

Book Reviews

... **In Search of Identity.** The Japanese overseas scholar in America and Japan. John W. Bennett, Herbert Passin, and Robert K. McKnight. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, 1958. xii + 369 pp. \$7.50.

In Search of Identity has great potential usefulness for advisers and instructors of overseas students from Japan and other oriental countries, and for all who are interested in furthering intercultural understanding through exchange-student programs.

It should be rewarding reading for Japanese students who have been abroad and useful to those who are about to go abroad. Indeed, it should challenge orientals to reexamine defense mechanisms against change—mechanisms born of feelings of inferiority that result from years of colonial status or, as in the case of Japan, from defeat and occupation. A feeling of inferiority is a normal consequence of such experiences, but defense mechanisms scarcely provide a sound foundation for acquisition of status.

Part 1, on the historical background (limited to the purposes of the book and necessarily sketchy), provides good perspective. Part 2 reports experiences and reactions of Japanese students in the United States and on their return to Japan, as revealed through interviews and questionnaires. Part 3 presents an analysis of intercultural experience through more extensive case reports and through typological classification (constrictor, adjustor, idealist, and so on).

Readers may well ask why the appendices were not worked into the context. Appendix A is more than relevant to part 1. Appendix B makes part 3 meaningful, at least to students of the problem. And appendix C should have been a major part of the final chapter, for it spells out the "so what" of the study insofar as American colleges are concerned.

I believe the data presented in *Search for Identity* justify a conclusion that would give significant and useful perspective on a major problem of intercultural understanding.

Out of the assimilation of cultural elements, expectancy of change has become

a characteristic of American culture. This is continuously sustained by overabundance, change of styles, and built-in obsolescence. Japan has had one nationality and one basic language for 15 centuries, and there is characteristic resistance to ideological change in Japanese culture, if not to technological change. This is reinforced by persistent overpopulation and scarcity of natural resources. Although Western dress has recently been adopted, the best-dressed woman in Japan today wears a kimono that represents all that is oldest and best in Japanese art.

When these two cultures meet, the question is not "Which is right?" Rather, it is "How did the ideas, the traditions of each develop out of experience and come to have validity?" When the problem is approached thus, appreciation and understanding develop, and perhaps ideas change, without challenge and resultant defense mechanisms. The whole problem of status and identity becomes an issue because people try to think *for* each other instead of *with* each other.

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Surface and Radiological Anatomy. For students and general practitioners. A. B. Appleton and others; 4th edition by W. J. Hamilton and G. Simon. Heffer, Cambridge, England; Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore, Md., ed. 4, 1958. xi + 355 pp. Illus. \$9.50.

This is the fourth edition of a textbook originally published in 1938. The text has been extensively revised and rearranged. Many original radiographs have been replaced, and a number of new illustrations have been added.

The introductory chapter contains concise statements on individual variation, landmarks, skin and subcutaneous structures, actions of muscles, physical signs, and x-rays. The remaining sections deal with the various regions of the body. For each area there is a discussion of surface anatomy, contours, landmarks, bones, muscles, movements, radiology, vessels, and nerves.

The text is profusely illustrated. The

reproductions of radiographs are excellent. There are very clear photographs illustrating surface contours, with adequate labels. The anatomic illustrations are quite diagrammatic, but this is an advantage, for they are free of unnecessary detail; most of them are in color. There are also many excellent line drawings.

The book should be an invaluable aid to the medical student and practitioner and should be very helpful to physiotherapists and persons in allied fields.

It is unfortunate that the tables of onset of ossification and of skeletal fusion are not based upon current information. The dates given for ossification of *post partum* centers and for epiphyseal fusion are far too late, the range is excessive, and no distinction is made between the sexes. Much modern information is available and should have been included in the revision.

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New Knowledge in Human Values. Abraham H. Maslow, Ed. Harper, New York, 1959. xiv + 268 pp. \$4.50.

This interesting book is not, as its title might suggest, primarily a report on recent investigations of human values by the methods of empirical science. It is a collection of papers from a conference with the same title, held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1957 and sponsored by the Research Society for Creative Altruism. Thus, all the contributors accept to some degree or other the value expressed in the statement by Pitirim Sorokin that "the creative, unselfish work of love for humanity at large is the key to the reconstruction of the world," and that this requires "a moral transformation of man."

The main concern of the contributors is, then, the question of how far science supports this accepted value and of what other supports it may receive from areas other than science.

Some contributors (Pitirim Sorokin, Abraham Maslow, Gordon Allport) believe that empirical studies in psychology and the social sciences give positive scientific support to the value of creative altruism. Others, in seeking the same goal, extend the term *science* to include a formal science of axiology (Robert Hartman) or an ontological science of man's essential nature (Kurt Goldstein, Walter Weisskopf, Erich Fromm, Paul Tillich). Still others seek to ground the accepted value by an emphasis upon some aspect of science, such as the "commitments" involved in a scientific theory (Henry Margenau) or in the activity of scientists (Jacob Bronowski). Finally,