

social construction can take. It is therefore something of a pity that the concept appears in the title of this work but is not otherwise discussed in its pages. But the high quality of this study stimulates hope that in a future publication Annemarie de Waal Malefijt will go beyond the integrative description of a segment of plural society and clarify the concept of plural society itself.

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Management and Science

The Encyclopedia of Management. Carl Heyel, Ed. Reinhold, New York; Chapman and Hall, London, 1964. xxvii + 1084 pp. Illus. \$25.

This encyclopedia is indeed organized on an A (for Accounting) to W (for Workmen's Compensation) basis, "Human Engineering" appears between "House Magazines" and "Human Relations in Industry." "Learning Theory" is found between "Labor Unions" and "Lease vs. Sale or Purchase of Equipment." "PERT" follows "Personnel Testing" and precedes "Plant Location." "Waiting Line Theory" separates "Wage Incentives" and "Warehousing." These samples illustrate the coverage, which includes a few hundred topics by some 200 contributors.

The longest item (32 pages) is an excellent summary introduction to modern "Statistics" in which Bayesian decision theory is sketched and Markov processes are identified after the more familiar probabilistic methods of analysis have been outlined. Shorter items, such as two pages each on "Organization Theory" and "Teaching Machines," often do little more than serve as long definitions and provide an excuse for giving a few references to the literature on the topic.

It is a commentary on the sad state of affairs in the management sciences that "organization theory" deserves so little space. It is a bit surprising that "teaching machines" merit any mention in an encyclopedia for managers, but this kind of unevenness in the coverage of topics properly reflects the fact that the reading audience of managers and writers on management do in fact have these interests. Perhaps "teaching machines" is a topic of greater im-

portance to management than space technology, nuclear physics, and genetic coding, but certainly electronic information-processing technology deserves more emphasis than it was given.

The topics covered are primarily those that were and are popular with managers and scholars who reflect seriously on the management process but who are essentially nonmathematical and therefore do not make significant use of the techniques and knowledge of science. Nevertheless, there are brief sections on operations research, and on such specialized topics from management science as: mathematical programming, game theory, queueing theory, management games, simulation, statistical decision theory, and inventory theory.

There are biographical sketches of 33 "pioneers in management," including several who are still active. It is characteristic of the coverage that there are no biographical sketches of any of the pioneers in management science and operations research, or of any in electronic information-processing technology; this is still another indication of the concentration on the past era of "scientific management" after Frederick W. Taylor, contrasted with the new era of "management science," after John von Neumann.

All in all, this volume should prove to be very useful. It serves simultaneously as an elementary guide to the old in "scientific management," which has proved useful in management practice, and to the new in "management science," which promises so much for the future. The reader cannot help but observe that the old and the new together still provide managers with only a miscellany of useful devices and procedures, rather than with anything that approximates a comprehensive or scientifically established basis for management.

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Prehistory and Protohistory in India and Pakistan. H. D. Sankalia. University of Bombay, Bombay, India, 1962. 315 pp. Illus. Plates. Rs. 39.50. This volume is based on the Pandit Bhagwanlal Indraji lectures which the author delivered under the auspices of the University of Bombay in December

1960. The aim has been "to offer a critical review of the work done . . . in this subcontinent during the last twenty years or so." Chapter titles are "Lower Palaeolithic culture"; "Middle Palaeolithic cultures of India"; "Mesolithic cultures of India"; and "Neolithic and Chalcolithic cultures."

The Malay Archipelago: The Land of the Orang-Utan and the Bird of Paradise. A narrative of travel, with studies of man and nature. Alfred Russel Wallace. Dover, New York, 1964 (reprint). xviii + 515 pp. Illus. Paper, \$2. In 1869, 6 years after his return from the "land of the Orang-Utan and the Bird of Paradise," Wallace published this account of his travels and conclusions. The Dover book is an unabridged reprint of the 1922 edition, with 62 drawings and maps and three appendices.

A Guide to Science Reading. Compiled by Hilary J. Deason and William Blacklow. New American Library, New York, ed. 2, 1964. xiv + 239 pp. 60¢. A comprehensive, annotated guide to more than 900 paperbound books. In his review of the first edition [*Science* 140, 42 (1963)], Isaac Asimov wrote that "to anyone interested in science education . . . the book is as essential in this age of the Paperback as a knife and fork are at a steak dinner." Each book is classified, according to the level of the complexity of its treatment, from 1 (for students in the upper elementary grades) to 4 (for advanced college students).

Navaho Expedition: Journal of a Military Reconnaissance from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to the Navaho Country, Made in 1849 by Lieutenant James H. Simpson. Edited and annotated by Frank McNitt. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, 1964. lxxix + 296 pp. Illus. \$5.95. In 1849 Simpson was commissioned by the Army Corps of Topographical Engineers to survey the country inhabited by the Navahos. Although the topographical survey was the primary purpose of the expedition, Simpson explored the ruins of ancient pueblos and recorded his observations of the land and its inhabitants. Simpson's journal, which was first published as a Senate Executive Document, is illustrated with sketches, water colors, and maps by Richard and Edward Kern. The volume is published as volume 43 in the American Exploration and Travel Series.