

family, work, religion, and dances and games. Appendices on kinship terms and Indian proper names with the English meanings are included.

A very brief concluding chapter discusses conformance in the pueblo and touches upon the cultural change which is taking place due to contacts with the outside world. The volume would have been even better than it now is if the author could have had an opportunity to elaborate on these last-mentioned phases of life among the Pueblo Indians of San Ildefonso, New Mexico.

SIGURD JOHANSEN.

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Unto the Least of These (Social Services for Children). By Emma Octavia Lundberg. New York: D. Appleton-Century Company, Inc., 1947. Pp. xi + 424. \$3.75.

This volume is a detailed and thorough study of the social services for children in the United States.

Having once stated the need and delimited the field, the author begins with the history of social services for children and shows their development into the three-fold organization of federal, state and local public agencies, which, together with the private agencies, form the present network.

Through short biographies of individuals who have contributed greatly to the field of child-welfare, the author presents a forceful picture of the need for protection of the suffering, neglected and handicapped children and she brings out the development of modern concepts. The prevention, control and treatment of juvenile delinquency is given special attention as is social legislation pertaining to the field of child-welfare. Attention is also given to the legal basis for social actions.

The author ends the book with a chapter devoted to future trends and a definite plan of action for federal, state and local agencies. Written in a superior manner and very well documented, this book should do much to create public interest and understanding

in the principles and aims of social services for children.

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Human Breeding and Survival. By G. I. Burch and E. Pendell. New York: Penguin Books, Inc., 1947. Pp. 144. \$.25.

Originally published in 1945 under the title *Population Roads to Peace or War* by the Population Reference Bureau, this volume, now revised and dressed in a colorful cellophane-coated jacket, vies for the mass American reading market as a popularly-priced pocket edition on sale at the neighborhood drug store. From the first to the last page Burch and Pendell, in the best Malthusian tradition, maintain a continuous and sometimes convincing assault on uncontrolled human reproduction as the source of many, if not all, of the major social ills. It, they point out, encourages the increase of the less able members of society and is the primary cause for poverty, tyranny, and war. The authors take issue with the frequently expressed view that technological advances alone will assure the production of ample goods for the world's increasing population, leaving at most only the problem of their distribution unsolved. They hold that scientific and technological progress must be accompanied and assisted by reasonable and humane population limitation. Believing that the need for immediate world action is urgent, the writers conclude by presenting four general suggestions for consideration by the United Nations as a population program.

HOMER L. HITT.

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Ozark Superstitions. By Vance Randolph. New York: Columbia University Press, 1947. Pp. 367. \$3.75.

Vance Randolph is an authority on the folkways of the Ozark Mountain people of Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas. Drawing from a rich background of primary data, which he accumulated over a twenty-five year period of close observation and

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