Process and Pattern in Culture

Twenty-five associates of Julian Steward have contributed essays in cultural anthropology to **Process and Pattern in Culture: Essays in Honor of Julian Steward** (Aldine, Chicago, 1964. 446 pp. $8.75), edited by Robert A. Manners. This *Festschrift* honors Steward's distinguished career in anthropology on the occasion of his 60th birthday. The fact that the majority of the contributors have been immediate colleagues (either as fellow graduate students under Kroeber and Lowie at Berkeley, as professional colleagues at Columbia and Illinois, or as students of Steward himself) lends a basic degree of unity to the volume that embues it with a quality distinguishing it from the several other *Festschriften* that have been recently published in anthropology.

First, there are no essays on personality and culture as a field of anthropological research. Second, there are no essays on biological evolution, physical anthropology, or race. Third, there are no samples of the "New Ethnography," so enthusiastically promulgated by its spokesmen but sounding so familiar under the new wordage. Fourth, there are no essays on linguistics or componential analysis.

The unitary theme is indeed that stated in the title, despite the fact that there was no "preconceived attempt to give the volume unity or to impose upon the contributors any restrictions as to subject matter" (p. v). It demonstrates clearly that there are notable traditions, "a socially transmitted cultural form which persists in time" (p. 156) within anthropology, as well as within cultures. Steward's tradition began with Boas but received its major set from Kroeber. As refined and developed by Steward, its main characteristics lie in concern with ecology in relation to institutional forms, culture-historical patterns of growth and change, and cross-cultural comparison of developmental sequences in culture: the latter are formulated in the Theory of Multilinear Evolution which is associated with Steward's name.

That which distinguishes Steward's mid-20th century cultural evolutionism from the over-simplified formulations of the 19th century is its empirical grounding and consequent complexity. Thus, nine essays in this volume report on and analyse a specific facet of culture in change or development in a specific situation. None of them formulates or expresses an over-arching theory of cultural evolution. Nonetheless, both macro- and microanthropology are exemplified in the writings of the various contributors. Thus, Ralph Beals informatively describes value changes in contemporary Mexico in general terms, while Oscar Lewis records in fine detail, from first-hand interview, the conversion of a Mexican villager, a traditional Catholic, to Seventh Day Adventism, as a sample in the process of cultural change. Charles Erasmus also analyses the factor of individual motivation and response in a single event, the reestablishment of a disused rain dance in a Sonoran village. At the opposite pole, Henry Rosenfeld garners a mass of percentages of occupational shifts in an Israeli-Arab village to measure change against a historically derived summary of village life formulated in the tradition of the most deadly scholastic pedantry (for example, 14 citations within the body of a single sentence, plus two more at the end).

Three excellent articles, by Edward Winter, Irving Goldman, and Louis Faron, describe certain African and South American ritual forms in relation to the theory of social structure and functionalism. Eric Wolf does the same for the Christmas ritual involving Santa Claus in the United States; although suggestive, the subject deserves greater care than has gone into the preparation of this piece.

Gordon Willey, in dealing with Peruvian pottery traditions over a span of 26 centuries, demonstrates that "ideological" patterns of a sort can persist undisrupted by certain types of changes in other aspects of the culture. Morton Fried attacks a similar problem on the macro scale through his examination of the conflict engendered in China between Marxist dialectic-materialist theory of culture change and Mao Tse-tung's effort to sway China through ideological political activism.

G. P. Murdock adds yet another dimension to his ever-growing list of interdependent variables, derived from his world cross-cultural survey, by providing frequency demonstrations showing that, among primitive societies, the more highly developed the technology the more restrictive the limitations on premarital sexual behavior. Murdock suggests that this occurs in order to concentrate the activities of youth on the assimilation of the skills and disciplines required by higher technology. But the current trend in the United States leads to second thoughts and he suggests that, in view of his data on residence patterns of newly married couples, it could be that the location of residence after marriage may outweigh all other factors. On the contrary, it seems to me that primitive agricultural societies inhibit premarital sexuality not because of any possible incompatibility between sex and learning on the part of the young but rather for the reason that marital alliances are used to control and direct property transmission, which is important in societies based on intensive agriculture. In the United States the new fluidity of wealth (property) and the reliance on government rather than on kin for economic and social security could be major causal factors of which both marital residence and premarital sexual trends are but consequences.

However, Fred Eggan, for his part, analyses Hopi culture to conclude that control of property through marital alliance is less important in Pueblo Society than maintenance of the descent system as such.

Even though *Process and Pattern in Culture* presents a distinctive quality in anthropology today, the range in method and content which it reveals reflects a growing strain within the discipline itself. Stanley Diamond, in the opening essay, argues for the central place of man in the historical process and sounds a challenge that the new generation of anthropologists will have to answer.

"Contemporary American anthro-

pology," he writes, "faced with the disappearance of primitive peoples, and having rationalized the concept of primitive out of existence [in deference to underdeveloped nations], will have to create some new trembling vision of itself as a metaphysical grounding for the science it supposes itself to be, that is, if it is to assume a virile part in civilized man's search for himself" (p. 41).

The anthropology exemplified by most of the authors in this collection will continue to contribute to the finding of the answer through culture-historical studies with an evolutionary orientation. Others will pursue peasant societies for the remainder of this century until they, too, have disappeared. Still others will assiduously rework the written record of onetime primitive societies to create a typological analysis of social structures. Physical anthropologists can turn to baboon and ape societies. One certainty endures: so long as man does not extinguish himself, the struggle to develope a viable science of man and cultural phenomena will continue—whether as a "trembling vision" remains to be seen.

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9th Manpower Council Report

Government and Manpower. A statement by the National Manpower Council, with background chapters by the Council Staff. Erwin D. Canham, Chairman. Columbia University Press, New York, 1964. xviii + 470 pp. Illus. $8.50.

According to the 1964 "Manpower Report of the President," about four-fifths of all the job growth in the nonfarm sector of the American economy from 1957 through 1963 was generated by activities and expenditures of the federal, state, and local governments. More directly, one out of every six nonfarm workers is a government employee. Under these circumstances, the design of programs and policies in the Government sector and how they are consummated become matters of urgent concern.

It is not surprising, therefore, that 1964 also saw the beginnings of serious discussion concerning the desirability and the feasibility of a sharing of the federal internal revenue stream by state and local levels of government, and a recommendation by the National Manpower Council in the volume under review that federal, state, and local governments take steps ". . . to enable employees to transfer without loss of employment rights, from one employing unit to another in each level of government and among the three levels of government. . . ."

At the very least, this kind of thinking moves away from the exacerbated federal versus state syndrome to a focus on the interrelatedness of governmental functions at all levels and the need for some viable pathways toward cooperative and coordinated action programs among them.

All this is by way of saying that *Government and Manpower*, the ninth in a worthy line of publications from the National Manpower Council, is timely indeed. The report is well researched, and the Council has stepped out from a well-documented vantage point into the arena of recommendations for action.

There are ten substantive chapters in the book. Five of them deal with the changing size and composition of the governmental labor force itself and with the nature and conditions of its employment, compensation, and utilization. The other five deal with specific subject areas in which government plays a key role—for example, education, science, and the military: for each the evolution of public policy is traced and current problems are highlighted. These latter chapters tend to be summary in nature and may not satisfy the practitioner who knows the particular subject in depth; but they serve the purpose for which they are intended—that is, as a background for policy review.

The Council's recommendations for enhancing the public service through better programs of recruitment, career development, and utilization, and better compensation, are in line with recent federal action in this field. Unfortunately, these problems are receiving minimal attention at most local levels where the need for quality personnel and quality performance is nothing short of overwhelming. In the arena of governmental action, the Council's recommendations are impeccable in calling for additional public investment in education and health, for a better coordinated attack on manpower surpluses and shortages, and for more and better data on these subjects. The specifics of how to do all of this is another matter, but how relevant and up to date these considerations are can be seen in the current and very real problems encountered in implementing the new legislation in the fields of education, retraining, and poverty. For these, a necessary if not sufficient condition for success is a highly motivated corps of professional personnel, from a multiplicity of disciplines, conducting programs predicated almost completely on federal-state-local action in a coordinated, tandem operation.

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Applied Physics

Physics of Semiconductors. John L. Moll. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1964. x + 293 pp. Illus. $11.50.

This excellent book on the physics of semiconductor devices is admirably suited for use as a textbook for a graduate course. A relatively short book, it is pedagogically strong, but owing to its conciseness it must be supplemented. It contains good general preparatory material on crystal structure and quantum mechanics and the usual material on carrier distributions and transport, pn junctions, transistors, and areas of special interest—secondary ionization, tunneling, and surfaces. The topics selected are treated in depth. For instance, in the chapter on the pn junction, the assumptions of the theory are carefully specified, the validity of the approximations analyzed, and nonideal theory treated. The chapter on transistors covers high-frequency design, large signal or switching analysis, and charge control methods. Good use is made of illustrations. Up-to-date material has been selected. The problems at the end of each chapter are of real value.

The advantage of the author's long experience in the field is made evident in the selection of topics to be emphasized, the choice of key references, and the clarity and rigor of presentation.

The book is not intended to be as complete as the title might imply. For example, optical properties are not discussed, and there are only a few