

itself and its fullest impact is felt in the Doctrine and Covenants, the Pearl of Great Price, and the multitude of revelatory experiences that came to the Prophet in the process.

3. There is much to be gained in understanding the Bible, through a study of the Inspired Revision . . . Although the work [the Revision] is very evidently unfinished, it has value as a guide and supplement to the King James Version.

The reviewer wishes that Dr. Matthews could have devoted a chapter to the problem of why the Prophet made so little revision in many important Old Testament books. Why, for example, did Joseph practically pass by the book of Hosea, the most textually corrupt book in the Old Testament? One hopes that someday Dr. Matthews or Dr. Durham (or both) will provide us with a full length book on the Inspired Revision.

NEIL J. FLINDERS. *Leadership and Human Relations*. Salt Lake City, Utah: Deseret Book Company, 1969. 254 pp. \$4.95.

(Reviewed by Norma Rohde, Assistant Director of the Counseling Center and associate professor of educational counseling at Brigham Young University. A specialist in the field of interpersonal communication, Dr. Rohde has also published in *SPATE*.)

Flinders has accomplished what must be the dream of most graduate students. He has published, in book form, his doctoral dissertation—written for the College of Education at Brigham Young University. It is an attempt “to combine the general knowledge about man that God has revealed to his prophets with the *specific* knowledge about man’s behavior that scientists have discovered.” The book is designed to serve as a handbook—a resource for information for parents, teachers, and executives. It is not light reading, nor is it entertaining. It is for the person who is interested in serious study, discussion, and further reading into the many references presented in the book. The author recognizes that this attempt is just a first step in bringing together this kind of resource material.

Chapters 2 and 3 present an image of man. They discuss his origin, the nature of his existence, some of the basic laws that govern him, his biological and emotional development, how he is motivated, how he thinks, learns, and responds to life. Chapters 5 through 8 discuss the interpersonal relationships—why and how an individual establishes, maintains, and dissolves his relationships with others, the influences upon the individual by the family, group dynamics, the principles that influence man's efforts to govern other men, and the author's summary of the essential ingredients for a healthy philosophy of leadership and human relationships. In each instance, Flinders presents both the research findings and the theological concepts. The intent has been to outline the principles and facts where both science and Latter-day Saint theology seem to be in essential harmony. It has not attempted to deal with those areas which are in disharmony. "The unique contribution of this work then, is its attempt to synthesize knowledge about leadership and human relations from both the teachings of the prophets and the research of scientists."

Interesting recommendations made by Flinders include (1) the need for a Church-sponsored Human Behavior Research and Development Center which could utilize the theology of the Church as a system of analysis and have among its operational goals the collection, utilization, and research of human behavior data and (2) the need for developing a training program in human relations, leadership, and administrative behavior for members of the LDS Church.

The author quite successfully demonstrates through his book that an estrangement does not have to exist between layman, theologian, and scientist. As is quoted from Elder John A. Widtsoe, ". . . science seeks truth, and the aim of religion is truth."

This book is an initial effort in meeting a need which has long existed in the Latter-day Saint Church—that of bringing together the teachings of its religion and the teachings of the social scientists and in presenting them in such a manner that they can have meaning to lay members. While the book is not designed for popular reading, for the serious person it contains many thoughtful principles of leadership and human relations. Its concise presentation of concepts and principles

along with its lack of illustrative examples may make for difficult reading for the lay person, but certainly for the individual with the desire to learn more about human relations as presented by both science and religion, the book offers many ideas to think about, discuss, and further investigate, as well as put into practice.

F. HENRY EDWARDS. *History of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints*, Volume Five. Independence, Missouri: Herald House, 1969. 680 pp. \$10.95.

(Reviewed by Russell R. Rich, professor of history of religion at Brigham Young University. Dr. Rich is a specialist on the schismatic groups of the Restoration.)

In September 1969, the leaders of the Reorganized LDS Church published Volume Five of their Church history. The first four volumes included the history through the year 1890 and were authored principally by Heman C. Smith, who served as both Church Historian and one of the Twelve Apostles. Volume Five is a history of the Church from 1891 through 1902, compiled by F. Henry Edwards, long-time counselor in the First Presidency. Married to Alice Smith, great granddaughter of the Prophet Joseph Smith, he is highly revered by the membership of the Reorganized Church. He was called to be an Apostle in 1922, and in 1946, as a counselor to Israel A. Smith, third president of the RLDS Church. Then in April 1966, his function was changed to that of "writing and teaching." Relieved from his duties in the First Presidency, it was possible for him to have time to compile such work as Volume Five.

Close family ties and years of devoted Church service have earned Mr. Edwards the confidence of the Reorganized Church officials as well as complete access to Church documents and records and minutes of the meetings of the First Presidency and the Council of the Twelve Apostles. He has drawn heavily from *The Saints' Herald*, official organ of the Church, and is frank to admit in his preface that this volume is not an impartial record, as the material in the book was selected from a mass of material available, and that selected has been influenced by the author's "interests and prejudices." This is