

pere's law. But the present author falls into this trap no oftener than other textbook writers.

Undoubtedly there exists a large body of college students whom this book could reach by virtue of its expert showmanship, not by its essential scientific soundness. It remains to be seen whether a book which reflects so strongly the personal style of its creator can be used to full advantage by a wide range of other physics teachers.

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## Verbalized Values

**A Grammar of Human Values.** Otto von Mering. University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1961. xx + 288 pp. \$4.50.

Probably as a reaction to the charge that the comparative data of their discipline have fostered cultural relativism and thus have contributed to unsettling the foundations of modern Western morality, anthropologists have lately been addressing themselves to a search for universal values or, at least, for universal value categories. In this book Otto von Mering, as part of a larger study sponsored by Harvard's Laboratory of Social Relations, reports on a comparative field study of the value systems of two small communities in New Mexico, one composed of Mormons and the other of homesteaders from Texas and Oklahoma who settled in their present location during the dust-bowl days of the 1930's. Von Mering tried to elicit statements which could be analyzed for elements containing value judgments by bringing together small groups of these people and inducing them to talk about their neighbors, the Navaho Indians. The discussions were recorded and carefully studied. These data were supplemented by questionnaire responses, obtained from members of the discussion groups, which probed the amount and nature of each one's contact with the Navaho.

On the basis of this material von Mering devised four major headings, divided into 34 categories, under which can be placed statements he considers to have significance for value theory.

This is his "grammar of human values." By the differential clustering of value statements in the categories, he attempts to show that the two communities do present contrasting value profiles.

One interesting facet of this study is that it is an attempt to extend the small group technique to a new field of research. Also, on the positive side, one must admire von Mering's boldness of plan. He believes his "grammar" may be a framework which has universal application and may be one in terms of which different organizations of values can be tested. Hence, he invites comparative work.

The limitations of the study are also fairly obvious. It is plain that the meaningful involvement of von Mering's respondents with the Navaho is slight. The Navaho could all sink at once into a deep hole and this would make very little difference, emotionally or practically, to the members of these groups. Even those who are inclined to be charitable in their estimates of the Navaho are abysmally uninformed about them. Can sound value theory or value categories of a group stem from what is unimportant and tangential to that group? Moreover, this is all discussion and assertion. These folk tell us what they think *ought* to be done about Navaho education, sanitation, ceremonies, and the like. There is nothing to suggest that they have taken steps to implement their opinions or that they have the remotest intention of doing so in the future. Verbalization is one kind of activity, but surely other types of performance must be considered in assessing the value system of a group.

Many will feel, too, that the canvas von Mering employs is too narrow for what he seeks to portray. His comparison of the value systems of the two groups in question is based exclusively on their reactions to the Navaho. No doubt they reveal a good deal about themselves in their comments about the Indians, but we need some assurance that the groups' thought and action patterns concerning work, religion, family, and government would yield parallel results. One can sum matters up by saying that this book is timely, novel, and ingenious but not entirely convincing.

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## Political Power Study

**Small Groups and Political Behavior.** A study of leadership. Sidney Verba. Princeton University Press, Princeton, N.J., 1961. xii + 273 pp. \$6.

**Community Political Systems.** vol. 1, International Yearbook of Political Behavior Research. Morris Janowitz, Ed. Free Press, Glencoe, Ill., 1961. 259 pp. \$7.50.

Political behavior studies seek to unify theory and research in political science, to demand carefully designed empirical methods, and to utilize all the tools and findings of the other social sciences. Sidney Verba's book explores the relevance for political science of certain theories developed by sociologists and social psychologists who have been studying the behavior of small face-to-face groups. Morris Janowitz edited a group of symposium papers concerned with empirical studies of different aspects of urban politics, largely in the United States.

Verba claims that from the experimental studies of small group, face-to-face behavior some usable theories may be obtained for political science. He does not present a new theory of politics but brings together certain bits which, he hopes, may later be fitted into a larger picture. Although the book deals with many so-called experimental studies, it cannot present in the space available an evaluation of the methods used. The reader who has not gone through the extensive literature himself has to accept the author's claim that the studies reported used sound methods.

Verba does an excellent job in showing that, in the political process, important decisions are made by small face-to-face groups. Courts, cabinet meetings, administrative tribunals, and legislative committees are discussed as examples of important decision-making bodies. The author finds it more difficult to relate experimental studies to on-going social processes. Since most of the experimental small groups were made up of American students, campers, or club women, the findings apply largely to American conditions. It would be highly desirable to test them in other cultures. Verba attempts to apply the methods of measuring and identifying leadership in small group studies to the study of political leadership, and he analyzes the relation be-

tween affective and instrumental leadership, the relation between norms of the group and social change, and the effects of participation in decisions on the nature of the decision and on its degree of acceptability. His book is a distinct contribution to the study of political power.

Janowitz brings together five case studies, from the United States, on different aspects and approaches to urban community political systems and one study of an electoral contest held in a Norwegian province. The American urban communities studied include a small trading center or town, a satellite city, a suburban community, a larger industrial city, and a giant metropolis. The methods used in these studies include historical analysis, survey techniques, statistical analysis, the ecological approach, and case study. Since these studies use different hypotheses, different methods, and different definitions, it is hard to compare them. Among the significant findings are the decline of the influence of large businessmen in community affairs, the survival of the old patronage system in an industrial satellite city, and the lack of priorities among business leaders as to their self-interests.

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## New Books

### Biological and Medical Sciences

**Biological Approaches to Cancer Chemotherapy.** R. J. C. Harris, Ed. Academic Press, New York, 1961. 442 pp. Illus. \$14. Papers presented at a symposium held at Louvain, Belgium, June 1960, under the auspices of UNESCO and the World Health Organization.

**Biological Education in American Secondary Schools, 1890-1960.** Paul DeHart Hurd. American Inst. of Biological Sciences, Washington, D.C., 1961. 272 pp. \$4.75.

**Bone.** An introduction to the physiology of skeletal tissue. Franklin C. McLean and Marshall R. Urist. Univ. of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill., ed. 2, 1961. 278 pp. Illus. \$6.

**Chemistry of Drug Metabolism.** William H. Fishman. Thomas, Springfield, Ill., 1961. 252 pp. Illus. \$10.50.

**Electrical Activity of Single Cells.** Yasuji Katsuki, Ed. Shoin, Tokyo, Japan, 1960. 320 pp. Illus.

**Elements of Biology.** Paul B. Weisz. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1961. 505 pp. \$6.75.

**The Enzymes.** vol. 5. Paul D. Boyer,

Henry Lardy, and Karl Myrback, Eds. Academic Press, New York, ed. 2, 1961. 664 pp. Illus. \$20.

**Genetic Research.** A survey of methods and main results. Arne Muntzing. Lts. Forlag, Stockholm, Sweden, 1961. 345 pp. Illus.

**Integrated Principles of Zoology.** Cleveland P. Hickman. Mosby, St. Louis, Mo., ed. 2, 1961. 972 pp. Illus. \$7.75.

**Listeriosis.** H. P. R. Seeliger. Hafner, New York, 1961. 320 pp. Illus. \$14.25.

**Parasitology.** The biology of animal parasites. Elmer R. Noble and Glenn A. Noble. Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia, Pa., 1961. 767 pp. Illus. \$11.

**Protein Biosynthesis.** R. J. C. Harris, Ed. Academic Press, New York, 1961. 421 pp. Illus. \$14. Papers presented at a symposium held at Wassenaar, Netherlands, in August and September 1960 under the auspices of UNESCO and the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences.

**The Yorkshire Jurassic Flora.** pt. 1, *Thallophyta—Pteridophyta*. Thomas Maxwell Harris. British Museum (Natural History), London, 1961. 221 pp. Illus. £4.

### Economics and the Social Sciences

**The Annual Survey of Psychoanalysis.** vol. 6, 1955. John Frosch and Nathaniel Ross, Eds. International Universities Press, New York, 1961. 623 pp. \$12.

**Classics in Psychology.** Thorne Shipley, Ed. Philosophical Library, New York, 1961. 1362 pp. \$20.

**Language and the Discovery of Reality.** A developmental psychology of cognition. Joseph Church. Random House, New York, 1961. 263 pp. \$4.

**Motivation and Emotion.** A survey of the determinants of human and animal activity. Paul Thomas Young. Wiley, New York, 1961. 672 pp. \$10.75.

**Prehistoric Agriculture at Point of Pines, Arizona.** Richard B. Woodbury. Univ. of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, 1961. 62 pp. Illus. Paper, \$1.50. *Memoirs of the Society for American Archaeology*, No. 17; *Contributions to Point of Pines Archaeology*, No. 16.

**Recognizing the Depressed Patient.** With essentials of management and treatment. Frank J. Ayd, Jr. Grune and Stratton, New York, 1961. 143 pp.

**Science in General Education.** Robert Ray Haun, Ed. Brown, Dubuque, Iowa, 1960. 301 pp. Illus. \$4.50.

**The Structure of Science.** Problems in the logic of scientific explanation. Ernst Nagel. Harcourt, Brace and World, New York, 1960. 631 pp. \$7.50.

**Studies in Item Analysis and Prediction.** Herbert Solomon, Ed. Stanford Univ. Press, Stanford, Calif., 1961. 322 pp. Illus. \$8.75.

**Stuttering and What You Can Do about It.** Wendell Johnson. Univ. of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, 1961. 220 pp. \$3.95.

**Toward Modern Science.** vol. 1, *Studies in Ancient and Medieval Science*; vol. 2, *Studies in Renaissance Science*. Robert M. Palter, Ed. Noonday Press, New York,

1961. 284 pp.; 218 pp. Illus. \$5 each; \$9 per set.

**Völkerkunde.** Burghard Freudenfeld, Ed. Beck, Munich, Germany, 1960. 165 pp. DM. 8.80.

**Year Book, 1959.** 1 July 1959 to 30 June 1960. Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington, D.C., 1960. 526 pp. Illus. + plates.

### General

**The Association of American Physicians.** Its first 75 years. James Howard Means, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1961. 323 pp. \$10.

**Education and Income.** Inequalities of opportunity in our public schools. Patricia Cayo Sexton. Viking Press, New York, 1961. 319 pp. \$6.

**The Family.** A focal point in health education. Iago Galdston, Ed. International Universities Press, New York, 1961. 216 pp. \$3. Based on the Eastern States Health Education Conference (1956).

**Medicine.** A lifelong study. Proceedings of the second world conference on medical education, Chicago, 1959. Hugh Clegg, Ed. World Medical Assoc. and British Medical Journal, London, 1961. 836 pp. \$17.

**The Pyramids.** Ahmed Fakhry. Univ. of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill., 1961. 270 pp. Illus. \$5.95.

### Mathematics, Physical Sciences, and Engineering

**Geochronology of Rock Systems.** *Annals*, vol. 91, art. 2, pp. 159-594. J. Laurence Kulp, Ed. New York Acad. of Sciences, New York, 1961.

**An Index of Published Infra-Red Spectra.** vols. 1 and 2. Edited by the Technical Information and Library Service, Ministry of Aviation. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1960 (order from British Information Services, New York). 815 pp. Set, \$18.40.

**An Introduction to Co-ordination Chemistry.** D. P. Graddon. Pergamon, New York, 1961. 118 pp. Illus. \$4.

**Laboratory and Workshop Notes, 1956-58.** Compiled and edited by Ruth Lang for the Institute of Physics. Arnold, London; St. Martin's Press, New York, 1961. 230 pp. Illus. \$9.50. Selections reprinted from the *Journal of Scientific Instruments*.

**Microanalysis by the Ring Oven Technique.** Herbert Weisz. Pergamon, New York, 1961. 112 pp. \$5.

**Progress in Ceramic Science.** vol. 1. J. E. Burke, Ed. Pergamon, New York, 1961. 239 pp. Illus. \$10.

**Review of Textile Progress.** vol. 11, 1959. Interscience, New York; Butterworths, London, 1960. 458 pp. Illus. \$10.

**Shielding Materials for Nuclear Reactors.** A. N. Komarovskii. Translated from the Russian by V. M. Newton. H. W. Curtis, Ed. Pergamon, New York, 1961. 151 pp. \$9.50.

**Silicones.** S. Fordham, Ed. Philosophical Library, New York, 1961. 263 pp. Illus. \$10.