Classroom Organization and Control. By J. B. SEARS. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1918. Pp. xiii+300. \$1.75.

Professor Sears has invented a new title and arrangement for an old subject. Cubberley's Introduction says: ". . . The volume is essentially a treatment of the old and ever-present problem of school management from the point of view of modern sociology, rather than from the psychological angle. . . ."

Readers of this *Journal*, however, will note the almost complete absence of everything they have seen under the name of sociology. Whatever of sociology there is seems to be drawn from books on education, or else is made by the author himself. He doubtless holds, in common with many other writers on education, that sociology, science of society though it purports to be, has nothing to contribute to the analysis of a social situation like a school. The fault—and a fault it must be—lies farther back than any single author. The prevalent conceptions of education and sociology simply fail somewhere to make proper connections. May we assume by comparison that there was once a time when books on medicine, cookery, and soils made no use of chemistry, and also leave the reader to infer whether the defect was in the medicine, cookery, and agriculture, or in the chemistry?

F. R. CLOW

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
OSHKOSH, WIS.

Education for Democracy. By HENRY F. COPE. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1920. Pp. 275. \$1.50.

This little book is a thoughtful analysis of the relations between democracy and our religious and moral life. It shows clearly the close relationship of democracy and Christianity. Moral education is found to be the key to the success of democracy, and this education is outlined for the home, the school, and the church.

The book abounds not only in ethical idealism, but in sociological insight. Perhaps the spirit of the book cannot be better indicated than by the following quotation:

Legislation, social regulation, and regimentation promise to do by compulsion that which education, working through the will of all, can affect only in a much longer period of time. But whenever we take advantage of these short-cuts, every time we place our reliance on external compulsions, we defeat the ends and short-circuit the processes of democracy.

And this perhaps suffices to indicate the sociological merit of the book. The conclusion of the author is that our only hope for a better world, one in which men live together prosperously, happily, and harmoniously, lies in developing a common good will, in training the young to the democratic life of co-operation and helpful fellowship.

CHARLES A. ELLWOOD

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

The School and the Modern Church. By HENRY FREDERICK COPE. New York: G. H. Doran & Co., 1919. Pp. x+290. \$1.50.

This is a splendid guide on practical methods and plans for making the necessary readjustment in purpose, program, and method of the church and church school. The author holds that it is inevitable that the church take a larger function in the stimulating and organization of the experiences of actual life-relations, such as in the family, school, industry, political, etc., to the end of developing a spiritual control in human society. He not only insists that the church should do this but develops the practical machinery for doing it. He further sets forth the need and plan of a church committee of religious education, the task of the religious-education director, the type of teachers needed and how to get and train them, the kind of building and equipment essential, the importance of religious day-school work and how to promote it, the significance of play and how to develop it as a portion of religious education, the value of good books and how to develop a working library, how to make the family central in religious-education work and how to manage the Sunday school.

All interested in the new social import of the church should read this book.

J. M. ARTMAN

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The Malden Survey. By WALTER S. ATHEARN. A report on the church plants of a typical city, showing the use of the Interchurch World Movement Score Card and standards for rating city church plants. New York: Interchurch World Movement of North America. Pp. 213. \$2.50.

The Malden Survey is a practical treatise on church construction and management. The church is regarded as an organization for religious education and community service and the church building is the "plant" necessary to carry on this work.