
H. L. McCracken
tary bankruptcies are automatically applied for by the filing of
the petition for adjudication and which require certain duties by
the Referee instead of independent application direct to the Court.

Mr. Weinstein must be commended and congratulated on the
volume which he has prepared for the National Association of
Credit Men; and that Organization has done an excellent thing
in making this book available to the public at this time.

H. Payne Breazeale*

HOW TO DEAL WITH ORGANIZED LABOR, by Feller and Hurwitz. The
$6.50.

This book is designed, according to the publishers, "to enable
employers to proceed in every step of their dealings with Labor
in such a way as to safeguard their interests from the time that
negotiations commence until the final determination of the dis-
pute. Here you see how to anticipate and avoid labor disputes
wherever possible; how to retain independence of action before,
during and after negotiations; how to arrive at the minimum set-
tlement in the shortest possible time and with the least expense."
A careful reading of the entire volume impels one to say that this
statement is an accurate portrayal of the objectives which the
authors had in mind when writing the book.

Part One deals with the objectives and methods of organized
labor, a brief history of the American labor movement, and the
present organizational structure. Part Two is given to "The Laws,
primarily, the New Deal labor legislation under Roosevelt. In fact,
over 300 pages are given to a consideration of the National Labor
Relations Act and its substantive provisions, as determined by the
courts and as administered by the National Labor Relations Board.
Part Three presents "A Program for Management" in the light of
present laws and their legal interpretation. The Appendix con-
tains the text of the N.L.R.A., the rules and regulations of the
Board, a copy of the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act to-
gether with a table of cases and decisions.

It must be kept in mind that this is a book written by lawyers,
for employers, in order to show them how they can keep "within

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the law” and yield a minimum to labor in case of dispute or conflict. In connection with the treatment of the “Substantive Provisions of the N.L.R.A.” one senses at times interpretations similar to those which might be expected from an attorney serving an employer on a retainer’s fee. The result is sometimes somewhat different from that which would be given by a student of economics searching for a straight-forward interpretation, devoid of legal quibbling.

However, there is a wealth of wholesome, constructive advice to employers. Little praise or consolation is found for the old-fashioned, hard-boiled employer who takes an uncompromising and invincible stand for the open shop, individual bargaining, “nothing to discuss, nothing to arbitrate” attitude. Such attitudes, the authors indicate, are too apt to lead to sabotage and boycott, with disastrous results to the operating statement. Since every business man must test his labor policies sooner or later by his profit and loss statement, a knock-down victory over labor which carries his business into insolvency can scarcely be called wise business management, and the authors drive this point home with force and vigor.

H. L. McCracken*

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