throughout the text, noticeable voids occur in the nontreatment of Freud and Piaget, for example, in a discussion of the “Psychological Approach” to the study of childhood. In addition, the classic work on children by Philippe Aries is not even footnoted in a discussion of the “Historical Approach” to the study of childhood. Many of the sources discussed could prove helpful, but only as a supplementary review of the recent literature.

In all fairness, though he may have overextended himself, Koller must be commended for his attempt at illustrating the often forgotten importance of children in society. Certain subjects are quite effectively surveyed and provide a straightforward approach. Koller’s treatment, for instance, of the politicalization of children is enlightening in its analysis of the political socialization process and in a discussion of the pros and cons of children’s rights. In his discussion of the social psychology of childhood, as well, Koller reviews the various themes of social psychology and their applicability to children quite adequately. These topics, which are often overlooked in the sociology of childhood, are dealt with in a succinct fashion that is sorely missed in other areas of Koller’s discussion.

This book would be a useful, though not exclusive, source book for an undergraduate course on the sociology of childhood. Many divisions of sociology—religion, minority groups, education, family, social psychology, and deviance—are covered briefly, primarily as they relate to childhood. A glossary, as well as a summary chapter and summations following each chapter, is included and could be useful to the introductory student. Perhaps, however, this book could best be utilized in a course which emphasizes critical thinking and evaluation. For Koller’s Sociology of Childhood would provide a worthwhile target for the scholarly marksperson.


One Potato, Two Potato is a lengthy, often-entertaining volume that is surprisingly short on interpretation and analysis. Unfortunately, the purpose of the book is not entertainment. The authors make their objectives clear, stating “Our purpose is to show how children use their traditional lore to cope with the stresses of their lives and to learn what it means to be a member of a human society” (p. 13). The data base is extensive, using questionnaires, essays, personal interviews and observations of more than 800 children. The subjects’ ages ranged from grade-school children through college freshman, located in forty-three states, the Virgin Islands, the Canal Zone, American Military bases abroad, India, England, Germany, Taiwan, and Iran. Bibliographies follow each chapter and are comprehensive.

The material is organized into six chapters beginning with some historical background and methods of transmission, moving through games and chants the authors feel are used to establish rules and regulations, those used for release, for prestige or power, as coping mechanisms for day-to-day situations, and those used as coping mechanisms for the unknown. The final chapter briefly attempts to demonstrate how the folklore of childhood is used and retained by adults, but the point is weakly made and not well illustrated.

Lack of illustration is not, however, a fault of the first five chapters. Just the opposite is true of these chapters. The body of the book becomes almost strictly an anthology, with page upon page of jeers, jokes, chants, loosely and tightly organized games, parodies, and performances. At times such repetition becomes simply boring, as when examples are given of the same general chant from several areas of the United States, the Canal Zone and even other countries. At times they are hilarious and well-documented. A short section on “fartlore” is included (p. 211-216), and the authors do no editing for the sake of delicacy in quoting such examples as:

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Starla D. Fitch
"Suzie is a nut,
She has a rubber butt,
And everytime she turns around
She goes putt-putt."

In contrast, the authors do not deal with jokes and wit of extremely explicit sexual nature which any adult knows are indeed an integral part of childhood folklore. The issue is skirted by describing such things as bra-snapping, kissing games, and some discussion of sex roles in performance games.

The authors repeatedly emphasize that authoritarian adult supervision and interference destroy the value of such interaction for children in coping and becoming "a member of human society." The point is well-made when cataloging such games as marbles and mother-may-I, where a parallel is obvious between children's rules and adult rules, with the actual rules of action in marbles sometimes being kept from one or both parents. There is contradiction when the authors point out that in many games the rules can suddenly change completely, and that "the word 'cheating' doesn't always mean the same thing to a child that it means to an adult" (p. 28). While this may be ample reason for the undesirability of adult presence, it is not explained how this helps the children become members of human society. The sanctity of children's folklore is treated with such reverence that it seems to be somehow above analysis.

The book is primarily an anthology. Editing and analysis would be necessary for classroom use. The level of the writing makes easy reading, and as a nostalgic adventure it is delightful.

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