tion," by Harrah, while Meier presents a largely empirical analysis of a time-ordered sequence of 14 policies for the library system.

Social ecology is treated by physicalistic notions of gravity (Catton; Huff), long-tailed probability distributions (Mandelbrot), and latent structure analysis (Lazarsfeld and Henry), respectively.

Empirical studies are reported on the detection of repetition (Attneave) and on conformity in a picture arrangement test (Miner). Probabilistic models are suggested in two essays—"The effect of group size on group performance" (Solomon) and "Diffusion in incomplete social structures" (Coleman)—while integral calculus is used to develop equations in another essay—"The economic implications of learning by doing" (Arrow).

Pleas are entered for a "world information center for social sciences" (Churchman) and for "applications of stochastic and computer models to the process of free association" (Colby).

It is difficult to hypothesize what kind of reader such an uneven book should appeal to. Juxtaposition of such admittedly divergent "explorations" may serve largely to illustrate the vagueness and inappropriateness of "mathematics" as a unifying theme for studies in the behavioral sciences. In some papers, the impression is created that mathematics is being "applied to" behavioral problems, and does not *flow out* of them; other papers are not "mathematical." It may well be that when the problems of the latter are tackled more formally, this may lead to quite new branches of mathematics, and not merely to adaptations of old branches that flowed out of physics.

Four years elapsed between conference and publication; a third of the papers have already been published in other books or in journals. For many of the other papers, publishing in substantively differential contexts would also seem sufficient, and more appropriate than being reprinted together as in this volume.

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Studies in Anthropological Method

Many students, and not a few professors, will welcome the publication of Ernest L. Schusky's **Manual for Kinship Analysis** (Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, New York, 1965. 92 pp., $1.50), a volume in the Studies in Anthropological Method series, edited by George Spindler and Louise Spindler. The manual, which is intended mainly for general anthropology and intermediate level courses in social organization, is compact and to the point. A brief introduction, in which the author sets forth some of the anthropological concerns for kinship, precedes the presentation of the basic conceptual elements in kinship analysis and the diagrammatic procedures for presenting them. The method used in the next section constitutes one of the real strengths of the manual—the student is lead into the intricacies of kinship systems and their classification by having his attention drawn first to American kinship. Concepts are then developed to explain descent, cousin relations, lineage, and sibs, and these phase logically into the explication of other bilateral systems, and permit special attention to the Crow and Omaha unilineal systems.

The second half of the manual is concerned with the patterned behavior that derives from kinship systems and with some of the linkages between kinship and other institutions. Special attention is focused on marriage, residence groups, kin-based groups, the sib, phratry, and moiety. In this section, as in the first, practical suggestions on the mechanics of recording kinship data are interspersed throughout the text. Examples are given where needed most, without, however, unduly burdening the student.

Schusky is to be complimented for resisting the labyrinthine theory of kinship and retaining the "manual-for-student-format" throughout. He does, however, note significant points of theory, and credits sources for students who seek further information. In addition, the student is reminded a number of times of the caution that modern anthropologists exercise in drawing causal inference.

As a manual, and for the level that it is intended, the present work is recommended. The development of the concepts is logical, practical exercises are included at the right places, and the glossary, which is complete enough, conveys that not all theorists are agreed on definitions. As a systematized introduction to the basics of kinship analysis, student and professor alike should find the manual very helpful.

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Malthus Rerevisited

The study of population, which a generation or two ago was one important subdiscipline of economics, has been moved over to sociology departments almost entirely in the United States and in large part elsewhere. In the undoubtedly prejudiced view of one sociologist, this shift was on balance of great benefit. Economic Man, the repository of the psychological postulates underlying economic analysis, is too simplistic a being to help us understand such nonmarket activities as getting (or not getting) married and having (or not having) children. A price was paid for the transfer, however: with their notoriously ahistorical view of social reality, sociologists have usually managed to take the flow of life from generation to generation, as well as the succession of statistics from one census to the next, out of a meaningful historical context. And those relatively few sociologists who do use historical data generally take them from secondary sources and judge them with no special expertise.

An economic historian, in contrast, is typically trained in both of the disciplines relevant to his research. When he writes, as he often does, on a theme in demographic history, he works as a full professional. Thus, the demographic studies published by economic historians during the past two decades have become, in sum, the basis for a new interpretation not merely of Europe's population growth but to some degree of modern Western history. It was inevitable, given the state of academic publishing, that someone would compile some of these articles into a "reader," and it seemed to be our good fortune that two such eminent scholars as David Glass and David Eversley should have undertaken the task in **Population in History: Essays in Historical Demography** (Aldine, Chicago, 1965. 703 pp., $17.50). Although their effort is good in many of its parts, it is, unfortunately, disappointing as a whole.

The two editors contribute separate