

ing, also is Klein and Frenkel-Brunswick's complementary psychoanalytic emphasis on motivational processes, although Rokeach accepts Frenkel-Brunswick's developmental-dynamic account as being probably valid for dogmatism.

Most controversial is Rokeach's re-interpretation of racial prejudice; according to him, racial prejudice is a special case of a more general principle of discrimination according to similarity of belief. His responsible challenge to prevalent views can only be fruitful, but his data will suffice to convince only the most open-minded. Clearly more evidence is called for here.

All told, this is an original, provocative, and meaty book that joins *The Authoritarian Personality* as an achievement and as a stimulus to further work.

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The 3-j and 6-j Symbols. Manuel Rotenberg, R. Bivins, N. Metropolis, and John K. Wooten, Jr. Technology Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1960. viii + 498 pp. \$16.

Studies of the coupling of angular momenta in quantum physics and of the angular distribution of reaction products have given rise to a geometrical theory that constitutes an extension of vector and tensor algebra. The elements of this theory are sets of variables, and the number of variables in each set is often indicated by $2j + 1$, j being the symbol that usually represents an angular momentum quantum number ($j = 1$ corresponds to a vector). Certain functions of the parameters j , which have a central part in the theory, are called 3- j , 6- j , 9- j , 12- j coefficients. They are also known by various symbols suggested by different authors or by the names of the authors themselves (Clebsch-Gordan-Wigner coefficients, Racah coefficients). Tables of these functions have been prepared in the past, but this work appears to represent a more systematic and permanent contribution than previous ones. It is also the first major tabulation available on the ordinary book market. The preparation of the book appears to have been carefully thought out. Introductory notes (37 pages) provide the necessary definitions, numerous properties of the functions, connections with other work, and details on the preparation and use of the tables. The tables

themselves are very voluminous (over 450 pages printed by photo-offset from a computer output) and consist of powers of prime factors, that is, in essence, of the logarithm, of the desired functions. This notation was chosen after considerable discussion, and I concur with it.

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Reprints

Abbott, Ira H., and Albert E. Von Doenhoff. *Theory of Wing Sections*. Including a summary of airfoil data. Dover, New York, 1960. 703 pp. \$2.95. A corrected but not extensively revised version of ed. 1, 1949.

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Gray, Andrew. *A Treatise on Gyrostatics and Rotational Motion*. Theory and applications. Dover, New York, 1959. 550 pp. \$2.75. Unabridged republication of ed. 1, 1918.

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Kramer, Samuel Noah. *History Begins at Sumer*. Doubleday, Garden City, N.Y., 1960. 272 pp. \$1.45. Reprint of ed. 1, 1956. Kramer, an outstanding Sumerologist, describes 27 "firsts" in recorded human history—the story of schools, social reforms, political and religious ideas, as well as of the world's first tax reduction—and in so doing presents a fascinating account of life 5000 years ago.

Rosen, Edward, Translator. *Three Copernican Treatises*. "The Commentariolus of Copernicus," "The Letter against Werner," and "The Narratio prima of Rheticus." Dover, New York, 1959. 294 pp. \$1.75. An unabridged revised republication of ed. 1, to which has been added an annotated Copernicus bibliography, 1939–1958 (69 pp.).

Von Mises, Richard. *Theory of Flight*. Dover, New York, 1960. 645 pp. \$2.85. Unabridged republication of the English translation published by McGraw-Hill in 1945. Introduction written for this edition by Kurt H. Hohenemser.

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