

The recent upsurge of interest in terrorism makes the reissue of Hobsbawm's book timely. Originally published in 1969, the revised version features added material on Latin American bandits, a very short appendix on women and banditry, as well as the postscript in which he addresses his critics and argues with those scholars who have used his work to examine contemporary political events.

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Pearman, William A. and Robert Rotz. *The Province of Sociology: Selected Profiles*. Chicago: Nelson-Hall, 1981, 208 pp. \$15.95 cloth, \$8.95 paper.

Pearman and Rotz's *The Province of Sociology* is a collection of seventy-two short profiles of many sociologists and non-sociologists who have made significant contributions to the discipline of sociology. The profiles are divided into five chapters that are essentially arranged in chronological order. Each chapter has a brief introduction that provides an overview of the sociological thinkers included in that particular section. The first chapter includes the founders of modern sociology such as Auguste Comte, Vilfredo Pareto, and Ferdinand Toennies. Chapter two shifts the focus to America and describes the work of sociologists like Albion Small and William I. Thomas who fostered the new discipline in this country. The third chapter discusses many methodologists and theorists (e.g., Kingsley Davis, C. Wright Mills, and Edwin H. Sutherland) who have influenced the direction of contemporary sociology. The persons profiled in chapter four are theorists (e.g., Kurt Lewin, Sigmund Freud, and Thorstein Veblen) whose contributions in other disciplines have had a significant impact on sociology. Persons currently shaping the discipline (e.g., Peter Blau, Ralf Dahrendorf, and Robert A. Nisbet) are included in the last chapter on contemporary sociologists.

The profiles vary from half a page to five pages in length with a page and a half being the mode. Some are illustrated with pen and ink drawings of the theorists. Profiles usually contain a short biographical paragraph outlining the individual's academic life and achievements along with a synopsis of relevant theoretical and/or methodological contributions. In addition, Pearman and Rotz acknowledge the contributions made to sociology by other disciplines. They also clearly represent the diversity within sociology itself by including theorists from many different perspectives.

The compact statements of theory are paradoxically both a strength and weakness in this book. The brevity of the profiles permits a fairly comprehensive inclusion of theorists, but it also limits the amount of space available to explain each theory.

Entire concepts are compressed into a few sentences. Such cursory discussion obviously makes it difficult to communicate complicated theories. If the reader is not already at least briefly acquainted with the concepts in questions, (s)he will probably only be confused by the abbreviated explanations. A second problem is the discontinuity involved in the arrangement of the profiles. Within each chapter the theorists are presented in alphabetical order. This makes it difficult to trace the influence that the theorists had on each other. A third problem is that the quality of biographic data varies among profiles. Some profiles include fairly extensive lists of academic posts held while others only mention such items as year and place of birth. The apparently unsystematic way information is excluded can become annoying to the reader.

While *The Province of Sociology* is tedious to read in its entirety, it is a convenient monograph for quick reference. Pearman and Rotz have written a useful source book that provides basic information about well known theorists and their sociological works.

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John L. Hartman and Jack H. Hedblom. *Methods for the Social Sciences: A Handbook for Students and Non-Specialist*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1978, 400 pp. \$29.95 cloth.

*Methods for the Social Sciences* by Hartman and Hedblom purports to be both text and handbook as it addresses the needs of the student and the established researcher. Although the book shows its greatest promise as a text, it is not completely satisfactory as either text or handbook. The chapters are arranged in a logical manner, tracing the researcher's steps from theory through reporting the results. The book is well written, easy to understand, and the content compares favorably with many of the standard texts currently in use. However, the prohibitive cost counters the gains made in clarity and readability. Indeed, there are several introductory research methodology texts that are of similar quality, but have a substantially lower price.

A second problem emerges from the most innovative portion of the book. This occurs when Hartman and Hedblom discuss the connection between two major sociological theories (functionalism and symbolic interaction) and research methodology. Although the idea is commendable, the results fall short of their intended mark. This is largely attributable to the lack of discussion on measurement theory in the chapter "Synthesis of Theory, Design, and Problem." Measurement is the process by which theoretical constructs are linked to their empirical indicators; without an understanding of this process, the relationship between theory and method remains unclear. Finally, there is a misplaced emphasis in the statistics chapter. About half of the chapter is devoted to probability and the binomial distribution, while much of the other half is on the calculation of parametric and nonparametric statistics and how to determine their significance levels. While probability and the binomial distribution are important, mathematically, for hypothesis testing, a more important concern is to give the beginning researcher an intuitive understanding of measures of association (how to interpret in terms of strength and direction of association, as well as significance). In sum, barring the expense, *Methods for the Social Sciences* would make a good textbook.