

Book Reviews

The Main Characteristics of the Structure of China: Preliminary Conclusions. *Scientia Sinica*, vol. 9, No. 4, pp. 492-544. T. K. Huang. Academia Sinica, Peking, China, 1960.

This article, published by the Academia Sinica, is a progress report on a subject to which the author made important contributions before 1950. As the magazine, *Scientia Sinica*, seems to be available in only a few libraries in the United States, American scientists would be interested in having more such articles reviewed in *Science*.

In a brief introduction the author comments on the progress of geological research in China during the last century, alluding to books by J. S. Lee, Huang, and Chang. At somewhat greater length he deals with progress since 1949. This section ends with the significant statement: "imbued with the policy of 'letting a hundred flowers blossom, and a hundred schools of thought contend' as put forth by Chairman Mao Tze-tung and supported by the tectonic map of China just compiled, we feel we have courage enough to present in this article our preliminary conclusions and viewpoints to serve as a basis for future discussions among geologists at home and abroad."

Next the author describes and interprets the geology of China by regions. He divides the entire country into two parts—Eastern China, which is called the Chinese Platform, and the Western Folded Regions. In the former the author recognizes 15 major units (called *paraplatforms* and fold systems), comprising 69 subdivisions, each of which is described in as much detail as space permits. In discussing the individual regions, the author notes that information about the geologic structure of some of them is still scanty (for example, Tibet). The accompanying index map shows Tibet and Taiwan (Formosa) as parts of China; however, the geology of Taiwan is dismissed in two lines. Reference is made in the

article to a tectonic map of China recently published, and the author indicates that another map, on a slightly larger scale (1:3,000,000), is now being compiled. Again, American scientists would welcome an opportunity to have review copies.

In the second section of the paper, the geological history of China is discussed with special reference to structure, orogenies, and sedimentary cycles.

Seven topics are singled out for discussion in this part of the paper: (i) "The Indosinian cycle of movements and its identification"; (ii) "the Yenshanian cycle of movements and its importance"; (iii) "polycyclic orogeny and polycyclic magmatic activity"; (iv) "deep faults and great faults"; (v) "origin and development of big uplifts and big depressions"; (vi) "the paraplatform and its characteristics"; and (vii) "certain characteristics of the geosynclinal regions of China."

Of these the Yenshanian cycle affects almost all of China and is, therefore, treated at greatest length. The author concludes that Chinese geosynclinal regions are different from those in other parts of the world, and he enumerates five contrasting points.

In this section of the paper, it is not always easy to distinguish between fact and the author's opinion. The reader may be unable to evaluate many of the assertions, which have been made with apparent confidence, about correlations, events, and classification. He will also encounter a rather large number of unfamiliar terms, some of which have been introduced in this article—for example, *paraplatform* and *orthoplatform*, as well as a distinction between "deep faults" and "great faults."

An unusual feature of this paper is the treatment accorded previous workers in the same field. There is no terminal list of references, and there are but few specific citations to any earlier papers, even those which are casually mentioned in the text. The author

seems to depreciate or ignore the work of most of his predecessors, especially that of foreign geological explorers of China. Although the work of J. S. Lee is commended, there is no mention of the important and extensive writings of Grabau, Wong, and others. There is, however, occasional mention of the ideas of "some geologists," but they are not named.

American readers will observe, perhaps without much surprise, an ideological slant here and there, especially in the introduction. Up to about 1949, scientific papers by Chinese geologists were as free from such political taint as those of their co-workers in the Free World. This was also quite as true of Huang's earlier writings. The paper here reviewed paints a sad picture of the plight of Chinese scientists before "the Liberation" and contrasts with it the rapid progress made since 1950 under "the brilliant leadership of the Chinese Communist Party." There is even a complimentary reference to "the big leap forward in industrial and agricultural spheres in 1958," which the author says was accompanied by a big step forward in geological work. Generous praise is rendered to the current régime in Peking for promoting geological research.

In a footnote it is stated that this paper was published in Chinese a few months earlier and has been translated into English by Comrade Wei of the Geological Library; apparently Wei is not as competent in English as Huang himself is well known to be. Perhaps some of the peculiarities mentioned above have been introduced in the final process of translation and editing.

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The 1956 Presidential Campaign.

Charles A. H. Thompson and Frances M. Shattuck. Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C., 1960. xv + 382 pp. \$5.

Future generations of scholars may well know more about the presidential candidates and campaigns of the 1950's than about the comparable personalities and events of any previous epoch in American history. And a substantial portion of the credit may be given to the Brookings Institution and the series of volumes which was inaugurated with the massive *Presidential Nominating*

Politics in 1952. The latest addition to the Brookings political shelf is of modest proportions compared with most of its companions, but its contribution to our knowledge of presidential politics can scarcely be measured on this dimension. In *The 1956 Presidential Campaign*, Charles A. H. Thompson and Frances M. Shattuck have compiled an excellent summary of the major public events which preceeded the re-election of President Eisenhower.

Even the casual citizen must be impressed, if not overwhelmed and dismayed, by the complexities and confusion of presidential politics. The amateur pundit along with the serious student of American politics will appreciate the order and coherence which Thompson and Shattuck bring to their subject. Without omitting any of the major phases of the campaign, they have distilled, summarized, and condensed to present a well-paced account, extending from the election of 1952 through the repeat performance 4 years later. The result is true to the authors' explicit promise, in the preface, "to do a history of a political campaign."

It is less clear that this very readable volume redeems the implied concern, also voiced in the preface, for rigorous analysis of human behavior. Of the many aspects of political behavior, the antics and aspirations of presidential politicians are probably among those least amenable to analysis in terms of the various elegant models now being put forth for the study of decision-making or other phases of elite politics. *The 1956 Presidential Campaign* may provide case material and illustrations for theoretical speculation and generalization, but its major contribution is more likely to be appreciated by the reader interested in contemporary political history.

The professional scholar may be somewhat irritated by the authors' selection of footnotes. Frequently the most public and widely known events are described and then carefully attributed to the *New York Times*, while events not recorded by the journalists and interpretations obviously based on little known fact are presented without documentation. Both the scholar and the amateur politician may detect an occasional overtone of partisanship in the authors' choice of words and emphasis. One would guess that Thompson and Shattuck are either Stevensonian Democrats or else a pair of badly over-compensating followers of Mr.

Nixon. It may be only this reviewer who thinks that extended direct quotations of Mr. Eisenhower's informal remarks are a disingenuous form of unsympathetic criticism (see, in particular, page 278), but the use of a subtitle such as "Nixon's many masks" (page 289) is less open to interpretation.

Such minor cavils should not obscure my sense of the many good qualities of the book. It provides a most useful chronicle of the events of the campaign. It also records the most important facts of convention and election, with detailed presentation and some analysis of the votes cast in each. Finally, *The 1956 Presidential Campaign* captures the full spirit of its subject for future generations who will have forgotten, or never have experienced, the delight and the despair of the second Eisenhower-Stevenson contest.

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Automation and the Worker. A study of social change in power plants. Floyd C. Mann and L. Richard Hoffman. Holt, New York, 1960. 272 pp. \$4.50.

A power company built a new automated plant, "Advance," in a rural town. Elaborate questionnaires were given workers in Advance and in one of the older plants, "Stand." This text presents and interprets some hundred tables of comparative data obtained from these questionnaires.

Many variables made it difficult to create a reliable research design. The plants differed in managerial climate, work-force characteristics, and other nontechnological respects. The fact that there were fewer supervisory levels at Advance appeared to increase the status of the foremen and to improve communications.

Most workers at Advance had been promoted from older plants to jobs with enlarged responsibility, more prestige, improved working conditions, and higher wages. It was hardly surprising to find that workers at Advance had increased job interest and job satisfaction; since management was "paying attention" to Advance, the discovery of lowered job satisfaction at Stand might also have been expected.

Advance was not without its own problems. The pressure of management for early results increased work tension.

The interdependence of operations required centralized maintenance, which aroused conflict. The workers were dissatisfied with second and third shift arrangements. There is a full chapter, "Continuous operation; patterns and effects," which highlights the shift problem as a generally unsolved issue with which all management must become concerned. The increased capital investment per employee in automating production or data processing will inevitably increase the number of companies and human beings affected by shift work.

For companies about to introduce new processes, Mann and Hoffman suggest a conceptual viewpoint which anticipates effects on the total organization, not merely on the point of change; which recognizes that people do not adapt quickly to new problems or new skills; and which recasts traditional training methods to develop intellectual, rather than motor skills, as well as greater understanding of the role each new job plays in the interrelated production complex.

The authors concede that the effect of technical changes on the social system is not a new concept, but state that "planning continues to focus on engineering design and to ignore the psychological and sociological factors."

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An Introduction to Kansas Archeology. Waldo R. Wedel. With a "Description of the skeletal remains from Doniphan and Scott counties, Kansas," by T. D. Stewart. (Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 174.) Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C., 1959. xvii + 723 pp. Illus. \$3.

Although titled "an introduction," this monumental volume is the most complete archeological synthesis yet made for any state in the union. Its author has worked on the archeology of the Central Plains for nearly 30 years; for most of that time he has been its most outstanding authority. The present volume is based on Wedel's field work in Kansas during 1937, 1939, and 1940 for the U.S. National Museum; but in order to make the record for the state as complete as possible, he has compiled numerous bits of evidence from now-obscure sources reaching back into the 19th century, on the one hand,