

thickness of tympanic plate, presence of a sagittal keel, degree of gonial eversion, size of palatine torus, and size of the mandibular torus. These are scored on a five point scale and all observations were made by Oschinsky. Notes on scoring and figures demonstrating both measurements and morphological observation help greatly to objectify this type of non-metric data.

The report is well documented (there are 160 references). Printing is good and the basic anthropometric measurements and scores on the morphological traits are clearly printed in 17 tables which take up 32 pages.

It is encouraging to see a revival of interest in non-metric morphological traits.

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Organizational Analysis: Political, Sociological and Administrative Processes of Local Government. Charles A. JOINER. East Lansing, Michigan State University, Institute for Community Development and Services, 1964, 61 pp.

An editorial in the *New York Times* of December 12th, 1965 began:

Planning is the vital, broad-range, long-term process that links needs to solutions, that tells a city where it is going and how best to get there. In New York, planners don't plan. They advise, and are often ignored and overridden. They work hard, they mean well, and they have a lot of answers. But officially, nobody needs to listen.

The planning literature is full of breast-beating about the plight of planners whose views are ignored or distorted as the modern dragon, the city, rampages out of control. But why don't people listen to planners? Why do planning agencies appear to be so ineffectual? Charles A. Joiner, Associate Professor of Political Science at Temple University focuses his study of organizational analysis on the role of planning agencies in the governmental structure, and provides a number of answers to these questions.

The author begins by reviewing the literature on organizations. He discusses the various definitions of the word, and the dimensions and typologies of organizational variability, and then examines the peculiarities of government organizations. He sees governmental organizations as processes of converting inputs to outputs — the inputs being both demands and supports, and the outputs taking the form of policies and political decisions.

The second chapter analyses the structure of organizations. Chapters three and four deal with planning organizations, and with governmental administrative organizations and multiple structure universes. A fifth chapter summarizes the discussion, and notes that all government organizations and their accompanying processes of inducement-contribution exchange are political,

sociological and administrative phenomena. Much planning has gone awry in the past because of an ignorance of the delicate balance and interplay of these phenomena.

Reading what the author modestly calls "his essay" is an experience akin to eating a high vitamin biscuit. This publication is really a condensed book, rich in ideas. Professor Joiner has compressed an immense amount of material into a few pages; there are no less than 212 footnotes as well as an excellent bibliography. The discussion is on a high theoretical level, in clear lucid prose. Professor Joiner knows the right questions to ask to determine the effectiveness of a planning agency, and he lists those that must be answered in any analysis of such agencies.

This publication is a valuable addition to the social science literature, and should provide a guide to planners seeking to understand the structure of their own organization and the relationships between it and other bodies involved in the planning process.

The price of the publication is not mentioned on the cover or elsewhere in the book, nor is there any indication whether it is distributed free of charge.

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Saints and Fireworks: Religion and Politics in Rural Malta. Jeremy BOISEVAIN. London, London School of Economics Monographs on Social Anthropology No. 30, The Athlone Press, 1965, 154 pp., \$5.95.

This book is a sober and detailed description of contemporary life on the island of Malta. The author shows a clear grasp of the political power structure of Maltese institutions, and is concerned with the way these institutions influence village life.

In this small island the Catholic Church has had a long tradition of dominance, and in fact, until a generation or two ago appears to have been *the* dominant force in Maltese culture. There was, and still is, a highly ramified church structure, which in one of its many subdivisions includes every person in every village — often a person is a member of several subdivisions. The daily life of the people revolves around church observances. Village celebrations are primarily religious ones. The priest is the person of highest status in the village. Attendance at church is expected of every person in the village, and until very recently almost no one has dared to risk social ostracism by remaining at home on Sunday.

This book describes in elaborate detail the petty concerns that occupy the attention and energy of Maltese villagers as they go about their daily life.