

human groups. That is quite true. But both in Italy and in Bolshevist Russia the corporate idea is no more than a shell, the power over the people is entirely in the hands of a single party and the man who is its leader. The really representative democracy of modern Switzerland, in which three nationalities form one federated state, comes much nearer realizing the philosophy of the Althusian "symbiosis" of the people as the natural basis of the state.

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## Book Notes

### TRADE-UNION POLICIES IN THE MASSACHUSETTS SHOE INDUSTRY 1919-1929.

By Thomas L. Norton. New York: Columbia University Press. 1932. pp. 377. \$5.

JUST as Danbury suggests hats and Pittsburg steel, so Brockton and Haverhill mean shoes to the average reader. Together, the two latter cities, one famed for its men's shoes, the other for its women's shoes, present a fair picture of the diverse problems confronting organized labor in the shoe trade. Although both are well known as centers of unionism in the industry, each presents marked differences in the structure of its labor organizations. Professor Norton has undertaken a study, for the years from 1919 to 1929, of these organizations, their problems, and the ways in which they were met, and has collected and made easily available material of some importance. The result is a book of much interest and value. The operation of the arbitration machinery available for use in the two cities is emphasized, and justifiably so, in view of the reliance placed on arbitration in this single industry, and its importance as a regulatory device to be used in all industries. Affording, as it does, a ready means of acquiring familiarity with the incidents of unionism in a specific trade and locality, this volume is to be commended to students and teachers of labor law.

### CLAIM OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON BEHALF OF P. W. SHUFELD V. THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA. Department of State, Arbitration Series No. 3. Washington: 1932. pp. xv, 913. \$1.50.

THE presentation of the record of the *Shufeld* claim continues the Department of State's practice of publishing the records of the arbitration of claims to which the United States has been a party. This service to students of international law was begun by making the "State" archives available to John Bassett Moore for the preparation of his monumental works and was followed by the recently inaugurated policy under which documents on the *Harrah* claim against Cuba and the correspondence on the case of the *I'm Alone* have been published. The present claim offers particular interest in that it is based upon a contract of concession originally issued to a Guatemalan national and assigned to the American claimant with the knowledge of the Guatemalan Government on which the continuance of work and the investment of capital were permitted for several years before cancellation. Because of the interesting fact situation and its importance to business relations, the book is

particularly valuable in that it gives a complete documentation, including the report of the counsel for the United States, the full texts of cases, replies and final arguments for both the United States and Guatemala, the decision of the arbitrator and the record of the proceedings. Every student of international law who has vainly sought elusive arbitral records from which to gain a knowledge of the practical working of claims and their attendant problems will welcome and treasure this volume.

PRICE FIXING IN NEW ZEALAND. By William Ball Sutch. New York: Columbia University Press. 1932. pp. 164. \$3.

THE present volume undertakes a survey of the governmental experiment in New Zealand, during the war and post-war years, to regulate the prices, production and distribution of goods in many industries. The regulation of the sugar, butter, wheat, lumber and cement industries is discussed in some detail, whereas the measures taken to ensure relatively satisfactory prices for a half dozen other products are treated less adequately. Indices list the pertinent legislation and the index numbers of the controlled products.

Though the author comments critically on most of the material, the volume leaves much to be desired. In the first place, the author's presentation of much of the factual material is so loosely organized as to result in a lack of clarity. Then, too, his major premise seems to be that industries may be divided into two groups: those which produce goods either under competitive conditions or under conditions of monopoly. To the author, only in the latter instance does he consider justifiable the state's intervention to fix prices, though he does realize that the gradual extension of monopoly control in many industries is steadily increasing the sphere within which intervention would be justified. Furthermore, the author evidently does not perceive that, due to the breakdown of the competitive system, price-fixing and control of production and distribution might become necessary. As a consequence, his observations on the general desirability and necessity of government control of industry fail to be convincing.

AMERICAN BAR LEADERS. By James Grafton Rogers. Chicago: The American Bar Association. 1932. pp. xii, 246. \$2.50.

THIS volume, published in commemoration of the semi-centennial of the American Bar Association, contains the biographies of its fifty presidents from its inception in 1878 to 1928. As many leaders of the American Bar were never rewarded with the office of President of the Association, a more suitable title would seem to be American Bar Association Leaders. Despite the fact that the average biography occupies only five pages, the author has succeeded admirably in his object of depicting the kind of men these presidents were, how they lived, thought, and carried on as lawyers and in public life. The lives of these men presented in chronological order are not isolated accounts, but reflect the social, political and economic development of the country through the half century. The change in the type of men elected to this office is indicative of the significant change in the ideals and aims of individual lawyers and of the profession as a whole. The scene shifts from the soldier-lawyer