

society that is becoming actively enmeshed in the modern world.

The book will be difficult for the nonspecialist, but reading it will be extremely worthwhile nevertheless. If possible, it should be read along with Barton's monograph, which presents a different approach, detailing many aspects of Kalinga social organization which Dozier refers to superficially or treats as background material which the reader is assumed to know.

Dozier summarizes basic economic, demographic, and ethnographic details of contemporary Kalinga society and poses as the general purpose of the study an understanding of the "nature of social and cultural differences between those Kalinga who subsist primarily on wet rice and those who are predominantly dry rice cultivators." He gives us considerable detail on kinship, religious system, and the "peace pact" institution (important in what was formerly an area of headhunters). Throughout, he contrasts the social patterns of the Northern Kalinga, who at the time of his study in 1958 were still subsisting "largely on rice grown on hill and mountain sides by slash and burn techniques," with the Southern Kalinga, who have recently become predominantly wet-rice cultivators with a complicated system of irrigated terracing. His original hypothesis "postulated that important social and cultural differences would be correlated with differences in the basic economy. . . . Field work has demonstrated the validity of this hypothesis, but with certain reservations . . . differences between the two groups were also profoundly affected by historical circumstances"—the northerners by Spanish penetration, with its civil and religious administrative attributes, the southern group by close contact with the irrigated-rice cultivators of Bontoc and Ifugao.

The description and analysis Dozier presents of the functional differences between the two groups are worth serious consideration both by theorists in the various social sciences and by those actively committed to working with the peoples of Southeast Asia. They are based not on historical reconstructions of an isolated, homogeneous "folk" society, but on ethnographic realities observed by him in a fully contemporary society in dynamic interaction with mid-20th-century forces.

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Hormone Action

Endocrine Genetics. Proceedings of a symposium held in Cambridge, England, March 1966. S. G. SPICKETT and J. G. M. SHIRE, Eds. Cambridge University Press, New York, 1967. 341 pp., illus. \$13.50. Memoirs of the Society for Endocrinology, No. 15.

This volume appears to represent an effort of the Society for Endocrinology (Great Britain) to place current research in endocrinology in the context of molecular biology. The conference began auspiciously with a discussion by Sidney Brenner, unfortunately presented in the volume only in abstract form. This is followed by a section of seven articles on the mechanism of action of hormones. Several points emerge from these presentations. First, the actual mechanism by which hormones produce their effects is a long way from being understood in even the most general way, and second, different hormones may act by very different mechanisms. Korner quite lucidly reviews the effect of insulin and growth hormone and concludes, "The messenger hypothesis set out to explain the mechanism of control of the kinds of enzymes produced in bacteria, not the amount of enzyme produced. It is true that the power of the messenger hypothesis hypnotized many into believing that all control including that of rate of protein synthesis, might be exercised at the genetic level, but soon evidence was produced to show that this was by no means always or even sometimes, the case."

If this view is not satisfactory, a few pages further on Karlson concludes that "hormones appear as general inducers and may be in higher organisms of far greater importance than substrates which are of primary importance to bacteria." Or as Kroeger wishes to phrase it, "At any rate it does not seem impossible that the unitary concept 'hormones act by regulating gene activities' may be in the near future expanded to encompass a second unitary concept 'they do so by changing intracellular ion concentrations.'" Perhaps considering all hormones together is misleading, for those that affect metamorphic changes (Karlson has studied ecdysone) may be very different indeed from those that are constantly present during the life of an animal (such as growth hormone or insulin).

The remaining two-thirds of the volume is concerned with hormones and the genetic process in a somewhat dif-

ferent way—namely, genetic control of hormone production. *Inter alia*, the interesting history of the congenital hormone deficiencies found in dwarf mice is presented by U. J. Lewis and A. Bartke. One of the most informative discussions (to me at least) was a summing up by J. M. Thoday of the use of genetics in physiologic studies. Thoday is distressed by the lack of specificity that is inherent in present models of hormone action. He also makes the very germane point that whereas bacterial molecular biology is a very sophisticated mixture of genetic and chemical arguments, investigation of hormone action seems rarely to employ any genetic methods.

As a review of the action of hormones, this volume is seriously incomplete. As a review (though somewhat incomplete) of the mechanisms by which hormones may affect genetic control of protein synthesis, and for some stimulating ideas of how genetic analysis may aid in the investigation of hormone action, it is worth reading.

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Fieldwork in Micronesia

The Archaeology of the Palau Islands. An Intensive Survey. DOUGLAS OSBORNE. Bernice P. Bishop Museum Bulletin 230. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, 1966. 509 pp., illus. Paper, \$14.

This is essentially a compendium of archeological site descriptions in which an attempt has been made to order the sites historically on the basis of seriated sherd collections. As such, it stands as an exceedingly valuable contribution, especially for those future archeologists who wish to conduct problem-oriented excavations in the Palau Islands. Descriptions of archeological localities are adequate—at times even verbose. The fact that over 150 sites in this scattered island world were surveyed is remarkable, for the author was largely dependent upon unscheduled water transport.

Considering the general excellence of fieldwork, reportage, and pottery analysis, the range in quality of line illustrations is regrettable. The maps of islands are generally good, but site maps and drawings of architectural features are inexcusably crude and amateurish. Some have no scale at all, while others are cluttered with measure-