ing in very great detail indeed the predatory efforts of Moscow in this field. Its study should be required of all concerned with the exigencies of world affairs and their relationship to American national policy. Kirkpatrick could make an even greater contribution in this area, of course, should he have the courage to trace through aspects of Communist propaganda in the major nations of the West, expanding upon his chapter X and including the United States and Canada.

DONALD P. RAY
National Academy of Economics and Political Science

Principles of Perception. S. Howard Bartley. Harper, New York, 1958. xii + 482 pp. $6.50.

In a nicely balanced arrangement, the 21 chapters of this textbook fall into three general areas of consideration. The first five deal with the definition, nature, and development of perception. The next 12 take up the separate senses and the experimental studies that reveal the human reactions to environmental and physiological impingements. The remaining four chapters bring the study of perception alive by deviating from the traditions of experimental psychology in presenting, in a single book, the studies in social perception, perceptual anomalies, and the everyday experiences in which human behavior reflects more than mere response to stimuli.

The student—the designated reader of this book—is introduced early to the changing appreciation among psychologists of the nature of perception. The old distinction between sensation and perception has dissolved, and the recognition of the whole body and past experiences is emphasized.

The traditional experimental chapters are fairly straightforward. Although the author's interpretation pervades the discussion, it is not pushed, and those of others are presented. This is particularly true of the chapters on vision, which are the best.

The two chapters on hearing cover many of the traditional experiments, but the conclusions that audition is greatly divorced from the domain of space and, because of this, plays the prime role in dealing with abstract ideas may come into some debate. And the reader may wonder what "fusion of intermittent white mice" (page 295) has to do with auditory flutter fusion of interrupted noise. There are not many such typographical errors.

As every reader of science fiction and the newspapers knows, the understanding of the behavior of man in an environment of unpredictable complexities is definitely in demand, and psychology, with its stimulus-response analysis, has not yet supplied this. Bartley's book is a good step in the right direction. Man is an integrated organism, developed and conditioned through an existence of successful and unsuccessful past experiences, and the kind of treatment provided by this text is what is needed for the interpretation of man's responses. Although somewhat bounded by tradition in that experimental results are presented in terms of the average observer, when what is eventually needed is an explanation of why individuals respond differently, the book is a contribution to psychological theory and an excellent step forward in both presentation of subject matter and in ideas. It should make a thought-provoking text, and the first and last areas of consideration should appeal to everyone.

MERLE LAWRENCE
Physiological Acoustics Laboratory, University of Michigan

Traité de Paléontologie. vol. VII, *Primates: paléontologie humaine.* Jean Piveteau. Masson, Paris, 1957. 675 pp. Illus. + plates. F. 12,800.

The latest of the seven major divisions of the *Traité de Paléontologie* is an excellent and comprehensive reference manual and a useful textbook on the paleontology of the primates. It is an authoritative review of the subject and covers the order in its diversity from the primitive tree-shrews to man, and in geologic time from certain minute, middle Paleocene forms of the Rocky Mountain region to the subrecent anthropoids of the Old World. Essentially, the book is written from the point of view of a paleontologist and deals with the materials available to the paleontologist for study.

The text is divided into two parts, the first being the general paleontological history of the primates and the second and larger section being devoted to human paleontology. The more important and classical discoveries and occurrences are treated historically, and stratigraphic details are given where such information is pertinent. The text is profusely illustrated, and in most instances the original plates and figures used by the various investigators have been reproduced, with excellent results.

Fortunately, from the standpoint of greatest utility, Piveteau has given more attention to morphological detail and comparative study of the materials and rather less to taxonomy and problems of classification. While rather generally following accepted interpretation in relationships, he has presented the pros and cons where important differences of opinion exist. He has, for example, followed Le Gros Clark, G. G. Simpson, and others in including the tupaioids in the primate order; on the other hand he has excluded the early Tertiary apatemyids, agreeing with Jepsen, Hürzeler, and certain others. The problematical Pliocene anthropoid *Oreopithecus,* however, is treated as a hominid, a point of view vigorously maintained by Hürzeler but not too generally held by others.

Such criticism of the treatise as I may feel justified in offering, other than comments on certain details of classification, should properly be restricted to the area of my own studies, the earlier North American assemblages. While I find that consideration of the earlier Old World materials, particularly from the European Eocene, appears well developed, the North American picture is, for perhaps justifiable reasons, less adequately covered. Except for the phenacolemurids, little mention is made of the diversified and geologically oldest primates known, as recorded principally by J. W. Gidley and G. G. Simpson, from the middle Paleocene of the Rocky Mountain region. Moreover, the upper Eocene primates of North America, particularly those described by Chester Stock from the West Coast region, have been completely overlooked. Nevertheless, the American paleontologist who possesses a first-hand acquaintance with the New World faunas will find the treatise exceedingly useful in its better coverage of the more remote and, to him, less accessible materials. I think it should be noted, and with embarrassment, that there appears to be no up-to-date paleontological treatise or textbook on primates in the English language which compares with it.

C. LEWIS GAZIN
Smithsonian Institution

Explorations in Role Analysis: Studies of the School Superintendency Role. Neal Gross, Ward S. Mason, and Alexander W. McEachern. Wiley, New York, 1958. 379 pp. Illus. $8.75.

This is a well-written report on a major research study. The contribution the book makes to our knowledge divides into the two major areas that are clearly reflected in its dual title. On one hand, the authors give us some insight into important characteristics of the position of the public school superintendent. On the other hand, a pivotal concept in social science—namely, that of role—is tested for its power to make meaningful certain empirical data collected from superintendents and school board members.

The research study concerns a sample

of 105 public school superintendents in the state of Massachusetts and 508 school board members to whom these superintendents are responsible. Data for the study of these superintendents' roles were collected through carefully structured interviews, lasting a full day for each superintendent and averaging two hours for each school board member. The interview with the superintendent covered such topics as the division of labor between the superintendent and his board, his satisfaction with his job, his evaluation of individual board members, his freedom of action, and his perceptions concerning the persons in the community who influenced his decisions. Many of the same areas were covered, but less extensively, in the interviews with the school board members.

The analysis of the data collected in these interviews centered about role consensus, or the degree of agreement among individuals regarding a characteristic of the superintendent's position. A number of hypotheses were formulated and tested against the empirical data. These hypotheses concerned a wide range of variables presumed to be relevant to the subject of the extent of agreement among superintendents. Many of the hypotheses were given support by the data.

Despite the fact that the authors treat a large mass of empirical data, the emphasis of the book is clearly theoretical. In this regard, the authors first provide thorough but succinct discussions of their key concepts and then strike out in new directions. In so doing they extend the usefulness of the concepts of role analysis for social scientists.

Although the reader who approaches the book with a desire to learn more about the public school superintendent's job will not be disappointed, it is the advanced student in the social sciences who will find it most rewarding.

JOHN K. HEMPHILL
Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey

Method and Theory in American Archaeology. Gordon R. Willey and Philip Phillips. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1958. ix + 270 pp. $4.75.

The basic material in this book first appeared in two articles in the *American Anthropologist,* in 1953 and 1955. The flood of comments and criticism which followed so stimulated the authors that they rewrote and combined the original papers, added an introduction in the form of a brief article previously printed in another journal, and produced the present volume. The chief objective of the Willey and Phillips studies was to determine if it would be possible to make a gross classification of all New World archaeological data under a small number of broad developmental stages, and if the results would be useful. To this end they reviewed and evaluated previous concepts and practices and reached the conclusion that, so far as the New World is concerned, the theoretical aspects of archaeology are definitely anthropological and that the archaeologists can not escape giving consideration to some of the basic questions of anthropological theory. Thus, the big problem for the archaeologist is the interpretation of his findings as social and cultural phenomena in the anthropological sense.

The authors believe that archaeological data must be organized in units that correspond to the social and cultural aspects of anthropology. They propose and define a series of such units and, after extended discussion, indicate that it is only in those of the smallest magnitude that there are clear-cut social equivalents, although there are vague hints of such in some larger units. Culturally, the situation is better.

The remainder of the book concerns the historical-developmental approach toward a synthesis of New World prehistory. The archaeological data are grouped in five major stages, and the manifestations in the various areas belonging to each stage are discussed. The categories to which certain types of remains are assigned probably will be a matter of some disagreement, but an interesting review of aboriginal culture-history in the New World is presented. The book is well written and provocative. It is for the advanced student and professional anthropologist rather than the general reader.

FRANK H. H. ROBERTS, JR.
Smithsonian Institution

Principles of Economic Policy. Kenneth E. Boulding. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1958. viii + 440 pp. $7.95.

This is a book with a variety of ingredients: rigorous economic reasoning, ethical goal-setting, wise and at times humorous *aperçus*—and all bound together in a clear and unpretentious language. The architecture of the book is very simple. It uses as foundation a discussion of four policy objectives: economic progress, economic stability, economic justice, and economic freedom. On this basis are erected as columns the various types of economic policy—namely, fiscal and financial policies, social ("income maintenance") policy, foreign economic policy, and government policies concerning business enterprises, agriculture, and labor. These columns are joined in a dome formed by a "science" of government, eventually to replace the present "craft" of government. This science grows out of a theory of value systems. The book is stimulating, honest (it emphasizes not only what we know but also what we do not know), and tolerant (it avoids black-white statements and eschews dogmatism).

In a book dealing with a topic as broad as economic policy it would be a miracle if the reviewer did not find that important aspects are not adequately treated.

Economic policy is discussed as if it is made in a social vacuum. Economic policy is determined not only by the decisions of philosopher-statesmen but by political processes and pressures which embrace both group and individual self-interests and responsiveness to ideals. Even a book on principles should convey to the reader a notion of the social and political forces which move economic policy. Our problems in economic policy cannot be understood without being seen in political-sociological perspective.

Scattered throughout the book are a number of cogent remarks about deficiencies and gaps in a private market system which make government economic policy a necessity. A full chapter dealing with this topic in a systematic manner would, I feel, have been useful. A theory of government economic policy should, in my opinion, be based in part on the theory of the deficiencies in the pure market economy.

There is no discussion of economic policy as it relates to such important fields as promotion of transportation and conservation and development of natural resources and stimulation of research. Nor is there more than passing reference to education and training, which are government responsibilities of great economic importance.

It is obvious that no book of manageable size can deal with all aspects of economic policy. I mention these omissions not so much by way of criticism as in order to indicate what the reader can and cannot expect to find.

I would not have the right to call myself a brother-economist if I did not find some statements in the book to which I take exception. An example is the rather conventional treatment of tax incidence, particularly of the corporate tax, with which I cannot agree.

I believe this work will be a great success, not only because of its rewarding substance but also because of the novel practice of summarizing each chapter in doggerel, all of which is good and some of which is superb in humor and wisdom. Therefore, my advice is:

> If you are bored with political economy
> Try Boulding's economic poetry.

GERHARD COLM
National Planning Association, Washington, D.C.