force as blue-collar workers; those who start in lower white-collar jobs are intermediate in this respect. (2) Men with an intermediate amount of education are the most likely to be considerably downward mobile from their father's occupation. (3) Homogamy occurs primarily with respect to the couple's education, less so with respect to their social origins. Therefore, the wife's education and her socioeconomic background can make little independent contribution to the husband's achievement. (4) In the aggregate, much gross mobility among occupational strata can be associated with little net mobility since upward and downward mobility from the same occupation may cancel each other out. (5) It is also clearly shown that the occupational prestige structure is intersected by other structures, such as industry. For example, "a man whose first job is a laborer in a manufacturing industry is more likely to move to a craft occupation in manufacturing than to an operative job in a nonmanufacturing industry, though the former move involves a greater 'social distance' on a prestige or status scale" (p. 117). (6) Though Blau and Duncan are not the first to question the Lipset and Bendix claim that the amount of mobility is essentially similar in all industrial societies (see, for example, the reviewer's Comparative Sociology, pp. 163-68), in this respect as in others, Blau and Duncan's data are compelling.

The basic Path Analysis model of occupational mobility is the major innovation of the book. The complexity to which this initially simple model leads in interpreting mobility data cannot be gone into here. But the power of the model is suggested by the following: "Making inferences about career stages from comparisons of age cohorts, we have estimated that the influence of his past career on a man's occupational status increases from a .30 path coefficient around age 30 to .89 when he is about 60, and the net influence of social origins decreases from .18 to nil, that of education decreases from .48 to .06, and that of all other factors decreases from .82 to .40" (p. 403).

In conclusion, this book is now the definitive study of the amount and the determinants of occupational mobility in the United States. Its methodology and techniques will clearly influence subsequent research in this country and abroad. Unfortunately, Blau and Duncan did not attempt to construct any new theory of stratification.

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Although primarily a catalogue-description of a number and variety of intergroup research findings and efforts, this publication may be seen as making a worthwhile contribution in the area of intergroup relations specifically and to the field of sociology generally. Not only does the style and format of this book facilitate comprehension of the materials, but, noticeably, the data contained in this volume have been so ordered as to serve a twofold function.

First, these data, distilled from more than 600 research projects, conducted in the United States and elsewhere in the world, provide an up-to-date inventory of pertinent findings in the field of intergroup relations. Secondly, these data introduce and acquaint the reader with a broad spectrum of research projects anticipated or initiated in the area of intergroup relations, ranging from studies that have been completed, through those in process, to those in the contemplative stage. In this respect, the formation made accessible through this effort must be regarded as both timely and relevant.

The strength and value peculiar to this work must be sought elsewhere, however, since to argue its merits on the basis of the timeliness and relevancy of the data is merely to belabor the obvious. The fact that the several conclusions compiled and reported in this publication are confined to a single social area is suggestive of a less obvious but salient feature of this endeavor, namely, that of its theoretical implications. For, when made the objects of intense study and reflection, these formulations both collectively and separately are potential sources of even more fruitful hypotheses and ultimately the accumulation of still more demonstrable knowledge on problems of intergroup relations. Further theoretical pertinence is indicated in that the close affinity of these data offers a somewhat ready-made situation for continuity in intergroup research and, hence, the possibility of an enlarged theoretical framework for the initiation and carrying out of subsequent research projects of a similar nature. The dearth of research involving a continuity of research efforts is probably among the more substantial of the criticisms presently being directed at the social scientist.

Other evidence of the theoretical value of this work is revealed in the scope and multiple origins of these data. While pertaining almost exclusively to a single area of human interaction, the findings reported here are the essence of data gathered through a number of relatively independent studies, conducted among a wide range of geographically separated and culturally distinct groups. As a consequence, when critically approached, the probability of discovering within this digest of empirical knowledge elements of social life common to these several divergent groups offers additional evidence of the theoretical saliency of this research effort. Understandably, any effort designed to make real this latter theoretical potential is apt to prove difficult for reasons of methodology and otherwise. But to acknowledge the arduous nature of the task is not to deny that, if successfully undertaken, the knowledge gained would make a positive contribution to the overall effort of the social scientists to formulate principles generalizable to mankind as a species.

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