

and then sufficient ether is added to make a 50% mixture, the material showing the double wave can be extracted. In contrast, if the carcinomas are treated in a similar fashion, the single wave shown by these tissues never appears, and even adjusting the ether concentrations in the extracting solution to 60 and 75%, after fixation in 95% alcohol, concentrations which are most effective in obtaining the wave from fresh tissue give only small amounts, if any, of this reducible material. Ethyl alcohol probably fixes the lipoprotein *in situ* and renders the lipid practically nonextractable under our conditions. It is thus apparent that the lipid in the carcinoma differs from that in the tissue of origin with respect to solubility in ether and to extractability from the tissue after fixation in 95% alcohol. The half-wave potentials of the double wave in the lipid of normal and hyperplastic epidermis are the same over a wide range of concentrations of alcohol and ether in the mixture used for extraction. The half-wave potentials are also independent, within the limits studied, of the amount of lipid, water, and dioxane in the solution which is polarographed, and the diffusion current of the double wave/100 mg of lipid is approximately constant under these conditions. In addition, the double wave is unaltered after fixation in 95% ethyl alcohol and subsequent extraction. These data indicate that the reducible material is probably a single com-

pound. In the carcinomas the solubility of the altered lipid is so changed as to require more ether for solution and, moreover, is fixed in large part *in situ* by the addition of alcohol and this becomes almost ether insoluble. The single wave has a half-wave potential almost the same as that of the second wave of the two found in epidermis.

The differences described above that were found in the behavior of the material from mouse epidermis and from the tumors at the dropping mercury electrode demonstrate that an alteration in the structure of a lipid occurs during the process of epidermal carcinogenesis in mice. The difference in the lipid of the carcinomas is due to a quantitative alteration of a part of the lipid material of normal and hyperplastic epidermis, but the net result is a qualitative change resulting in altered physical and chemical properties of the lipid material.

#### References

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## Book Reviews

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*An outline of social psychology.* Muzafer Sherif. (Ed. by Gardner Murphy.) New York: Harper, 1948. Pp. xv + 479. (Illustrated.) \$4.00.

The time was, and not very many years ago, when a certain text in social psychology contained little but the views of a single psychologist regarding a few of the phenomena of our social order. Another text of this period served as a vehicle in which the ideologies of Freud, Lewin, and Marx were made to appear somewhat compatible. In contrast, the texts of today are far more alike. They adopt rather similar eclectic positions regarding the theoretical structure of their science and are careful not to ignore its more important experimental data. Yet there still would appear to be uncertainty as to just what areas make up the field of social psychology.

And, of course, there is the well-known tendency for each textbook writer to ride his own hobby. Thus, the basic research interests of M. Sherif being what they are, it should come as no surprise that approximately 60% of the space of his *An outline of social psychology* should be allocated to "Groups and Norms (Values)." Another portion is devoted to "Motives" and the rest to "Individual Differences in Social Reactions."

Sherif's text is noteworthy for its judiciously chosen references to contemporary lay source materials, the writings of Ernie Pyle being featured most often. New-

comb has written a section on his important Bennington College researches. Also noteworthy are two chapters, "The Effects of Deprivation at the Human Level (Individual and Social)" and "The Effects of Technology." The latter is particularly interesting in that it presents a brief account of the worth-while work Sherif did some years ago with many villagers in the more remote parts of Turkey.

In the "Editor's Introduction" Gardner Murphy says of Sherif: "To him, more than to any other single person, is attributable the whole manner of approaching social psychology which characterizes the present period." Whether this is a valid statement or merely the outpourings of a too enthusiastic editor, it is clear that Sherif, the author of *Psychology of social norms*, is eminently well qualified to write this more general book in social psychology. The reader need have no fear that the author's foreign background has biased his writing. Indeed, Sherif seems thoroughly familiar with Western European ways. His Turkish background serves largely to give him an added supply of interesting illustrative materials. Here, then, is a worth-while book. It should, in the reviewer's opinion, be read by every social and clinical psychologist.

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