

the first three methods something is definitely lost; in the last nothing is lost and something is gained. The method of integration consists in discovering the essential desires of the opposing parties and through invention, or some similar means, realizing them all. But this is possible only while these varying desires are still in a state of solution; after they have become crystallized and have assumed an abstract form this method is very difficult or impossible.

Perhaps this brief review of some of the salient features of Miss Follett's work is sufficient to indicate the really dynamic character of her outlook. No tendency has been so marked in the recent development of political science as that which, looking behind the forms and functions of government, seeks to discover the foundations of political phenomena. These can only be understood in the light of behavioristic psychology. The path which Graham Wallas has broken and Walter Lippmann has widened must be broadened and elevated into a smooth and easily traversable highway. As a contribution to this very important achievement Miss Follett's work is most significant.

WALTER JAMES SHEPARD.

*Washington University, St. Louis.*

*Political Action: A Naturalistic Interpretation of the Labor Movement in Relation to the State.* By SEBA ELDRIDGE. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1924. Pp. xviii, 382.)

The reader of this book is likely to be pleased or disappointed according to whether or not he is seeking the particular type of information which the title might lead him to believe is contained within the covers. While a book which may be read with profit by psychologists, sociologists, political scientists and economists, it has little to do with either political action or the labor movement in any of its aspects. It is in reality a general introduction to social psychology, more closely resembling Professor McDougall's work than any previous book of the sort, though there is ample evidence of reliance upon the works of Thorndike, Trotter and Wallas, as well as decent acquaintance with all of the more novel trends in psychological thinking, including psychoanalysis and the recent assault upon the concept of fixed instinctive tendencies. Even the chapters under distinctly political captions are primarily psychological in content and implication, and only that on representative government (xxvii) deals primarily with political data.

The psychological prolegomena to social behavior and political action occupy more than half of the book, and comprise a mildly critical

review of the chief instinctive tendencies and socio-psychic factors, such as hunger, fear, repulsion, pugnacity, the sex instinct, the parental instinct, acquisitiveness, self-assertion, submissiveness, curiosity, constructiveness, gregarious impulses, play tendencies, hedonic factors and habit. The last chapter in the book is devoted to an illuminating summary and discussion of this whole controversy regarding human nature between the various groups of psychologists and the cultural determinists.

In the chapters assumedly dealing with political problems, the most significant points emphasized are the dependence of political power and action on economic and psychological factors, the derivation of the sense of justice from class or group interest, the futility of hoping for full freedom of discussion in a class-dominated society, the failure of representative government on a territorial basis together with the pious illusion that elected officials represent their constituencies as a whole, the practical difficulties in the way of securing the actual operation of majority rule in a democracy, the manner in which psychic factors in society are most readily exploited by the economically ascendant class, and the difficulties in the way of a rapid solution of our complex social problems by idealistic liberalism and a socialized education.

In most cases the author has shown courage in handling controversial questions with frankness and candor.

All in all, the book is one of the most concise summaries in the English language of the psychological basis of economic and political action. The late Carlton Parker suggested that one might learn more concerning economic motives and behavior from a book like McDougall's *Social Psychology* than from such a work as Taylor's *Principles of Economics*. It is doubtless equally true that political behavior is more adequately approached in Eldridge than in Burgess' *Political Science*, and books of this sort are likely to be more and more consorted with by political scientists in the coming years. The misleading title should, however, be supplanted by one which will indicate just what the reader will discover in the book. Otherwise, the student who desires a summary of the psychological prolegomena to politics will never suspect that he will discover it here, and those who are seeking a systematic sociological study of the state will toss the work away in disappointment.

HARRY ELMER BARNES.

*Smith College.*

*The Newspaper and Authority.* By LUCY MAYNARD SALMON. (New York: Oxford University Press. 1923. Pp. xxix, 505.)

Supplementing her previous volume, *The Newspaper and the Historian*, the author discusses in this book the problem of how far the restrictions placed on the newspaper press by external authority have limited its serviceableness to the historian in his attempt to reconstruct the past. The chapters take up successively various kinds of control: preventive censorship; punitive censorship (suppression or punishment of a newspaper after publication of the offending matter); regulation of the press through bribery, denial of mail privileges, and so forth; taxes on knowledge; special measures for the foreign-language and vernacular press, with an interesting chapter on the "clandestine press;" libel suits; press bureaus and propaganda; and the relationship between advertisements and propaganda. A mass of interesting information has been collected. In addition to the numerous illustrations of familiar methods by which the press is warped in war-time, interesting examples are given of the suppression of truth in peace, such as the exercise of the French censorship during the Peace Conference at the request of President Wilson, and the censorship in regard to conditions in China in 1914 by the Pekin Government and European bankers, so that Chinese bonds could be floated (p. 41).

The book has two serious faults. First, the information is not well digested. The book has apparently been compiled from press clippings and abstracts, so that the reader proceeds from paragraph to paragraph without much continuity. More might have been done to trace the development of the censorship in each country as a whole. Secondly, although a large number of legal cases are mentioned, they are cited entirely from books or press clippings. References to law reports are conspicuously absent. It is a serious defect, for example, that no reference is given to the official report (247 U. S. 402) of the *Toledo News Bee* contempt case (p. 38), or of the decision of the United States Supreme Court (255 U. S. 407) excluding the *Milwaukee Leader* from second-class mailing privileges (p. 164). Indeed, the author merely mentions the decision in the District of Columbia court. Omitted altogether is the important case of *International News Service v. Associated Press* (248 U. S. 215), in which the courts prevented a rival news agency from making prompt use of Associated Press items, although the law does not require the Associated Press to furnish its news to all newspapers who are willing to pay for it. The dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Brandeis is especially valuable to students of the press.