

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 develop 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