

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.

MALCOLM C. HENDERSON
Department of Physics, Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.

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.

JOHN A. CLAUSEN
Institute of Human Development, University of California, Berkeley

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-