

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