

there remains no truth or falsity which does not depend upon either a shifting usefulness or a viciously regressive coherence. Without this self-contained truth, the notions of testing a theory and of what is and what is not evidence become unintelligible. Fortunately, many issues in the philosophy of science are remote from this delicate philosophical underpinning. Despite, therefore, what seem to me the weaknesses of this volume on such fundamentals, it can remain an admirable and distinguished contribution.

Russian Anthropology

The Ancient Culture of the Bering Sea and the Eskimo Problem. S. I. Rudenko. Translated by Paul Tolstoy. Henry N. Michael, Ed. (Anthropology of the North: Translations from Russian Sources, No. 1.) Arctic Institute of North America and University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Canada, 1961. iii + 186 pp. Illus. \$3.

In a field as inadequately served as anthropology has been in this respect, it is indeed a pleasure to hail the inauguration of a Russian translation series as admirably conceived and competently executed as this new project of the Arctic Institute of North America. The project, which is supported by the National Science Foundation, may well serve as a model for comparable projects in other disciplines. Congratulations are in order for the organizer, Henry B. Collins, and for the editor, Henry N. Michael, who combines linguistic proficiency and knowledge of the subject matter with editorial experience. Paul Tolstoy's translation of this first volume sets a high standard.

The work selected for the initial publication is a basic contribution to Eskimo archeology by one of the outstanding senior Soviet archeologists. It records the results of field research (in 1945) on the Siberian side of the Bering Strait. Rudenko's investigations were in the nature of a reconnaissance: locating and testing sites, gathering collections, and carrying out some limited excavation at the most promising points. This excellent report describes the work, the sites, and the sizable collection of specimens; it is copiously illustrated.

The most important result was the discovery at Uelen, near East Cape, of a major site of the earliest (Okvik) stage

of the classic Bering Sea culture sequence. Remains of all succeeding stages were identified at one point or another on the coast of the Chukchi Peninsula, but no earlier traces were found—a matter of some interest to proponents of an Asiatic origin for Bering Sea Eskimo culture. The report concludes with a discussion of Eskimo origins, based on the author's interpretation of the evidence provided by the harpoon and skin boat complex, art styles, and composite implements. Rudenko justly demolishes the efforts of Western scholars to derive the Eskimo from interior Siberia but on the other hand demonstrates the presence of southern parallels to Eskimo culture. Somewhat carried away by his preoccupation with the latter, he sees the Eskimo as a group of migrants from insular southeast Asia, who arrived at a relatively late date and who intruded as an alien wedge into the Bering Sea region. However, this hypothesis lacks any foundation when other types of evidence are examined and has attracted no following, although it has served a useful purpose in drawing attention to the neglected problem of cultural relationships between the Eskimo area and the Pacific coast of Asia. I hasten to add that these speculations in no way detract from the solid value of Rudenko's report.

Additional volumes of this series, promised for the near future, will be eagerly awaited.

CHESTER S. CHARD

*Department of Anthropology,
University of Wisconsin*

Regulatory Profession

Science and Public Administration.

James L. McCamy. University of Alabama Press, University, 1961. viii + 218 pp. \$3.50.

Science and government are old partners who are now getting along very well together, due to a new profession, public administration, which was developed to serve as the channel of communication and to insure that scientists do not engage in government or government delve in science. Perhaps this is not exactly McCamy's thesis, but the scientist who reads his presentation may gain the above impression. McCamy presents the case for the specialized profession of the public adminis-

trator, the official who, by reason of special abilities and training, is capable of making the administrative decisions, once the scientists present him with the facts. To a degree the scientist who reads this book may be prejudiced by the subordinate role to which he is assigned and by the implication that the scientist is the technician to the administrator who takes the scientists' developments and decides how to use these in the world today.

Too much emphasis is given to establishing a gap between science and other cultural areas by developing the myth of science and the conflict with religion. These conflicting arguments are used to develop a need for a group other than scientists, rather than a group including scientists, to administer the problems science creates.

If McCamy is disturbed that the National Science Foundation gives, in his opinion, too little support to the social sciences, he may well be interested to know that some scientists feel otherwise. To the author of this book, science includes the social and behavioral sciences, and in fact there is a hint at times that he considers public administration a science involving knowledge and techniques as complicated as other recognized sciences.

While consideration is given to the organization and structure of science, there is a lack of a parallel discussion of the development of the public administrator, how one learns to make decisions on scientific facts, and on what basis and how one integrates scientific, political, and social facts. If it is true that "science creates the social problem for which the public administrator must recommend solutions," then the inquiring scientist-reader would like to know how these solutions are obtained by public administrators, so that he can weave these into the social monsters he is accused of creating.

There are some who write in a challenging manner to hold the reader's interest. Scientists may not agree with the role which McCamy has given them, but they will find his discussion of continued interest; interspersed between ideas with which they will take issue are many thoughts which will merit both further study and support. The book is not a handbook on how to administer a public science organization, but rather something for both scientists and administrators to "chew on."

WALLACE R. BRODE
Washington, D.C.