havioral patterns. By using an election in this fashion he intends it to validate his "inside" view of a people's perception of the content and structure of their own society.

This book is impressive. The methodological and theoretical constructs are hard to argue with. And yet, when one has finished with this social history of an Indonesian town, when one has thought over the results of the local election, one misses the human actor in this picture of social change. One might perhaps feel that rather than taking part in the life in a Javanese town, one is presented primarily with a series of theoretical constructs.

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Psychology

The Prediction of Academic Performance: A Theoretical Analysis and Review of Research. David E. Lavin. Russell Sage Foundation, New York, 1965. 182 pp. Illus. $4.

This volume appears to be one of several planned by the Russell Sage Foundation on the broad topic of the use and effects of standardized psychological tests in our society. Its seven chapters discuss the general problems, in academic performance, of criterion choice and measurement; the choice of predictors; the results of prediction studies using intellective factors, personality measures, and sociological variables; and, finally, a set of proposals for future research that will combine both psychological and sociological variables in a predictive matrix.

The research literature cited appeared primarily during the period 1953 to 1961. Wherever possible, prediction studies from all levels of education are reviewed for each set of independent variables. The book's expected audience, in addition to sociologists and psychologists, includes high school counselors, college admissions officers, and educational administrators.

After pointing out that grades are at best intermediate, not ultimate, criterion measures of the outcomes of education (chap. 1), Lavin discusses their sources of unreliability and some of the methodological problems in their prediction (chap. 2). In a companion chapter he discusses a few of the complex problems associated with choice of predictor or independent variables. These first three chapters are, unfortunately, unsophisticated and elliptical discussions of quite complicated psychometric problems; the extensive theoretical literature on validity, reliability, cross-validation, selection ratios, significance tests, types of validity, and factor analytic methods is not adequately utilized.

Chapter 4 devotes 12 pages to prediction of achievement by intellective measures; chapter 5 devotes 47 pages to annotations of studies using a wide range of personality variables as predictors; chapter 6 covers demographic, ecological, and role-relation variables as predictors, in 28 pages. In these three chapters, so much literature coverage is attempted that adequate overview is lost in excessively brief summary comments on specific studies.

The concluding chapter, which touches on research designs that include a strategy of interaction analysis of sociological and psychological variables, is the best chapter, although its message has been presented more extensively and more effectively in the psychological literature.

In summary, Lavin has undertaken to do too much in this slender volume; he obviously knows the literature and the theoretical issues, but he fails to display them adequately for his intended audiences, and he oversimplifies problems of crucial social importance.

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Silicon Organic Compounds

Organosilicon Compounds. vols. 1 and 2. vol. 1, *Chemistry of Organosilicon Compounds* (516 pp.); vol. 2, parts 1 and 2, *Register of Organosilicon Compounds* (pt. 1, 699 pp.; pt. 2, 544 pp.). Vladimír Bažant, Václav Chvalovsky, and Jiří Rathouský. Translated from the Czechoslovakian by Arnost Kotyk and Jiří Salák. Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague; Academic Press, New York, 1965. Illus. $25 each; $70 set.

When *Organosilicon Compounds* was begun in 1952, about 2000 publications made up the literature of this branch of chemistry. In the next ten years more than 4000 additional papers were published. Bažant states in his preface that "as the avalanche-like accretion of material continued we had to decide whether to publish an imperfect monograph or none at all." Fortunately for those of us who work in this area, Bažant decided to continue, and this three-volume English translation, published jointly by the Czechoslovak Academy of Science and Academic Press, is a monument to his efforts.

Bažant began 1 year after the publication of Rochow's *Introduction to the Chemistry of the Silicones* (ed. 2, 1951), and since that time several related volumes have been published—Andrianov's *Organosilicon Compounds* (1958), which was translated by the Air Force; Eaborn's *Organosilicon Compounds* (1960); *Synthesis of Organosilicon Monomers* (1961) by Petrov and others, which was translated by Consultant's Bureau in 1963; Ebsworth's *Volatile Silicon Compounds* (1963); and most recently Sommer's *Stereochemistry, Mechanism, and Silicon* (1965). The work reviewed here manages, however, to be unique—Bažant and his coauthors at the Institute for Chemical Process Fundamentals (Prague) have compiled an encyclopedia.

Volume 1 begins with a 350-page discussion of silicon and its organometallic chemistry. This survey is duplicated in some ways by all of the previously published books, but Bažant writes from the vantage point of multilingual *Mitteleuropa* where research from Russian, English, and German laboratories is equally well known, a balance not found elsewhere. Bažant's own investigations on the Rochow reaction are summarized here for the first time in English. The volume ends with the references to the register of compounds in the next volumes. The references are listed by journal in chronological order, an open-ended system that allows for future expansion of the series.

It is difficult to determine just what compromise with quality and thoroughness of coverage was made. More than 250 journals were read, and the list includes conference reports, patents, and even dissertations. In addition, certain leading chemists in several countries communicated their unpublished results, and their compounds appear in the registry. Russian names are repeated in the cryllic alphabet, and not only the reference, but its citation in *Chemical Abstracts, Chemische Zentrallblatt,* and *Referativnyi Zhurnal Khimiya* is also given.