

the source and center of national power and leadership. This can be done not by hemming him in with more and more assistants and managers but by cutting through the bureaucratic wilds to establish effective channels of communication and control leading to the White House. Yet even when this is done the President will need those qualities of greatness which enabled Washington and Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, Wilson and FDR to surmount other crises in other times.

Morgenthau has written cogently and eloquently about the most important problem of our time. There is much in his analysis to which I for one would take exception, and I find myself more in accord with his prescription than with his prognosis. The evil effects of the Separation of Powers, the alleged triumph of majoritarian democracy at the expense of individual and minority rights, the assumption that in America objective truth has been replaced by public opinion are but a few of Morgenthau's propositions which I believe to be overdrawn. But his statement of the central purpose of American politics is unexceptionable. Moreover his analysis of the relation of this purpose to vertical and horizontal mobility, social stratification, our unhappy venture as a colonial power, and our inescapable involvement in world politics is clear, subtle, and persuasive. It is a book to be read and pondered with care and meditation.

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Social Structure in Southeast Asia.

Viking Fund Publications in Anthropology, No. 29. George P. Murdock, Ed. Quadrangle Books, Chicago, Ill.; Tavistock Publications, London, 1960. ix + 182 pp. \$5.

This publication consists of a collection of ten analytic studies of the kinship and social organization of selected peoples of Southeast Asia. The papers were written by anthropologists for specialists in social structure and Southeast Asian studies, not for the curious reader looking only for general information or a brief overview of this critical area. Nine of the contributions are versions of papers presented in the Symposium on Social Structure in Southeast Asia at the Ninth Pacific Science Congress held in Bangkok, Thailand,

during November 1957. The groups covered are a miscellany of so-called primitive tribes, peasants, and geographic segments of the large civilizations which make up this heterogeneous area. The papers are "The Mnong Gar of central Vietnam" (G. Condominas), "The Sagada Igorots of northern Luzon" (F. Eggan), "The eastern Subanon of Mindanao" (C. O. Frake), "The Iban of western Borneo" (J. D. Freeman), "The Javanese of south central Java" (R. M. Koentjaraningrat), "The Sinhalese of the dry zone of northern Ceylon" (E. R. Leach), "The aboriginal peoples of Formosa" (T. Mabuchi), "Supplementary notes on the Formosan aborigines" (Wei Hwei-Lin), and "The Magpie Miao of southern Szechuan" (Ruey Yih-Fu). Each is an important contribution to the anthropological coverage of Southeast Asia, which is still very spotty.

For an introduction to the volume the editor, George P. Murdock, who organized the symposium in Bangkok, has written a general theoretical statement "Cognatic forms of social organization." In this he first reviews all known types of kin groups in accordance with the system of classification he developed in his book *Social Structure* (Macmillan, New York, 1949); he then turns to the problem of bilateral or nonunilinear types which are common in Southeast Asia. Murdock draws upon his own vast knowledge of the social structure of peoples throughout the world and upon unpublished papers and discussions from a seminar on nonunilinear kinship systems held at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (Stanford University) in which he participated. A thorough discussion of the terminological and conceptual confusion which exists in this sector is followed by a proposed new classification system and a discussion of the principles of organization which define these types of groups.

Where previously all of these kinds of kin groups were more or less lumped into a single category and described by a variety of terms such as *ambilineal*, *utrolateral*, *multilinear*, and *ramage* in addition to *bilateral* and *nonunilinear*, Murdock distinguishes three types of kin groups which he calls *bilateral*, *ambilineal*, and *quasi-unilinear*. For the bilateral and ambilineal types he proposes the covering term of *cognatic* in order to contrast them with the more familiar unilinear types. The descriptive contributions of this volume are com-

pared within this classificatory framework, as are a number of correlative features of social structure and kinship terminologies which seem to occur regularly with each type no matter where the types are found in the world.

As a symposium this volume is noteworthy in that the descriptive papers are of exceptionally high caliber and the introduction not only ties the papers together nicely but also goes beyond the scope of the presentations to make a contribution to the general theory of social structure.

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The Nature of Animal Colours. H.

Munro Fox and Gwynne Vevers. Macmillan, New York, 1960. xii + 246 pp. Illus. \$6.50.

Not since 1953, when the other pigment-conscious Fox (Denis L.) brought out *Animal Biochromes*, has there been a convenient summing up of the causes of the hues we see in animals. In this new volume the authors provide a grand tour, conducted in a pleasantly readable style, and also a tantalizing invitation to do something about the pigments still awaiting investigation. A whole chapter is given over to laboratory experiments suitable for whetting the enthusiasm of students who might then go on to solve unknowns.

The table of contents may dismay the nonbiochemists, for the chapters are arranged to consider compounds in natural groups: melanin; sclerotin, ommochromes, Tyrian purple; carotenoids; hemoglobin, chlorocruorin; hemochromogens, porphyrins, bilins; hemocyanin, hemerythrin, hemovanadin; quinones; guanine, pterins, flavins; and a final miscellany. In none, however, will the nonbiochemist flounder in structural formulas. An appended chapter, "Synopsis of animal colours," clarifies the record by considering pigments by hue.

All through the book, the pages are sequined with esoteric bits of delightful information: fossilized melanin (150 million years old) used as ink in illustrating a scientific account of the extinct squids that made the pigment; colored sweat in human beings and red sweat in the hippopotamus; black rats turning gray one month after being given phenylthiocarbamide (the "PTC" of taste-test paper) in their food; the