

1955

Book Reviews

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Recommended Citation

Book Reviews, 46 J. Crim. L. Criminology & Police Sci. 376 (1955-1956)

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BOOK REVIEWS

CASES AND STATUTES ON ADMINISTRATION OF THE CRIMINAL LAW. By *Edwin R. Keedy* and *Robert E. Knowlton*. The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc., Indianapolis. 1955, XIV, pp. 536. \$5.00

The demands typically made on the law school course in criminal law are pressing, indeed. In three semester hours, or thereabouts, the student is exposed to the intricacies of substantive doctrine, some of the important problems of criminal procedure, and to a lesser extent matters relating to the treatment and disposition of convicted offenders. The grudging allocation of time to the field in American legal education (which rarely fails to startle visiting foreign scholars and lawyers) makes inevitable substantial compromises in the scope and intensity of instruction. Some schools have sought to minimize these difficulties by offering a separate elective course or seminar in criminal procedure. Interest in such specialized courses will no doubt be further stimulated by the survey of criminal law administration in the United States now being undertaken by the American Bar Association.

Professors Keedy and Knowlton have supplied a casebook designed explicitly for a course of this sort. In something over five hundred pages they offer a useful collection of materials dealing with the range of procedural problems from arrest to appeal and other post-trial proceedings. The book is composed very largely of judicial opinions supplemented by frequent references to statutory provisions and some rather limited citations to secondary materials.

One may regret that the editors accepted quite such severe space limitations. A rather fuller treatment of some topics, such as collateral attack on state convictions in the federal courts, and a more liberal citation and consideration of materials other than cases and statutes would have been welcome. Yet there are virtues in restricting the size of the book, and the instructor can provide his own supplements where this seems desirable. The book is

a helpful addition to the available teaching materials and should be of interest to those outside the law schools seeking instruction on the legal problems of criminal law administration.

FRANCIS A. ALLEN

Harvard University

THE LAW OF PRIMITIVE MAN. By *E. Adamson Hoebel*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1954. Pp. VIII and 357, \$5.50.

To most lawyers legal ethnology has remained an obscure and, therefore, useless subject. This was attributable to the lack of a treatise on legal ethnology, more particularly, a treatise understandable by the law-trained man. There have been a host of legal-ethnological works dealing with various aspects of primitive law, or restricted to a few kindred primitive systems. None of these books was written in the lawyer's language.

The gap has now been filled. Only one man in America was qualified to do the job properly: E. Adamson Hoebel, whom we remember so well from the "CHEYENNE WAY." (With Llewellyn. Now in its second printing, 1953.) Hoebel's new book has all the fascination of the "CHEYENNE WAY." Like it, it is written in the language of Llewellyn's legal realism. The use of the Hohfeldian legal concepts—as applied by the late Max Radin—makes for great rigidity, certainty and clarity of terms. The book has been conveniently divided into three parts.

Part I deals with basic jurisprudential matters and, more important for the lawyer, with the aims and work methods of the legal ethnologist. The descriptive account of Hoebel's field work method should convince even the most skeptical jurist reader of the reliability of the evidence adduced, and of its interpretation, proving that it is not wishful thinking or an envisaged ideal, but solid factual matter which makes up the content of this book.

Part II is an analysis of the legal systems of a number of widely separated contemporary primitive societies. Among these are the Eskimo, the Ifugao of Luzon, the American Plains Indians, the Trobriand Islanders of the South Sea, and the Ashanti of Africa. For some peoples Hoebel could rely on his own field work, for most, however, he had to use the reports of other scholars. A less experienced man might have relied on such accounts indiscriminately. Not so Hoebel. Equipped, as he was by Llewellyn and Radin, with an eye for the legally relevant, and aware of the unconscious tendency toward bias by all those not so equipped, he could undertake to be critical even of scholars of the caliber of Malinowski. The result is that we get an account of primitive law as it really is, not as it appears when seen through black, blue or pink sun glasses. Hoebel has retained the system of summarizing the rules of law of each people discussed in the form of postulates and corollaries, each representing a pattern of properly interpreted case law.

Part III presents the author's conclusions. The first conclusion is a stab at the old belief that law is an outgrowth of witchcraft and religion, and originally identical with them. In view of Hoebel's studies this view is no longer tenable. The interrelation between witchcraft (good and evil), religion and law is most intricate, and law is by no means a historical *sequitur* of religion. The second conclusion concerns the functions of law. (Llewellyn's "Law-jobs".) These appear to be identical in all legal systems, primitive and modern. But the means used to fulfill the functions vary widely. The last conclusion deals with the evolution of law. Hoebel says "... it is an outmoded fallacy to suppose that the histories of all cultures shall move through identical steps or stages . . ." (p. 288). He shows by a number of examples that in their development some legal systems have jumped over eras found in most other systems. The orthogenetic theory, thus, has been severely shaken. But it can still be said that the ontogenesis of any legal culture represents basically the phylogenesis of law. The exceptions are, apparently, instances of the imposition of alien external con-

ditions, such as the sudden contact of the Eskimo with modern culture and civilization. The recognition of this trend of the law is extremely important. It seems to hint at a peaceful solution of the conflict between the two opposing cultural and legal camps of this world via law rather than brutality. Such, indeed, is Hoebel's ultimate hope. "Without law there cannot for long be a community"—on whatever level (p. 332).

Apart from this all-important political conclusion, the book presents a wealth of findings concerning the emergence and purpose of particular legal rules. To restate them all, it would be necessary to quote virtually the entire work. Be the reader assured that there is barely a page in the review copy without pencil marks indicating excellent "law stuff"—to speak in the language of the author. There are a few matters, however, which will leave the criminal lawyer and the criminologist unsatisfied. We read on page 113 that "[b]y virtue of the Ifugao social organization there can be no criminal acts." Hoebel considers all Ifugao wrongs as torts. In the then following discussion we learn, among others, that "... the death penalty will be imposed . . . [for repeated sorcery]," (p. 118). Such an inconsistency indicates an unfortunate definitional uncertainty on the concepts of tort and crime, an uncertainty which Hoebel shares with Malinowski, and occasionally adopts from him. (As to the law of the Trobrianders, pp. 204 *et seq.* See also Eskimo Law, p. 262, sorcery a "tort" punishable by *spearing!*) The mode of instituting the proceedings against the wrong-doer surely is not a criterion distinguishing tort from crime. There is nothing mysterious about the distinction, and Hoebel might have done well to reflect on this matter: If society reacts (or suffers reaction) toward wrong for the purpose of retaliation, deterrence, resocialization or neutralization, then we should conceive of the wrong as a crime. If the reaction toward wrong is only in the form of exacting compensation to the person, or group of persons harmed (excepting the community itself), then we must treat it as a tort.

On the question of *mens rea*, which is so important to the criminal lawyer, Hoebel ad-

duced some important facts (E.g., Ashanti law, p. 235). These could well lead to concluding the universality of the maxim "*actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea*," were it not for the astonishing account of American West Coast Indian law which ends with the remark "[i]ntention therefore plays no part." (p. 314.) This is a dangerous use of "therefore", and is, in my view, an unwarranted conclusion. Further study and elaboration on this point might well have been in order.

Among a few minor criticisms only two deserve special mention. Jhering should not be identified with *Interessenjurisprudenz* (p. 13.) It is denying justice to Jhering to hold him responsible for every theory which cites him for support. Reliance on any definition of law from Holmes' essay on "The Path of the Law" (p. 22) is dangerous. The essay contains twelve or more mostly conflicting definitions.

These critical remarks do not in the least detract from the greatness of Hoebel's work. He has attacked a most difficult problem, and he has conquered it well. The book will be regarded as a pioneer work of ethnological jurisprudence, and it will be remembered as one of the best pieces of American legal realism.

GERHARD O. W. MUELLER

West Virginia University
College of Law.

PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINOLOGY. By the Late Edwin H. Sutherland. Revised by Donald R. Cressey. New York: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1955. Fifth Edition. Pp. VIII, 646.

This newest revision of the late Professor Sutherland's *Principles of Criminology* is a job well done. The latter has put forth a good deal of effort in maintaining the spirit of the organization and systematization of knowledge which has characterized previous editions.

Doctor Sutherland never allowed his colleagues, students, and interested individuals in criminology to forget an important aspect of the field. This revolved about the idea that knowledge and factual information was not sufficient to gain for criminology respectable scientific stature. Professor Sutherland aptly stated this point of view in the Preface to his

Fourth Edition, when he wrote, "The defects of criminology consist principally of the failure to integrate this factual information into consistent and valid general propositions." Doctor Cressey has seriously endeavored to correct some of these shortcomings.

Part One is an attempt to relate Professor Sutherland's differential association and social organization theories to facts concerning delinquency and crime. In addition, Part Two examines factual materials pertaining to the control of crime as related to sociological and psychological theories of punishment and treatment. An heroic attempt is made to integrate the sociology of punishment and treatment. This is especially worth-while in view of the ever raging conflicts between the devotees of the punishment and treatment schools of thought.

A new chapter entitled, "The Prison Community," has been added. This is certainly a most welcome contribution and helps point up many of the problems indigenous to the penal environment.

The reviewer's personal biases in the field of criminology concern themselves with the problems of alcohol, narcotics, prison education, and group psychotherapy. It is hoped that any future revisions will devote more space to these items.

The book is not only well documented but contains excellent suggested readings at the end of each chapter. This material should prove to be most valuable for further exploration and research in the field.

ARTHUR LERNER

Los Angeles, California

THE CONSTRUCTION OF REALITY IN THE CHILD. By Jean Piaget. New York: Basic Books, Inc., 1954, xiii + 386 pp., \$6.00.

The English translations of the works of the French psychologist are listed as 11, the present volume included. It is an impressive, perhaps awesome, list. For those readers, and few they are, who are even vaguely familiar with and appreciative of the author's writings every additional publication will mean a red-calendar day. For those readers, as yet unfamiliar with Piaget's works, the present volume is, perhaps,

as good as any to make a start and to "dig" into the vast researches, which are the author's very own.

For digging one must do. The language, while precise and logical, is technical and the complicated syntax makes matters none too easy; it is a question whether the author sighed from relief after finishing his manuscript or the reader after being through the nearly 400 pages—if he gets through.

But it is a rewarding experience. The author continues his experiments of the study of the sensorimotor or "practical intelligence" in the first two years of development, previously presented in *The Origins of Intelligence in Children*. Then the transition from chaos to cosmos was described, as it is brought about through an elimination of egocentrism comparable to that on the plane of the child's reflective thought and logic. In the present volume, it is in the elementary and primordial form that the author tries "to grasp this component process of understanding; we shall thus comprehend how it depends on the mechanism of intellectual assimilation."

This "understanding" is explained to the reader in four chapters, each averaging one hundred pages. They are: "The Development of Object Concept," "The Spatial Field and the Elaboration of Groups of Displacements," "The Development of Causality," and "The Temporal Field." I was especially interested (and so might be the reader of this Journal) in the second chapter, as it discloses the origin of the child's "spatial field" or the transition from a practical and egocentric space to the represented space containing "the subject himself," held by Piaget not to be accidental in the elaboration of displacement groups. The representation of space as the framework of the author's description of behavior patterns is divided by the six stages in the evolution of object concept. *Every* child, according to Piaget, goes through these six stages: practical and heterogenous groups, the coordination of practical groups and the formation of subjective groups, the transition from subjective to objective groups and "the discovery of reversible operations," the fifth stage is called "'objective' groups," and finally the "representative"

groups. These six stages seem to me important for the practising sociologist or psychologist, especially in criminology, since they will assist him in understanding the initial behavior patterns, which lead—or mislead—an individual in his erratic, but (according to Piaget) logical, *vitae curriculum*. For "the development of reason follows the same laws, once social life and reflective thought have been formed. . . . But in proceeding from the purely individual state . . . to the cooperation which defines the plane on which thought will move henceforth, the child receives from it the instruments necessary to extend the rational construction prepared during the first two years of life and to expand it into a system of logical relationships and adequate representations."

HANS A. ILLING

Los Angeles, Calif.

SIX APPROACHES TO PSYCHOTHERAPY. Dryden Press, New York, 1955. Pp. 402. \$3.75.

Six approaches to psychotherapy currently used more frequently are described in this book by experienced practitioners such as Frederick Thorne, for directive and collective personality counseling, Nicholas Hobbs for clients centered and non-directive psychotherapy, J. L. Moreno for psychodrama.

There is a summary by Daniel Sheer in which the attempt has been made to integrate the material thus expounded on the preceding 340 pages. The last chapter, comprising 45 pages, is a serious attempt at organizing the *disjecta membra* of psychotherapy. In the first section of the summary it is pointed out, on the basis of experimental research mainly done by F. A. Fiedler, that the differences between expert and non-expert therapists, in one and the same branch of psychotherapy, are more outspoken than those among expert therapists of the various branches. Expert therapists of all approaches agreed more consistently with one another than with non-experts of their schools. This finding is also apt to emphasize the importance of expertness in medicine in general and to shed some light on the hot problem of opposing expert opinions.

In the division on theory and techniques it is shown how Slavson bases his theory of group

mechanisms on individual psychoanalytic principles, such as, transference, catharsis and so on; in other words, he considers group psychotherapy as basically individual psychotherapy under specific conditions. Similar basic orientations prevail for the psychoanalytic, the directive and the non-directive approaches. "The therapeutic objectives, theory, and techniques of any single approach are highly inter-related." The practitioner of the non-directive approach is not inclined to start with diagnostic considerations, he is in favor of an indication 100%. The other schools have gradually seen the light of clinical method and, therefore, limit their indications of one specific method. On the other hand, the evaluation of success has been lacking in the other schools, while in the non-directive approach one has tried to measure the achievements more exactly.

As for common orientation the program for the future is outlined as follows: the therapist-variable, the bases of aberrant learning, the facilitation of aberrant learning will have to be evaluated in experimental investigations. "There is simply no substantial and clinical data available today upon which to base definite comparisons".

W. G. ELIASBERG

New York

GROUP WORK. FOUNDATIONS AND FRONTIERS.

Edited by *Harleigh B. Trecker*. New York: Whiteside, Inc., and William Morrow and Company, 1955, Pp. xii + 418, \$5.00.

This is the second anthology which makes its appearance in the discipline of group work. Its point of view, however, differs from that of the first anthology, *Readings in Group Work* (Association Press, 1953), in that the editor confined his selections solely to one journal, "The Group" (organ of the American Association of Group Workers); since several professional associations in social work are now being integrated into one, group work to be a section of it, the editor feels, "it seemed doubly important that we preserve the best thinking available as the basis for future developments in group work."

To be sure, the volume does contain some of

the "best thinking" published in "The Group." To be, also, sure, as the editor rightly surmised, one can never satisfy all tastes and tendencies. His major handicap, of course, is that of limitation to one journal only. It is a handicap which, in my opinion, remains uncompensated for and results in disappointment not only to the discipline of social group work but also to others who would like to learn what the "foundations" of social group work are. When foundations are spoken of, one usually looks for a basic theory, a frame of reference, or a source in which the discipline in question originated and to which it is anchored. None of these is found in this volume. The first part, entitled "Foundations," could just as well trade places with the second part, entitled "Frontiers." Such basic theory as theory about leadership, group discipline, group processes, and (with one exception) group dynamics are completely absent. Yet without these concepts there can be no "group work." A chapter is included on "Refining the Group Work Process," whereas there is no chapter on *defining* it! Recreation today occupies a relatively insignificant role in group work; it is, at best, a means, not an end. Yet a chapter is devoted to that. One article makes the whole volume look at odds with itself: "Letting the Public in on Group Work Objectives." It is written by a non-group worker and the public does not get "let in." The Big Secret of the "Objectives" is still to be heard from.

One could accept this volume as an understandable token of sentiment for the past fifteen years of hard, diligent, and wide-spread work of group workers, if it were not for the pretentious title and, to this reviewer, two even more disturbing aspects. The editor, Dean of the School of Social Work at the University of Connecticut, has, despite his promise to present a "cross-section," chosen the majority of the articles from faculty members and most of the rest from executives of social agencies. The editor stresses the democratic value of group work (as though group work were the only democratic discipline). Does the rank and file in group work count for so little that their inclusion in this book is so unimportant? But

the most disturbing aspect to this reviewer was the very short second part, "Frontiers," a discussion of 16 areas with which group workers were and still are concerned and in which 39 group workers participated through the device of a correspondence poll. Instead of coming to grips with the tasks and theories in group work, the various writers feel "disturbed" over the spread of their "method" into fields of which they know so little and of which they do not seem to want to know more, such as penal, mental, or children's institutions.

All this sounds pretty discouraging. The book is not discouraging only, when one ignores the title and accepts it, like its predecessor, which was more modest and infinitely better edited, as just another collection of Readings. Then, and then only, will it have a place in the still scanty literature of social group work.

HANS A. ILLING

Los Angeles

THE CRADLE OF THE PENITENTIARY. THE WALNUT STREET JAIL AT PHILADELPHIA, 1773-1835. By *Negley K. Teeters*. Philadelphia. Sponsored by the Pennsylvania Prison Society, 1955, Pp. xii + 152, \$3.75.

The Walnut Street Jail, located in the shadows of Independence Hall in Philadelphia during the latter part of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries, became famous at home and abroad because of important penal reforms which it harbored. Although a few articles have been written about this renowned penitentiary which made a major contribution in the development of solitary confinement as a means of punishment, this book by Dr. Teeters is the first printed account which gives an overall view of the institution from its beginning until it was abandoned in 1835.

Here is an interesting story of a pioneer penitentiary, of an institution which sponsored many worthwhile prison reforms even before the turn of the nineteenth century. A system of solitary confinement for criminals was introduced in this institution as a revolt against the evils of congregate imprisonment and the traditional sanguinary and harsh corporal and

capital punishments. Within its walls a school was established as early as 1798; employment—which netted a profit for a time—was provided for the inmates; a board of inspectors, vitally interested in the health and welfare of the prisoners, guided the affairs of the prison; and religious services and other reforms were part of the regular routine.

Dr. Teeters has utilized the original MINUTES of the Board of Inspectors to document and illustrate the major developments that took place within this pioneer penal institution. He also has drawn facts and cases from other primary and secondary sources to make this volume of interest to lay readers as well as to penologists and criminologists. Some early pictures and drawings add to the presentation.

The book is divided into seven parts as follows: Part I, penology in colonial Pennsylvania, which sets the stage for the Walnut Street Jail; Part II, the early days of the jail, which describes its construction and use as a military prison and otherwise; Part III, the heyday of the jail, 1790-1799, during which time it was visited by many foreigners and began to become world-renowned; Part IV, interlude, which includes several interesting stories and events related to the jail, such as the first balloon ascension in America and the account of Robert Morris's imprisonment for debt; Part V, the period of disillusionment and despair, during which many escapes, much confusion, and overcrowding were common; Part VI, expansion of the prison system in Pennsylvania, with the building of additional penal facilities; and Part VII, the declining years, 1820-35, characterized in the main as a "period of gloom."

Although this book omits some important developments and details in the history of the Walnut Street Jail, nevertheless it makes a definite contribution to historical literature in the field of penology and fills a gap which has existed for a long time. Students of penology will want to add this volume to their library and others who are interested in colonial social and penal practices will undoubtedly want to read it.

REX A. SKIDMORE

University of Utah

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN MODERN SOCIETY.

By *Martin H. Neumeyer*. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc. 2d ed., 1955. 440 pp. \$5.00.

The first edition of this book was published in 1949, being, with Lowell J. Carr's excellent *Delinquency Control*, among the first textbooks dealing with this subject to be published since Reckless and Smith's *Juvenile Delinquency*, 1932. Tappan's book of the same title was also published in 1949; since then others have also appeared.

The first edition of the present book was well-received; the present version will be also. Not only is the present edition about a hundred pages longer, but it constitutes a thorough re-writing, so as to include discussions of the significant books, monographs, and articles published in journals since 1948. (Why do authors of serious textbooks *ever* draw on such scientific journals as the *Ladies Home Journal* and the *American Mercury*?)

The three divisions of the book are, "Delinquency in a Changing Society," "Basic Factors and Conditions of Juvenile Delinquency," and "Delinquency Control." Just as the first edition, the present revision has no systematic conceptual scheme within which to present and analyse juvenile delinquency. Neumeyer wishes to avoid any particularistic presentation, and thus has no one theory or hypothesis to develop. He does of course, present the generally discursive type of argument that one would expect from a sociologist who wants to remain formally and publically true to the collegiate department in which he has tenure. Thus in discussing the theories of opiate addiction advanced by Lindesmith and by Isbell, he is content to summarize them. It is my opinion that the author of a textbook has the responsibility, not of telling the students which alternative hypothesis to choose, but to aid him in choosing by evaluating, as cogently as possible, the competing hypotheses.

Neumeyer's book is competent and inclusive, moderate and thoughtful. My adverse remarks are rather technical. First, the absence of a general integrative theory leads to an apparent ambivalence or inconsistency. For example,

Sutherland's theory of differential is partially rejected on p. 152, and wholly accepted on p. 215, where Neumeyer writes, "The acquisition of behavior (sic) norms, both conventional and deviant, is primarily through intimate associations and other personal influences, rather than through the agencies of mass impression. However, the mass media of social stimulation are carriers of cultural patterns and behavior norms, and as such must be recognized." Second, considerable irrelevant material is included; for example, in the discussions of alcoholic drinking and opiate addiction Third, Neumeyer has an annoying habit (especially reprehensible in a criminologist?) of committing homicide on the King's English, namely, the use of nouns when adjectives are required. For example, "delinquency statistics," "delinquency trends," "boy population;" why does he have to commit such atrocities as "sex suggestive" and "sadism material"?

Neumeyer's book is, on the whole, within the conventional sociological position, sophisticated in its treatment of statistics and trends, inclusive in its coverage, informative for the student, logically organized in its progression from chapter to chapter, and, therefore, eminently useful as a textbook.

FRANK E. HARTUNG

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COMMUNISM, CONFORMITY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES, By *Samuel A. Stouffer*, Doubleday and Company, New York. 1955, Pp. 278, \$4.00.

This book purports to be a survey which "examines in some depth the reactions of Americans to two dangers. One, from the Communist conspiracy outside and inside the country. Two, from those who in thwarting the conspiracy would sacrifice some of the very liberties which the enemy would destroy" (p. 13). Two nationally known opinion gathering agencies, the American Institute of Public Opinion and the National Opinion Research Center, sent 537 interviewers into various parts of the country to interview 4933 citizens and 1533 leaders and expended \$125,000 provided by the Fund for the Republic. The schedule

sheets used by the interviewers included 85 items, some with subparts, with questions which ranged from (1) "Do you think life will be better or worse, in the next few years than it is now," to (33) "How many communists do you think there are now in the United States?", to (69D) "Do you agree strongly, agree, etc., that a child should never be allowed to talk back to his parents?"

Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties is based on the assumption that 537 interviewers can ask 6566 people 85 questions about what they "think" or "feel" and then state what is in the minds of 160 million Americans. The book further assumes that an interviewer in 45 to 60 minutes can determine the thinking of the people interviewed. The researchers have attempted to quantify the non-quantifiable and score the non-scoreable elements in society. After the mode of pollsters and survey procedures the book contains details, information, percentages and loaded cliché's. The reader is never left in doubt just how the survey samples were obtained for there is full explanation and five appendices.

In the final chapter there is a brief summary of findings. "We have found no evidence that the country as a whole is suffering from quivering fear or from anxiety neurosis about the internal Communistic threat. . . . People have a table fare of vague and distorted information about the Communist danger" (p. 220). From this the book proceeds to suggest a "more balanced and palatable diet of information and education" for the American people. In spite of the changing conditions many Americans "are simply drawing quite normal and logical inferences from premises which are false because the information on which the premises are based is false" (p. 223). In order to remedy the little awareness and concern of the real situation the author points out the singular responsibility of the press, radio and television in "getting the facts to the people. It involves interpreting and dramatizing the facts—always within the limits of truth" (p. 227). This should be done in order to deal with "The evils of Communism and the dangerous disregard for civil right" (p. 236).

From the technical view point of procedures, finances and operations the efforts of this book constitute a "Pollster's Paradise" but the entire enterprise leaves a number of unanswered questions which are serious. In spite of all the refinement of sampling, selection, tabulations, etc., can interviewers determine what "the people are thinking"? In one hour or less can an interviewer elicit the thinking of an interviewee by means of a number of statements which are in many cases "loaded?" The old statement "Have you stopped beating your wife" is a case in point which may illustrate a popular "loaded question". Loaded questions are bound to result in loaded answers. It may be, that loaded answers are in demand.

Furthermore, there is a great gap between what interviewers think that people think and what people actually do under a given situation. The book states that "Rural people in every region are less likely to be tolerant than city people" (p. 130). Such statements must be well salted because they neglect the fact that city dwellers have been the radicals, the revolutionists, the beheaders of kings and the intolerant group, while the peasants have plowed their fields in patience. Maybe it is time to ask "What is Tolerance?"

Since the people have "vague and distorted information" about public issues the book assumes that "leaders" should use certain media of communication to clarify and correct information in order to combat intolerance and unsound ideas. While the book frowns on propaganda the whole procedure suggests the very thing the author fears—intolerance.

The present review is in the nature of a minority opinion "of the loyal opposition in his majesty's government" to "the most comprehensive survey of Americans ever taken." It may be that what the book deems the death knell of the Republic is but the tolling of the hour in the passage of time.

WALTER A. LUNDEN

Iowa State College

COUNSELING WITH YOUNG PEOPLE. By C. Eugene Morris. New York: Association Press, 1954, xii + 144 Pp., \$3.00.