

set up by President Truman could "see no alternative to direct military use." I suggest that Clark should reread page 419 of President Truman's *Year of Decision*. There had been a rejection of the Potsdam ultimatum, and there had been no word at all from the Japanese after Hiroshima. Nagasaki was the necessary clincher. I submit it is unnecessary to "speculate which of many factors was uppermost in American minds in the Summer of 1945." The only mind that mattered here was Truman's, and he has given his reasons *in extenso*. To give the author his due, he does balance the various possible motives, irrelevant though they may be, but to imply that Nagasaki was merely a test firing of a plutonium weapon is to forget too much what war is like.

This criticism, of course, has no relation to the value of the book as a significant contribution to recorded history.

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Cultural Internalization

Structure and Personality. A casebook. Yehudi A. Cohen. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York, 1961. xiv + 528 pp. \$7.50.

Much that we call personality represents the internalization of the culture into which one is born. The emergence of "culture and personality" as a field of study, in the decade before World War II, helped to break down narrow disciplinary parochialism in psychology, sociology, and anthropology. In its early form, however, the culture and personality approach tended to exhibit two types of oversimplification: (i) treatment of the culture as though it were a relatively homogeneous affair, influencing all members of the society in much the same way and (ii) a tendency to see the child as an overly plastic, almost passive recipient of cultural shaping. This volume by an anthropologist with a social psychological perspective draws heavily on studies of nonliterate cultures and on cross-cultural studies, but the author-editor very largely avoids the pitfalls of too easy generalization from "simpler societies."

No person participates in the whole of his culture, even in the simplest societies. The cultural content and interpersonal expectations which one internalizes depend upon one's position

within the social structure—the network of relationships between individuals, families, and other groups making up the society. Moreover, socialization is always oriented toward preparing the child to live in the kind of world that the parents anticipate, which may not be the world as it now is. These axioms guide the author in examining the effects of societal institutions on the socialization of children and on the course of growing up, in considering aspects of personality which are required for the successful functioning of particular institutions, and in noting the effects of institutions on the personality processes of adults. Drawing upon recent research on social structure and socialization, Cohen documents the ways that race, social class, and changing values influence the content that parents transmit to their children and the ways that parents exercise control over children.

If different positions in the social structure tend to produce different emphases in personality organization, one must inevitably be concerned with the fit between these personality constellations and the requirements of various adult roles and institutional arrangements. The case materials drawn on for this analysis relate to occupations, military and caste structures, and modal patterns of total social systems. Another problem of fit occurs when people move from one social system to another or when the social system undergoes marked change in a relatively short period. Finally, in a section on the sociological conditions of personal disorganization, Cohen examines the ways in which psychosis is manifest in different cultures and in different strata within our own culture and develops briefly the view that psychosis must be seen as one aspect of the individual's placement in his social structure.

While called a casebook, this is no mere collection of readings from the literature. It is a well-reasoned and well-organized presentation of the relationships between social structure and personality as revealed primarily by anthropological studies, but with some inclusion of sociological and psychological research as well. This book does not wholly avoid the impression that man is plastic to be molded; it does achieve a coherence and cogency that will certainly lead to its wide use by social scientists interested in personality.

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Marriage of Convenience

Retrieval Guide to Thermophysical Properties Research Literature. vol. I. Book 1, pt. A, *Guide to Substance Classification and Numerical Codes*. pt. B, *Dictionary of Synonyms and Trade Names*. pt. C, *Directory of Substances*. xii + 11 pp. + 90 pp. + 1250 pp. Book 2, *Classified Search Index*. vii + 169 pp. Book 3, *Master Bibliography. Author Index*. ix + 372 pp. Y. S. Touloukian, Ed. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1960. \$120.

The growing number of information centers which selectively condense reference material in specialized fields is indicative of the literature ills afflicting research today. More than 400 such centers presently exist in the United States, and the trend is to be encouraged, if worthwhile publications result. A leading example of these centers is the Thermophysical Properties Research Center (Purdue University) which has cooperated with McGraw-Hill Book Company in the publication of the *Retrieval Guide to Thermophysical Properties Research Literature*. This machine-generated reference tool reduces an extensive literature search to a unique, systematized, "look-up" procedure, the end product of which is a reference to a publication containing the detailed information.

Volume I, now published, covers seven thermodynamic and transport properties (thermal conductivity, specific heat, viscosity, emissivity, diffusion coefficient, thermal diffusivity, and Prandtl number) for 14,240 substances. Two proposed volumes, to be published at intervals of 12 to 18 months, will survey the literature from about 1920 onward for nearly 30 such properties (coefficients of thermal expansion, surface tension, vapor pressure and P.V.T. data, derived thermodynamic properties, latent heats of fusion and vaporization, critical constants, boiling and melting points, thermoelectric constants, and electrical conductivity). The three books of volume I (a desk-size counterpart of computer records) provide comprehensive, though not easy, access to book, journal, and report literature on data, theoretical approaches, and experimental measurement techniques.

In book 1 the user can find, arranged by either formula or name, the material of interest, its substance number, and a listing of the properties re-

ported. Synonyms can be traced in the "Dictionary of synonyms and trade names." If the property is listed in book 1, the user then locates his substance number within the appropriate property division of book 2. Simple coding of the physical state of the substance and the subject slant, language, and year of publication of the article enables the searcher to make a knowledgeable selection of the literature cited. The serial number of the citation chosen is then traced among the 10,000 items listed in the "Master bibliography" of book 3. These bibliographic entries point the searcher to the primary literature where the desired information has been published. The preliminary pages of each book present much descriptive and informative material, the importance of which cannot be overemphasized. The summaries located inside the back cover of book 1 will be praised by all those who use the set repeatedly.

The major hurdle in using the volumes is the identification of the substance code number. A work which covers all matter must, of necessity, have a complicated classification system, but I feel that small inconsistencies in the arrangement of the "Directory of substances" (book 1) are unnecessary aggravations which reduce retrieval efficiency. The segregation of classifications 100 and 200 into separate alphabets and the alphabetization of individual classes in the higher series is not immediately evident, and this nonuniformity may not always be remembered by searchers. Occasional users and the uninitiated may, therefore, misuse the "Alphabetized name directory." The value of a single alphabetical arrangement, including the "Dictionary of synonyms and trade names," should be given careful consideration. One could then postpone decisions on classification until the various coding possibilities became evident under the name of the material.

Other criticisms concern format. Thumb indexing books 1 and 2 would speed access to particular sections. Additional properties to be covered in later volumes should be listed on the spines. Improved typefaces now available through computer-controlled photo-composition would make books 2 and 3 easier to use.

The high cost of the set may preclude its purchase by many individuals and force the use of library copies; therefore, research libraries will find purchase a necessity. The documentation group

at the Center hopes to gain some financial support from this limited market.

At present, machines do not solve the information retrieval problem, but computer-generated volumes such as the *Retrieval Guide* present a marriage of machine and book which offers one solution. For example, anyone who contemplates a literature search on the effect of dichloroacetic acid on the viscosity of polystyrene or on the specific heat of oxygen fluoride and who also realizes that in 10 minutes the *Retrieval Guide* can provide the answer must appreciate the magnitude of this work.

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Borrowed Behavior

Perspectives in American Indian Culture Change. Edward H. Spicer, Ed. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill., 1961. x + 549 pp. Illus. \$10.

Anthropologists have written many case studies describing what happens when different cultures meet, but it has not been clear how these complex descriptions could be compared to yield further general understanding of culture change. This volume represents a major advance in the comparative analysis of change.

The volume is the outcome of an interuniversity summer research seminar (held in 1956) on the comparative study of acculturation. The seminar, sponsored by the Social Science Research Council, brought together six anthropologists who are engaged in the study of North American Indian groups: the Yaqui (Spicer), Rio Grande Pueblos (Dozier), Mandan (Bruner), Navaho (Vogt), Wasco-Wishram (French), and Kwakiutl (Codere). The editor introduces and summarizes the seminar's general approach and findings, while each author presents his case analysis.

The distinctive features of the seminar's approach are the particular kind of regularity in culture change which it sought to elucidate and the techniques which it developed for this purpose. Faced with a fascinating diversity of responses to culture contact, the seminar's participants found it most fruitful to seek regular relationships between types of culture change and types of contact situations. To do this, the history of each culture was first divided into a

series of "periods" which appeared to be relatively uniform internally yet different from adjacent periods. Each tribal history was as long as could be constructed by using modern archaeological, linguistic, ethnohistorical, and field work evidence. This made it possible to isolate about 22 different periods in the six cases. These periods provided the basic units used for comparative purposes.

Second, in defining periods as well as in comparing them, the seminar sought to conceptualize those aspects of contact situations which are most significant for culture change, such as the difference between directed and nondirected situations. These features were used as a basis for formulating tentative types of contact communities. Finally, there was the even more difficult problem of characterizing processes or types of cultural change. This was approached by examining the different ways elements from different traditions combine and become culturally integrated. Processes such as incorporation, assimilation, fusion, and isolation are distinguished and analyzed, and limited hypotheses about their relations to types of contact situations are suggested.

This significant book thus pioneers one of the first comparative methods which seems able to successfully assimilate the complexities of acculturation data.

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Uganda's Labor Patterns

Migrants and Proletarians. Urban labour in the economic development of Uganda. Walter Elkan. Oxford University Press, New York, 1960. x + 149 pp. Illus. \$3.40.

This volume adds substantially to our knowledge of Uganda, a part of East Africa for which the documentation is already quite good. Elkan's title is derived from the fact that in the urban areas of Uganda (the study is based more particularly on the larger towns of eastern Uganda—Kampala and Jinja especially) two distinct groups of employed people are found. The migrants, drawn from all parts of Uganda and from the outside as well, are only temporary residents in the towns. The proletarians are mainly those indigenous to the immediate areas