Continent? The point is not that the author is necessarily wrong, but that his failure to make explicit his logical strategy invites criticism—and deprives him of the discipline inherent in the writing of an exposition of his method.

In view, finally, of the comparatively undeveloped state of the literature on the professions, it is rather strange that the author and the publisher, Harvard University Press, have not provided the book's readers with a bibliography, not even with the usual polite bibliographic footnote in which one inters one's predecessors. Thus, it is possible for the common reader to finish this study without learning that Richard Shryock, among others, has written specifically on the medical profession in this period, that Sidney Mead ever wrote on the ministry, or that in the not distant past sociologists have been responsible for a substantial literature on the professions, both theoretical and descriptive. Talcott Parsons, Robert Merton, Everett Hughes, to cite only a few obvious examples, are not even mentioned; neither are studies of the professions in other countries during the first half of the 19th century.

Perhaps, however, my remarks concerning a lack of discipline should be charged not against our author, but against his own profession. It is almost incomprehensible that, in 1965, an able and ambitious young historian could have written a book on the professions without feeling it necessary to provide any explicit theoretical structure, without referring to the possible need to consider such concepts, without even a nod at the possibilities inherent in comparative studies. Perhaps Calhoun's confusion of focus and arbitrary organization are an index not to his own conceptual vagueness but to the values and training of his profession (and mine). For historians are in a period of real intellectual change; the more gifted and imaginative are dissatisfied with traditional academic models, but still unsure of new forms and values.

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Inorganic Chemistry

Inorganic Chemistry, vol. 1, *Principles and Non-Metals* (Oxford University Press, New York, 1965. 699 pp., $8) by C. S. G. Phillips and R. J. P. Williams, differs markedly from previous textbooks on this subject. In the words of the authors, "inorganic chemistry is commonly presented as little more than a catalogue of facts. The purpose of this book is to suggest that it can also be a stimulating intellectual and experimental inquiry." I do not entirely agree with their first statement, but I am in complete agreement with their second. Both the factual and theoretical aspects of inorganic chemistry are extremely important and can be intellectually stimulating.

The authors are to be congratulated for having written a scholarly treatment of inorganic chemistry. The many figures that show a variety of different correlations of properties of elements and of compounds constitute the most novel and useful aspect of the book, in my opinion. For example, Fig. 3.7 is a plot of the bond dissociation energies of homonuclear diatomic molecules versus the number of valency electrons per atom. This plot, which I had not seen elsewhere, nicely shows bond energy maxima at one and at five valency electrons. Such a clear-cut illustration is most useful to students, particularly when it can be readily explained on the basis of current bonding theories.

Since the book does depart from tradition, I feel it may be helpful to list the chapter headings: "Wave mechanics"; "Atomic structures and the periodic table"; "Assemblies of like atoms"; "The bond model"; "The ionic model"; "The band model"; "Chemical equilibria"; "Solid structures: Nonstoicheiometry and phase equilibria"; "Electrode potentials"; "Kinetics and mechanism"; "Hydrogen"; "The halogens"; "Oxygen and oxides"; "Oxyacids and hydroxides"; "Non-aqueous solutions"; "Sulfur and group VIB"; "Nitrogen to boron: The remaining nonmetals"; and "Postscript to nonmetals." Volume 2, on metals, will be published later.

The chapter on the band theory of bonding for continuous solids such as metals or salts is excellent; a consideration of this topic is not often included in textbooks of inorganic chemistry. Also very good are the discussions on wave mechanics, chemical equilibria, phase diagrams, and kinetics and mechanisms. The current trend seems to be to include more and more material of this type in textbooks of inorganic chemistry. What then is left for the full-year course in physical chemistry? In my opinion there is some duplication here, and it should be avoided, particularly in view of the fact that most schools require only a one-quarter or one-semester course in inorganic chemistry.

In addition to having written an outstanding book, the authors have also included a very good set of questions at the end of each chapter. These questions vary from extremely difficult to fairly straightforward. I cannot answer several of them, and this may also be true of other instructors. It would be helpful to have answers for the more difficult questions.

The chapters that deal with the chemistry of the nonmetals also differ markedly from the usual treatment. For example, the chapter on the halogens contains 23 figures, most of which are not in other textbooks, showing various types of correlations. In this way the student gets a graphic illustration of the different trends in properties and behaviors of the halogens and their compounds.

The book is well written and well illustrated, and the printing and the paper are good; I strongly recommend it to both students and faculty. In our American universities, the book should serve as a textbook of inorganic chemistry for students who have had physical chemistry.

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How Big Is Big?

Hospitals, Doctors, and the Public Interest (Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1965. 351 pp., $8.50), edited by John H. Knowles, contains the 1963 Lowell Lectures, "The Hospital's Responsibility to the Community," which followed a similar series presented by Nathaniel W. Faxon (1948), then director of the Massachusetts General Hospital. The editor, who is the general director of the hospital, states that the volume is "intended for laymen, medical students, the medical profession, the political profession, and the experts of other disciplines in the hope that it will increase understanding and lead to considered and constructive action of all sides.

Better understanding of the hospital, its historical evolution, its present problems, and its obligatory role as a

social, as well as an educational and scientific instrument, is necessary if the profession wishes to keep the use of this instrument in its own hands, and if the community wishes to see the best reflection of its humanitarian efforts."

Eight of the lecturers were chosen from institutions on the East Coast, one from England, and six from the staff of Harvard Medical School; each is a recognized authority in some one of the various facets of the health field. Throughout, the role of the social sciences in health education, research, and care is emphasized, as is the importance of balance on these three phases of a hospital's activities. To provide care of the highest quality for the patient today is held to be equally as important as providing such care for the patient in the future.

The program of the Montefiore Hospital is described as one with which the staff attempts to provide continuing preventive and curative care, on a high-quality, efficient, and economic basis, to the community served by their hospital. It is to be hoped that such programs will be provided in many more centers. Research in medical care is presented with respect to comprehensive care of ambulatory patients, the quality of in-patient care, the availability of care to various segments of the population, the level of care provided by medical practitioners, and similar topics. The presentations on the social security system and government and hospitals are pertinent to the present complexing problems provided by Medicare and categorical center legislation. The consumer and his increasing importance are spoken for as are the various methods of insuring his care. The hospital's role in the education of the undergraduate and house staff and in the continuing education of the practitioner may evolve so that there is a regional system of graded hospitals. "The teaching medical center—a medical school and affiliated hospitals—is logically the base unit of this type of integrated hospital service" (p. 252).

In looking to the future, one is pleased to read in the last lecture that "soundly based scientific medical care is impossible unless there exists a spirit of dedication to the principle that the health and the welfare of the patient comes first. . . . Yes, you may evolve the most elaborate system of regional health services, but without this sense of dedication you will not provide good medical care. In my view, your greatest responsibility is to preserve your tradition of dedication to the patient and then build your medical center of the future—your center of community health—around that principle" (pp. 316–317). One begins to wonder just what will happen to the care of one patient as our complexes get bigger and bigger. How big is big?

This series of lectures contains little that is not known to professionals in the health field. It attains the objectives set forth by its editor and should be read by all interested in the highest standard of health of our people. It is well done.

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Social Anthropology

In the introduction to this volume the author, Max Gluckman, professor of anthropology at Victoria University (Manchester, England), quotes a remark that the great French scholar Marcel Mauss made about anthropology: "In that mighty ocean anyone can catch a fish." Gluckman himself has hauled in some impressive catches and has described them in several monographs and numerous articles published during the past 10 years. Although these publications contain various efforts at generalizing and theorizing, this volume, **Politics, Law, and Ritual in Tribal Society** (Aldine, Chicago, 1965. 371 pp., $7.50), is Gluckman's first attempt to set down an integrated statement about all the aspects of social anthropology in which he is primarily interested. He freely admits that he has not written a textbook of anthropology, that he is concerned primarily with the areas of "political struggle and order, of law and social control, and of stability and change in tribal societies" (p. xxi). Throughout the book there are frequent references to significant ideas and scholars that are beyond the scope of the author's immediate interests, such as ethno-history and psychological anthropology; but these remain parenthetical, however intriguing they might be.

A high percentage of the data comes from Africa, because that is the major area with which the scholars who share the author's interests are concerned. When Asian, North American, or Oceanic materials are cited, the references are always to works of high quality. Three useful features are found at the beginning of the book: a glossary of technical terms, a brief summary of each tribe to which reference is made, and maps of each area from which data are drawn. The maps contain several misspellings, and the Yurok are placed at the wrong end of California.

The first chapter, "Data and theory," introduces the 19th-century founders of anthropology and then dispatches them with considerable logic and charm. The author rejects the intellectualistic interpretations and the "if-I-were-a-horse" reasoning of Tyler and Frazer and justifies his lighthearted tone by claiming a joking relationship with his academic grandfathers. He places himself in the tradition, emanating from Durkheim and introduced into anthropology by Radcliffe-Brown, of explaining social facts only in terms of other social facts. Gluckman does not assume that all social facts have equal explanatory power. He treats each major issue, such as the nature of law or the role of ritual, in the context of social relations; and he shows convincingly how law and ritual help to maintain the systems of relationship which are the essence of society. In common with his colleagues in British social anthropology, he does not use explicitly the concept of culture, so pervasive in American anthropology. But he brings it in the back door by granting that an interest in "customs" is the focus that brings all anthropologists together and distinguishes them from sociologists.

The approach by way of social relations is used most effectively in the analysis of political means for the maintenance of order and of disputes and their settlement. Gluckman asserts that disorder is controlled, but not eliminated, in tribal societies; it is eliminated only with higher levels of economic integration, at which point societies are no longer tribal. In discussing law, he bravely enters the quicksand of an attempt to define it. Just before disappearing from view, he saves himself by claiming that the multiple meanings of basic terms must be recognized. He opposes the effort to define law narrowly as "court-enforced custom" (p. 201) and emphasizes the interpenetration of law and custom.

The chapter concerned with property rights and economic activity makes no particular contribution to our understanding of the subject. Although the point that "general social considera-