urally, he will become more effective as he goes along, but this experience should come from mediating, not from a background of partisan participation.

The chapters on the National Defense Mediation Board and the War Labor Board provide a summary and uncritical biography of those agencies, but add nothing to our knowledge about them. The author might, among other things, have evaluated the problem of the proper scope of the board's jurisdiction in terms of the mounting backlog of unfinished cases. He might have mentioned the growing tendency of the parties, and of the conciliation service for that matter, to dump into the War Labor Board's lap all manner of trifling disputes which, but for the ready availability of the board, would be settled promptly by the parties themselves. The author's figures on the board's effectiveness in mediating disputes are misleading. He limits his analysis to cases as a whole instead of breaking the cases down into their component issues. Thus a case, in which ten of the twelve certified issues are closed by mediation with a directive order required only on the two remaining issues (a typical instance), appears in his tabulation as a case closed by directive order without any credit for the ten issues mediated. The discussion of wage policy is amazingly thin and uncritical stuff. One would think the author really believes that increases to correct "interplant inequities" are not manpower determination. One would also think that the author does not recognize the necessary distinction (never explicit in decisions, of course) between the application of stabilization policy in voluntary and disputed wage cases. The few pages devoted to maintenance of membership are of little value.

There is also a brief discussion of various state and local labor laws and agencies. Appendix A gives condensations of the state laws, but there is no critical evaluation and, in view of the reactionary features in many state labor laws, one could wish that the author had at least pointed out some of the potential dangers. In Appendix B the author sets forth a model permanent mediation act.

The author attempts to vivisect the mediation technique. The attempt is not altogether unsuccessful, and the excerpts quoted from the analyses of various famous mediators are alternately pompous and witty. But the author, perhaps out of squeamishness, misses the mark. The mediator must have a basic integrity, not the semi-peruked kind of the successful arbitrator, but a down-to-earth honesty that will convince the parties he will not "sell them out" in his zeal to effect a compromise. At the same time, paradoxically enough, he must, in moments of self-honesty, confess (as did Shakespeare, who had nonetheless the basic integrity of an artist):

Alas! 'tis true I have gone here and there  
And made myself a motley to the view,  
Gor'd mine own thoughts, sold cheap what is most dear,  
Made old offences of affection new;  
Most true it is that I have looked on truth  
Askance and strangely . . .

JOHN O. LEVINSON*


While the federal Constitution provides that the war-making powers of the Republic shall be vested in Congress and the President, in a nation dedicated to local self-

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government the impact of a world struggle is not alone on the national structure. The violent convulsions initiated by international struggle are reflected in each municipality of the country by the creation of wholly new problems, by the appearance of new facets of old problems, and by new and intricate interrelationships of municipal governments with state and federal bodies.

That the corporation counsel, city attorneys, directors of law, city solicitors, municipal lawyers—regardless of how designated—of American cities are aware of this, that they are deeply concerned about developing solutions to war-born municipal problems, is clearly manifested in the annual compendium *Municipalities and the Law in Action*, which is made up of the reports and discussions delivered at the 1942 conference of the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. This volume is the sixth in a series started in 1938 when the reviewer was President of the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers.

Within the 600-odd pages of the volume, city attorneys of the nation's principal cities have discussed, analyzed, and, in some cases, suggested solutions for, municipal war problems. Here are recorded the legal, economic, and political experiences of many cities at war. Here are discussed municipal personnel problems as they are affected by wartime manpower problems. Problems arising from the enlargement of federal powers during the conflict are weighed. Consideration is given to a vast array of other war-released problems by lawyers who are on the firing line of municipal defense.

Stylistically the volume varies, as any compendium must, from the smooth, easily read treatise to the factual and not very lively presentation; but, as a whole, it is not a book which any municipal official who suffers from insomnia should take to bed with him. It will not induce sleep.

It would be bromidic to say that no municipal office should be without a copy of this volume. No doubt the city office which did not have a copy handy would continue to function. But its officers and employees would be better informed on what is going on in America's cities if a copy were readily available.

Although primarily the volume is directed to the lawyer interested in municipal activities, every citizen interested in the legal and political functions of American cities will find *Municipalities and the Law in Action* informative and thought-provoking.

*Barnet Hodes*

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