

peace, that transition to socialism was only possible through armed force, that the Communist powers should support all "wars of national liberation" while realizing that the bourgeois nationalists in anticolonial struggles were unreliable allies to be replaced as soon as possible by local Communist forces, that the Chinese Communist Party had provided the model for revolutionary movements in underdeveloped countries, and so on. As time went on Chinese statements became less oblique and cautious in suggesting that Khrushchev and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union were inclined to harbor illusions about the strength of imperialism and inclined to be deceived by imperialist professions of desire for peace and finally that Khrushchev was betraying Leninist principles and becoming revisionist. They could support their position with such quotations from Lenin as "... no serious Marxist will believe it possible to make the transition from capitalism to socialism without a civil war" (page 230).

The basic Soviet position was expressed in *The Fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism*, published in 1959 after nearly four years of preparation, a book that the Chinese have neither reviewed nor translated (page 227). This argues that wars are no longer inevitable and that revolutions are possible without them (page 229). It also argues that, under certain conditions, a peaceful transition to socialism is possible. On the more practical side, Soviet policy has gone much further than the Chinese like in moves towards reaching at least a temporary compromise with the non-Communist powers. It has also been inclined to give assistance to non-Communist nationalist regimes even when, as in Egypt, they have been suppressing local Communist parties. Soviet statements have also become steadily less oblique and cautious in referring to the Chinese as "dogmatists," "adventurists," and "left-wing deviationists."

The development of this dispute is traced in considerable detail up to the Bucharest Conference, in June 1960, and the Moscow Conference, in November 1960, and with rather less detail up to the 22nd Soviet Party Congress, in October 1961. The declaration of the Moscow Conference was a compromise document, though most of the concessions came from the Chinese, and it did not settle the dispute. However, even though the dispute has continued for

so long, both sides still seem determined to avoid an open split and, in 1961, made a test case of the minor issue of Albania. The result was interesting in revealing the relative support for the Russian and Chinese positions in the international Communist movement. Almost all the party delegations from Europe, the Middle East, and Latin America joined the Russians in condemning Albania; among the Asian parties only the Ceylonese mentioned Albania, though none of them positively supported the Chinese criticism of the Soviet attack on Albania. Sympathy with the Chinese position may be stronger than this indicated. Parties, such as the East German, likely to lose through a Soviet *détente* with the West, have been sympathetic to the Chinese though obviously not in a position to defy the Russians.

Zagoria concludes that the Sino-Soviet conflict has been real and serious, even though both sides have tried to avoid a complete split, but that it is not necessarily an advantage to the West. To meet the criticisms of the Chinese and their sympathizers, Khrushchev probably has to be more intransigent in his dealings with the West than he might otherwise be inclined.

Within its terms of reference this is an important, one might almost say definitive, book that represents the results of a very thorough coverage of the information available in Communist publications. As a complete study, its terms of reference may have been rather too narrow. What is missing is the dimension of emotion. The parties involved, especially the Chinese, are men who have deliberately tried to divert into politics the emotional energies which, in healthy societies, would be distributed over sex, religion, art, amusements, and other similar outlets, and the whole Communist movement has a considerable element of romanticism and myth. Again, what impressed nearly all visitors to China in 1958 and 1959 was the general atmosphere of enthusiasm. All this is hardly reflected in the book, and indeed there are a few points where the author slightly distorts his material to play down the influence of emotional factors. Thus, one might describe the book as a very good black-and-white picture of a situation which is, in fact, vividly colored.

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Evaluation Guide

The Determination of Stability Constants and Other Equilibrium Constants in Solution. Francis J. C. Rossotti and Hazel Rossotti. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1961. xiv + 425 pp. \$12.50.

The authors present a very useful review of experimental methods and mathematical procedures required to evaluate the stability constants of mononuclear and polynuclear complexes. They do not tabulate constants, nor do they attempt to correlate variations in stability constants. The difficulties of each experimental method are enumerated in detail. In certain instances, the exposition of difficulties is likely to discourage anyone, perhaps rightly so, from using some of the methods. The mathematical procedures are given in full generality.

A possible deficiency is the discussion of the variation of activity coefficients upon variation of concentrations of complexing groups. On page 20, the authors correctly demonstrate that the activity coefficient of HCl can be expected to remain constant upon replacement of one cation by another, always maintaining constant ionic strength, only when the changes in concentration are small, for example, less than 0.1M. On page 25 they note that McKay has emphasized that Harned's Rule and Bronsted's specific ion interaction treatment predict similar changes in activity coefficients for a given interchange of cations, whether there is a small or a large excess of electrolyte. Nevertheless, throughout the book the authors retreat to the position that their procedures require constancy of the activity coefficients, and they emphasize too strongly the idea that a large excess of electrolyte at constant ionic strength is likely to produce the desired constancy. The discussion of the work of Bronsted, McKay, Guggenheim, and others is cast in such a light as to give the reader the impression that there is considerable question about their conclusions. On the other hand, results indicating constancy of activity coefficients are given considerable prominence, although in my opinion the examples given are not typical. The discussion might give the reader an unrealistic view of the activity coefficient problem. However, if he recognizes activity coefficient variation

as an important factor and applies appropriate treatment, the reader will find this book a very valuable guide to the evaluation of equilibrium constants.

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Social Patterns

Hualcan. Life in the highlands of Peru, William W. Stein. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, N.Y., 1961. xxi + 383 pp. Illus. + maps. \$6.

This community study of the Indian *estancia* of Hualcán (in the Peruvian department of Ancash) is a valuable addition to Adams' work on Muquiyauyo and Fals-Borda's on Saucio, the only other recent monographic treatments in English of highland communities. Its avowed purpose, as part of the Cornell-Peru Project, is to provide a base line for studies of social and cultural change in the Callejón de Huaylas and to assess the human potential of Hualcán. On the basis of approximately six months' field work, supplemented by library research on theoretical and comparative materials, the author treats economy, social relations, community and religious organization, and prospects for change. Although coverage of cultural activities is extensive, the discussion of field methods makes it clear that much of the data must have been secured merely at the level of informants' verbal description. In this regard, one may well question the representativeness of information obtained during such a short period by a non-Quechua speaker working in an area noted for the reticence and verbal deviousness of its population toward non-Indians. Also problematical under such circumstances is the correspondence between behavior and its verbalizations. (The same problems of sampling and correspondence, of course, plague every analysis of field data, although often to a lesser extent.)

Stein's organization of the analysis leans heavily on the structure of the Hualcán family and the extensions of that structure and associated sentiments into a wider social sphere, particularly in matters of individual and collective motivation. Socio-psychiatric arguments, although often employed analogically, are basic. Some of these ring true (for example, conceptualization of the *patron* as a parental figure); some seem

a bit farfetched (for example, the Indians' transference of an evil parental image to the whole mestizo class). Psychological instruments exist which could be used to test such hypotheses, and they might well have been employed. These remarks are not so much critical as cautionary. Like any other theoretical framework, the extension of individual psychic process and family structure to analysis of a total sociocultural entity asks only certain questions of the data and, in consequence, obtains only certain answers. Whether the orientation here employed is at all adequate for the analysis of larger social systems is beyond the scope of this review, but in any case I feel that psychological hypotheses should be tested by psychological means and not employed in humanistic description.

More than most authors of community studies, Stein considers the crucial problem of the nature of social integration and solidarity beyond the level of the family or of extrafamilial, dyadic relationships. Although the specification of extrafamilial group relationships is not his central problem, Stein's treatment of it makes an important contribution to the study of peasant society. His empirical data are also a welcome addition to the English-language literature on Andean communities; of particular interest in this regard are his discussion of the "pseudomoiety" system operating in Hualcán and his description of kinship structure. His remarks on the latter, describing a combination of affiliation with father's and mother's patrilineages plus bilateral reckoning of a type of kindred, indicate the possibility of a new approach to the analysis of *ayllu* organization.

Apart from the cautions noted, *Hualcan* is altogether an excellent book and should be of interest not only to the specialist in Andean culture and peasant society but to the educated general reader as well.

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New Books

Mathematics, Physical Sciences and Engineering

Absorption, Distillation and Cooling Towers. W. S. Norman. Wiley, New York, 1962. 487 pp. Illus. Plates. \$11.50.

Combustion, Eighth International Symposium, Papers. Published for the Com-

bustion Institute. Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore, Md., 1962. 1192 pp. Illus. \$31. Papers (124 contributed and 9 invited) presented at the symposium, which was held at California Institute of Technology, 28 August to 2 September 1960.

Dictionary of Commercial Chemicals. Foster Dee Snell and Cornelia T. Snell. Van Nostrand, Princeton, N.J., ed. 3, 1962. 723 pp. \$12.50.

Electromechanics. A first course in electromechanical energy conversion. Hugh Hildreth Skilling. Wiley, New York, 1962. 490 pp. Illus. \$10.

Elementary Metallurgy and Metallography. Arthur M. Shrager. Dover, New York (reprint of ed. 2). 1961. 401 pp. Illus. Paper \$2.

Elements of Chemistry. Raymond B. Brownlee, Robert W. Fuller, William J. Hancock, Michael D. Sohon, Jesse E. Whitsit. Revised by Paul J. Boylan. Allyn and Bacon, Boston, Mass., ed. 2, 1962. 704 pp. Illus. Plates. \$5.68.

Elements of Modern Physics. Alfred T. Goble and David K. Baker. Ronald, New York, 1962. 506 pp. Illus. \$8.75.

Experimentation. An Introduction to Measurement Theory and Experiment Design. D. C. Baird. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1962. 198 pp. Illus. Trade ed., \$6; text ed., \$4.50.

Extraction of Signals from Noise. L. A. Wainstein and V. D. Zubakov. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1962. 394 pp. Illus. Trade ed., \$14; text ed., \$10.50.

Flight Handbook. The theory and practice of powered flight. W. T. Gunston. Aero Publishers, Los Angeles, Calif., ed. 6, 1962. 338 pp. Illus. Plates. \$7.50.

Fourier Series. Georgi P. Tolstov. Translated from the Russian by Richard A. Silverman. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1962. 346 pp.

Fundamentals of Semiconductor and Tube Electronics. H. Alex Romanowitz. Wiley, New York, 1962. 632 pp. Illus. \$8.25.

Geologie von Paraguay. Hannfrit Putzer. Borntraeger, Berlin, 1962. 194 pp. Illus. Plates. DM. 78.

High Magnetic Fields. Proceedings of the International Conference on High Magnetic Fields, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1-4 November 1961. Henry Kolm, Benjamin Lax, Francis Bitter, and Robert Mills, Eds. M.I.T. Press and Wiley, New York, 1962. 766 pp. Illus. \$15. The conference was sponsored by the Solid State Sciences Division of the Air Force Office of Scientific Research.

Inertial Guidance. George R. Pitman, Jr., Ed. Wiley, New York, 1962. 493 pp. Illus. \$18.50.

Integrated Basic Science. Stewart M. Brooks, Mosby, St. Louis, Mo., 1962. 507 pp. Illus. \$7.85.

Lecture Notes on the Many-Body Problem. Christian Frønsdal, Ed. Benjamin, New York, 1962. Paper, \$9.75. "Proceedings" lecture notes of the First Bergen International School of Physics, held from 23 May to 3 June 1961, under the auspices of the University of Bergen.

Machine-Independent Computer Programming. Maurice H. Halstead. Spartan, Washington, D.C., 1962. 282 pp. \$6.50.