedings, "C" cases. The relevant provisions of the statute are reviewed and reference is made to the important decisions of the Board and of the courts. While the book is designed primarily for the practitioner who is uninitiated in the terminology, the procedure, and the vast literature developed under the act, it is written in language of the layman and should be most useful to the non-lawyer representatives of both management and labor.

My only criticism is that the first part of the book, devoted to representation proceedings, organizes the material around the numerous and now standardized defenses that may be asserted against a representation petition. This plan facilitates the use of the book by employers and rival unions and serves admirably as a sort of formidable check list of defenses from which the opposing party may assemble his arguments. The limitations of each defense are carefully stated and defined. While in the course of the discussion of these defenses there is a full statement of the general principles of labor relations developed by the Board and courts, the division of the discussion according to the defenses brings about a piecemeal presentation of these principles. The result is to make the book less valuable to those who seek the positive aid of the Board by a representation petition. Despite this weakness, the book succeeds in its objective, that of being a guide to the National Labor Relations Act.

ALEX ELSON†

\* James Parker Hall Professor of Law, University of Chicago.

† Member of the Illinois Bar.